
REVOLUTION POLITICKS.

REVOLUTION
POLITICS.

K *Revolution Politicks:* *K*

BEING A
COMPLEAT COLLECTION
Of all the
REPORTS,
L Y E S,
AND
STORIES,

Which were the Fore-runners of the
Great Revolution in 1688;

COMMENCING

From the Death of King CHARLES II.
And from thence regularly continued to the
Settlement of the PRINCE and PRINCESS of
ORANGE upon the Throne.

WHEREIN

The several VIEWS and DESIGNS of
all *Parties* are exposed; and divers *Jesuitical*
and *Fanatical* INTRIGUES are detected,
and set in a true Light.

London: Printed in the Year MDCGXXXIII.
(Price Six Shillings.)

Revolutionary Period:

COMPLETE COLLECTION
OF ALL THE

REPORTS

AND

STORIES

Given in 1838

43

160



From the Department of
Prints and Drawings, and
Engraving, and the
Library of the British Museum.

WHEREIN

The various views and designs of
the various buildings; and others
and figures are described,
and for the first time

Printed in the Year 1838
(Price 2s. 6d.)



P R E F A C E.



HE Publick, I presume, will expect an Apology, why these *Reports, Lies* and *Stories* were not first set forth in Order at the

beginning (as they are now) from the Death of King *Charles II.*

The Publisher declares, that upon enquiry he has been truly informed the Fault lay here: The whole Collection was a Gentleman's, who had gathered them from the Death of the King aforesaid, thro' many Years following, and had intrusted them with some Persons who approved the Performance, and were very willing to print the same.

iv *The* P R E F A C E.

'Tis true, they had them as they were then taken in rough Draughts, and did not stay the clear writing of them, being in haste to publish, therefore took 'em upon Trust, supposing he began them the 24th of *Sept.* 1688, when in truth he commenced them at the above-mentioned time.

However, this Matter in every respect is now repaired, and made amends for, by printing a full and compleat *Collection* of the said *Reports, Lies and Stories*, from a fixed Period of Time, *viz.* the Death of King *Charles II*; and 'tis therefore humbly hop'd, that the former Neglect being so justly atton'd for, the ensuing Copies will merit your Pardon and candid Acceptance: And so much is said by way of Apology for the Fault that has been committed.

As there are several now alive, who have been Ear-witnesses to many of the Reports here related, so I need not undertake to prove the Truth of the *Collection*. Who is there (without being very old) that has not known the
Report

The PREFACE. IV

Report of a Priest's Bastard Son, a Tyler's Son, &c. brought into the late Queen's Chamber in a *Warningpan*, and imposed upon the Nation for a Prince of *Wales*? Who has not heard of the (some say intended) *Irish Massacres*, *Consecrated Gridirons*, *Caldrons*, *Knives*, *Protestant Bridles*, &c. shall trouble the Reader no more

The reason why those *Reports* were raised, the Politicians best knew at that time, but we by *Experience* have found the Effects they have had upon the Nation, and the dismal *Misfortunes* these *Three Kingdoms* have laboured under, for being too credulous to believe every *Flying Report*.

The reason of our publishing these *Papers* is; that Posterity may see what pretty *Stratagems*, what cunning *Devices*, what *Ways* and *Means* disaffected Persons can find out, to blacken the *Government*, they have a mind to overthrow. Had King *Charles* the first never been branded with the Name of *Papist*, *Tyrant*, and the like, his Head had never come to the Block.

I expect

I expect to be severely censured, by some sorts of People for exposing to open View the *Vitia* and *Modos*, by which some strange things have been brought about; but so long as they cannot deny, that they did raise these *Reports*, I shall not be at all solicitous upon that Head.

I shall trouble the Reader no farther, than to inform him, that the *Eight Parts* contained in the ensuing *Collection*, were design'd to be published singly; but considering how liable loose Pamphlets are either to be lost or mislaid, 'twas thought proper to bind them in an entire Volume; which, upon Account of the *Greatness* of the *Variety*, and the *Remarkableness* of the *Particulars* contained in it, may deserve to meet with due Encouragement from the Publick.



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REPORTS, LYES, AND STORIES, TRUE and FALSE.

The Second of February, 1684.

THIS Day it was reported about the Town (to the very great Surprise and Astonishment of most People) that King Charles the Second dy'd of an Apoplexy, which put all (but especially such as were near and about the Court) into a very sad and dismal Lamentation. There were such wringing of Hands, and Tears flowing from each other's Eyes, as the like had not been for many Ages.—Most fearing the loss of a good King.

One cry'd the whole Kingdom was utterly undone, for now Popery, like a mighty great Torrent, would soon overflow the Nation.— Presbytery for that.

Others, That the Church of *England* would be quite abolished, and that of *Rome* established in her Place.— But it was not so.

Another, That God was above the Devil, and if we do but trust in the Lord, all Things might go well enough with the Church, and poor Old *England*.— Thank Churchmen for that.

And others, That if we would be but true to our selves, we need not fear any thing, so long as we have two such Protestant Princes and Princesses, as the Prince of *Orange*, and the Prince of *Denmark* and their Ladies.— And who knows but our Royal Prince *James* may prove a better King than we are aware of.— But they would not try the Experiment.— Haste makes Waste.

About an hour or two after, this mighty great Noise was contradicted, that the King was not dead, tho' he had a very sore Fit of an Apoplexy; yet by a miraculous Providence there was one of the King's Surgeons in waiting (who, as it is said, pluck'd up his noble Courage) and without staying for his Majesty's Physicians, blooded him, and the breathing of a Vein brought him to Life immediately.— A successful Experiment had it been so.

The Duke of *York*, the King's Brother, being informed thereof, came immediately to the King, and finding some hopes of his Recovery, thank'd the Surgeon for his great Care; told him for this his hazardous (tho' so seasonable) an Undertaking he should be Knighted, and that he would allow him a considerable Annuity for Life, for this his special Service to the King.— Oh that he had been but so rewarded.

Others

Others said, That if his Majesty did otherwise than well, the Surgeon would be questioned for this his bold Attempt and Presumption; and perchance, instead of being Knighted, he might be hang'd up for his Pains— Yet there was nothing done to the Surgeon.

And others reply'd, That some People had rather the King had dy'd without an Experiment attempted to bring him to Life; and may be some would have been much better satisfied in his Death, than in his Restoration to Life again.— Who doubts it.

The Bishop of *London* being then in Waiting, sent for several other Bishops that were in Town, who immediately came and paid their Duty to the King; and they ordered Prayers to be made every Hour in the Chapels Royal at *Whitehall*, and *St. James's* for the Recovery of his Majesty; and as there were also at *St. Margaret's Westminster*, and several other Churches and Chapels near the Court, Prayers every Hour for the King.— Dutifully done of the Bishops and People, and shew'd then that they put their Trust in God only.

It was observed in all the Churches, that every body were in Tears for the King; and the Reports then run high, that there were great Hopes of his Recovery.— But all in vain.

One while they said he was better; others, that there were no Hopes of his Recovery.— By and by this was contradicted, that there were Hopes.— And anon, there were no Hopes at all.— And thus they currently run all the Day long.— What mighty Hopes and Dispair were here!

3d Feb.— This Day 'twas said, that my Lord of *London*, and the rest of my Lords the Bishops, administred the Blessed Sacrament to the King, who received it very humbly, devoutly and re-

verentially at their Hands, and afterwards took his leave of them all as if he was going to rest.— A Heavenly Sight to behold.— The Bishops stay'd all in Waiting on the King; they did well, and like true Bishops of the Church of *England*.

Feb. 4.— This Day his Royal Highness the Duke of *York* ordered all the Bishops to withdraw out of the King's Bed-Chamber; and he, with Father *Huddleston*, and several other *Romish* Priests, with the Dutches his Wife, went in and shut the Door to them; 'tis said they ordered the Extream Unction, and administred to the King, his last *Viaticum* in the *Roman* way.— Is it possible!

After this was done, the *Roman* Catholicks gave out, that King *Charles II.* was reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, and that he dy'd a true *Roman* Catholick.— So said Dr. *Oates*, with the rest of the Papists.— They were all of a Piece.

Feb. 5.— Others contradicted this Report, by saying, that the King was not, he could not die a *Roman* Catholick; for he had no sooner received the Blessed Sacrament from the Hands of the Bishops, but he dy'd in a little time after, before the Duke and the Priests came into the King's Bed-Chamber.— And others said, That truly they had more Reason to believe the Bishops of the Church of *England*, than any Popish Priest or Jesuit of them all.— At 'em, brave Boys, at 'em.

Feb. 6.— However, the People disagreed about the King's taking the Sacrament; yet in this Point they all agreed and affirmed, that the King dy'd this Day, and he was generally lamented through all *England*, as well as through the Christian

Christian World. He had no Legitimate Issue.—
That was worst of all.

Upon the News of the King's Death, the late King's Privy Council was summoned to meet, and being met, King *James* was pleased to declare himself unto them to this effect.

“ That since it hath pleased Almighty God to
“ place him in that Station, and that he was to
“ succeed so good a King and Brother, he thought
“ fit to declare to them, that he would endeavour
“ to follow his Brother's Example, of his
“ great Clemency and Tenderneſs to his People ;
“ and that he would endeavour to preſerve the
“ Government both in Church and State, as it is
“ now by Law eſtabliſhed. That he knew the
“ Laws were ſufficient to make the King as great
“ a Monarch as he could wiſh ; and as he would
“ never depart from the juſt Rights and Prerogatives
“ of the Crown, ſo he would never invade
“ any Man's Property, but will preſerve this
“ Nation in all its juſt Rights and Properties.”—
The Advice of Council does much.

In the Afternoon King *James* the Second was proclaimed at *Whitehall*, *Temple-Bar*, the *Royal-Exchange*, and the *Tower*, to the great Content of all loyal Perſons.— 'Twas according to Cuſtom.— Well done.

It was an Obſervation made by the Antimonarchical Tribe, That thoſe right Loyal Zealots of the Church of *England*, who ſhutting their Eyes againſt the Light, and had hitherto aſſerted, that the Duke of *York* was a Proteſtant, were now forced upon King *Charles's* Death to lower their Top-ſails, and let fall their Creſts, ſcarce daring to liſt up their Heads for Shame as they went along
the

the Streets.— Then 'twas a great sign they were not the first People that have been deceived, as well by the Round Heads on the one hand, as by the Papists on the other.

The Whigs gave out, That King *Charles* the Second was hardly cold, before many Reports were raised on his Death.— The Nation is well satisfied in that.

1st. They say, That King *Charles* designed to prefer against poor Doctor *Oates* two several Indictments of Perjury: But *ecce!* before the time he had appointed for *Oates's* Trial at the *King's-Bench* Bar, God Almighty, out of his great Mercy to the said Doctor *Oates*, was graciously pleased to summon the said King by such a Pursuivant, that his Power could not be resisted, and was forced to stand a Trial himself at the Almighty's Throne, where they were sure he received a very just and righteous Doom, according to his Deeds.— Had he but lived some Years longer, he would have riveted *Rumball's* Gentry.

Again, however it fared with the said King before the Throne of God, yet they assure us, that his ever blessed Memory remains, especially in this Island, and all the Confederate Nations round about, whose History will never fail to set forth the most Heroick Acts of his Reign, as long as the Sun and Moon endures.— 'Tis well if they do.

That it pleased God to take King *Charles II.* out of this World by a very surprising and amazing suddenness, being seized by an Apoplexy, which immediately took away his Speech.— How did he speak after?

— But this is certain that he received Absolution of all his Sins, from his great Friend Father *John Huddleston*; and that the Priest gave him Extream Unction, and with these he was fitted for

his

his Journey out of this World for another.—
'Tis very much doubted some will never be fitted, unless 'Squire *Ketch* assist 'em.

— Said another, That how much soever *Jack Huddleston's* Absolution at the time of the King's Death for all the Sins of his Life, conduced to the saving of his Soul, let every one judge.— Pray judge favourably.

— That he was struck with an Apoplexy (as it was given out) for let the true Cause be what it will, a Prince always dies of some Disease or other in the Physician's Catalogue; but such were the Circumstances of his Death, that Men began to discover their Suspicions freely to the World, before he was cold.— Not too fast, I beseech ye.

— However it were, certain it is, that he was absolved from all his Sins by his great Friend *John Huddleston*, and that the Priest gave him Extream Unction. At which time one of his Relations forcing his way into the Room, and seeing them at it, could not forbear saying, *That now they had oyled and greased his Boots, they had made him fit for his Journey.*— What, in the Secret with Popery!

— That all the while King *Charles II.* lay upon his Death-Bed, he never spoke to his Brother, to put him in mind of preserving the Laws and Religion of his People, but only recommended to him the charitable Care of his two Concubines, *Portsmouth*, and poor *Nelly*.— Well play'd Whig, did not you say just now, that the Apoplexy immediately took away his Speech.— How then could he talk to his Brother?— Brave Sir *John*, what speechless and prate.— O miraculous!

Feb. 7. 1684.— Upon the Dissection or Embowelling of King *Charles II.* various were the Reports; first, That the said King was poisoned, for

for his Tongue was swelled up as big as an Oxe's when the Surgeons came to dissect him.— O monstrous Protestant Monsters !

Others said he had a great swelling in his Brain, and cutting it open, it proved to be a very great Cake of Snuff, and that he must needs be poisoned by Snuff.— 'Twas true blew *Rye-House* Snuff.

Others, That no doubt but the Snuff was got prepared by the Duke's means, and so given the King by degrees, that it might not have all the Effects of it at once.— Who knows better than the Contrivers and Reporters.

Others, That King *Charles* and Captain *Cheek* had been drinking Chocolate at the Dutches's of *Portsmouth's* Lodging, they were very merry together, and after they had done, the Captain took leave of the King, and then went home ; and about three or four a Clock in the Afternoon, News was brought the King that Captain *Cheek* was dead, that he dy'd suddenly, and that 'twas reported he was poisoned.— What so long notice had the King, and take nothing to prevent it ?

Others upon this News gave out, That the King said, Is it so, then Lord have Mercy upon me, for I am a dead Man ; I cannot live long ; for the Captain and I were together at the Dutches's of *Portsmouth's*, drinking of Chocolate, and certainly if he is poison'd so am I.— Both alike, for the Captain out-liv'd the King.

Others said this poisoning was the real matter of Fact in good earnest ; and that he dy'd of an Apoplectic Fit was a monstrous Lye, given out to sham the nature of his Death.— Liars all in good earnest.

Others gave out, that Queen *Catharine* had poisoned him, by mixing some in dry'd Sweet-Meats ; for King *Charles* was a mighty Lover of dry'd

dry'd Pears, and he used to come to the Queen's Apartment and would eat often of them.— 'Twas a wonder he was not poison'd with them before now.

And lastly, others said, that it was very true, the King was poison'd, for two *Roman Catholics* publickly spoke it, viz. one Mr. *Chocbey*, a great Engineer, and one Mr. *Minion*, a *French Apothecary*, and both living in *Dutchy Lane*, near the *Savoy* in the *Strand*.— These Reports of poisoning the King were raised by Papists and Fanaticks.— They differ'd much in their matters of Fact.— Query, whether they were not raised to serve a turn?

Feb. 8.— Upon the searching of a Place in *Westminster-Abbey*, to make a Vault for King *Charles II.* and the Royal Family, they found none so fit and proper as one in *Henry the Seventh's Chapel*, and it happened to be very near the Royal Vault of *St. Edward the Confessor*: Whether by digging too near it (the Partition Wall fell in, or was broken into it on purpose, I cannot tell, but there) they discovered the Coffin of the said *St. Edward*; it was covered with Purple Velvet, and being so fresh (after six hundred and forty three Years Interment) that every one that saw it, admired the miraculous Strangeness thereof; which tempted many People to cut pieces out of it to shew their Friends and Acquaintance the Rarity thereof; nay, it was grown to such an height of Superstition by means of the *Roman Catholics*, that many Protestants did affirm, that it cured several People of the King's Evil; and the Reason they gave for it was, that this Prince was the first that did touch for the Evil, which ever after was called the King's Evil; the defacing the Coffin Royal, by taking away so
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much of its Velvet, caused an Order from the Reverend Dr. *Sprat*, then Dean of *Westminster*, and Bishop of *Rochester*, that it should not be publickly shewn as heretofore ; yet then privately the Choir-men of *Westminster* made a great deal of Money by shewing it, and none but particular Friends, and their Acquaintance, were permitted to see it for the future.— This seemed to be a Protestant Popish Miracle on all hands.

Feb. 9. — It seems by this private shewing of the said Coffin Royal, it gave an Opportunity to one Mr. *Eeles*, an Apothecary in the *Bowling-Alley*, *Westminster*, who was well acquainted with the Gentlemen of the Choir, to break open the Coffin of St. *Edward* the Confessor, who took from thence a very rich Crucifix that hung about the Neck of the said Confessor, which had been so long buried with him ; and it was said, that one Mr. *Charles Taylor*, a singing Man belonging to *Westminster-Abbey*, saw him do it ; and further it was said, that they entred into a Confederacy, and had a Design to have sold the same privately, and to have conceal'd its Knowledge from the World : But it seems it was of so great a Value, that they durst not offer it in *England* for fear of a Discovery, and it being left in *Taylor's* Hands, he, unknown to *Eeles*, went and inform'd the Bishop of *Rochester* thereof, who waited on King *James*, to know his Pleasure in the Matter. The King, it seems, was mightily pleased at the Recital, and ordered the Bishop to bring Mr. *Taylor* and the Jewel along with him.— Was not this encouraging Sacrilegious Persons?

The King informed the Queen thereof, and the *Romish* Priest, to curry Favour with the Royal Family, perswaded them that it was a very happy Omen, and portended the Restoration of their
ancient

ancient Religion into this Kingdom, and besought him to wear it as a significant Sign of that happy Omen, and as in the Sequel he did; trusting to their lying Predictions.— The *Roman* Catholicks were always of Opinion, that Sacrilege was a very heinous Sin, and the advising of the King to countenance it, startled many good Church of *England* Men, who feared that there was something more than ordinary intended against the King.

Feb. 10.— This Day the Bilhop of *Rocheſter* was ſaid to have waited on the King to deliver his Maſteſty *St. Edward* the Confefſor's Crucifix, a very rich one beſet full of Diamonds of an immense Value, as likewise Mr. *Charles Taylor*, according to the King's Order. He no ſooner had received the Crucifix, but he kiſs'd it, called for a purple Ribband, and hung it about his Neck, next his Skin; after which, thanked the Biſhop for the Trouble he had given him, and made Mr. *Taylor* a Preſent of a hundred Broad-pieces of Gold, and likewise a chief Chanter of one of the Cathedrals of *Ireland*.— How! was Sacrilege ſo well rewarded!

Many were the Opinions about the King's receiving the ſacrilegious ſtolen Goods; and ſome were of Opinion, that the King would never thrive after it, for it was plainly encouraging others to commit the ſame Sin, they having a *Roman* Catholick Preſident for the ſo doing.— At this rate *Romiſh* Sins, are Sins, and no Sins, when they pleaſe to ſay ſo.

Yet for all this the Priests and Jeſuits were then of another Opinion, and buoyed up the King with a miraculous good Omen, that would redound unto the King and their Church, which muſt be left to Time to decide each Party's Judgment and

Opinion in this Matter.— The fatallest Omen that ever the King and his Family met with, and will so continue till restored.

— The Faction was pleased to give out, That King *James* no sooner came to the Crown, but he order'd the Collection of the Customs, which ceased to be payable on King *Charles's* Death, by virtue of his Proclamation only.— And what of all that?

Why it was again reported by some busy Fellows, as they said.— Not their Worships I hope.— That what the King had done by Proclamation was contrary to Law.— 'Twas boldly said.

Others said, that the said King did seize the Customs contrary to Law, as those that were to pay them believed; nay, and some too, who were not to pay them, thought so too.— But did they prove it so?

Again, others were ready to thank him for so doing: And some others, Addressors, took the Hint for so doing, and thinking it might be acceptable to his Majesty, complemented him, in giving himself the Trouble to receive six or seven hundred thousand Pounds a Year, to which he had no Right, as we have been told, till the Parliament made it good to him.— 'Twas well done of the King.— But I much doubt the Truth of your Intelligence.

Feb. 12.— The several Addressors are given out to be as follows; the first they declare to be the Royal *African* Company, who thank'd the King in their Addresses for his Proclamation, for continuing the Customs.— But pray did it not conclude with an *Ec.*?— And they promised to
yield

yield due Compliance to his Royal Will and Pleasure.— And pray why so?

They report, by way of Answer, That this Company, and King *James*, would have agreed extreamly well together ; for they were as arbitrary in their Government, as the King was in his.— Did they exceed *Oliver*?

The next, as reported, were the *Turkey* Merchants, who did chearfully submit to his Majesty's Royal Pleasure in the Payment of Custom, agreeable to his late Royal Proclamation.— Very loyally said.

The Merchant Adventurers render infinite Thanks for the gracious Proclamation about the Customs.— And others said, that they were infinitely obliged to the King for taking their Money.— And farther observed and said ; Lord, how easily are some Men obliged.— And concluded, how happy was it, that the King and the Merchants could both be so infinitely obliged together !— Their Harmony agreed well in all just Things.

But others said by way of Reply to this heavy Charge against the King, that they believed they were some busy Fellows that were set on to blacken King *James* in this Affair, as they had formerly done his Father, and as they had lately done his Brother ; and that they believed they were misinformed in the Charge against King *James*, that they might mistake the Customs for the Excise ; for the Excise was given to King *Charles* the Second only for Life, in the 12th Year of his Reign.— If so, then here arises another Mistake, tho' a very foul Abuse put upon the King ; for in the self same Year, by a second Act of that Parliament, you will find they were then for taking from King *Charles* II. the Court of Wards and

and Liveries, and Tenures in *Capite*, and by Knights Service, and Purveyance.

These were of old the ancient Rights and Estate vested in the Kings of *England*, and in Lieu and Recompence for so great a Loss as that would be to the Crown, they were for settling a Revenue upon the said King *Charles*, not only for Life, but upon him, and his Heirs for ever.

It was therefore enacted in the 12th Year of the said King *Charles*, by the said Parliament, that there shall be paid unto the King (not alone) but to his Heirs and Successors (not only for their Lives) but for ever hereafter. (And for what Reason was this to be done?) Why, the Act says, that it was in Lieu and Recompence (for parting with his Court of Wards and Liveries, &c.) as aforesaid, the several Rates, Impositions, Duties and Charges on Excise hereafter expressed in Manner and Form following; That is to say, &c. *Vid.* 2d Act on Excise passed the 12th of King *Charles II.*

Therefore what King *James* did by this Proclamation of collecting that Duty which was his Right by Law, could not be contrary to Law, and therefore no Crime in him, nor in the Merchants that thank'd him for the so doing.

But it was further urged, and with great Justice, that tho' it was thought a Crime in King *James*, 'twas none in the Usurper *Oliver Cromwell*, who first invented this Duty of Excise, and had it paid him for many Years, without parting with any Branch of his Revenue, as King *Charles* the Second did.

Others said, by this the Nation might see how much that King, his Heirs and Successors, were obliged to the then Parliament; for he bought what he had at a very dear rate, if what *Fabian Philips* says be true, *viz.* That two of those
Branches,

Branches, the Tenures and Purveyances, amounted to 250000 *l. per Ann.* that the King had received none of that Income for 15 Years last past, so that there was an Arrear due to that King of 3,750,000 *l.* and yet all this was parted with for the Excise; which, they said, the Parliament gave him for 140000 *l. per Ann.* which hardly then made 70000 *l. per Ann.* So that the said King lost 120000 *l. per Ann.* besides his 3,750,000 *l.* that was in Arrear due to him.

Yet for all this (tho' the Excise was settled on King *Charles* and his Heirs and Successors for ever) King *James* must not call in the Payment of that Money by his Proclamation, till the Faction shall please to give him leave.— Oh! their great Justice and Loyalty to the Family of the *Stuarts*.

Feb. 14.— After King *Charles II.* had lain two or three Days in a private sort of State in the House of Peers, several were admitted to see him; and about 12 a Clock at Night the Corps of the late King was brought under a Velvet Canopy of State, supported, as it was said, by the Knights of the Cinque Ports; the Yeomen of the Guard were placed to hand the Corps one to another, as they stood in Order from the House of Peers, in the old *Palace Yard, Westminster*, the back Way leading to the Abbey. The *Paul* was said to be supported by six Noble Dukes; as also, that the Prince of *Denmark* was chief Mourner, whose Train being of a great length, was borne up by six Earls; the rest of the House went by two and two in order after the Corps to the Gate of the Church; where the Bishop of *Rockester*, Doctor *Sprat*, then Dean of *Westminster*, with the Prebends, the King's Scholars, and all the Gentlemen of the Choir, met the Corps, and went before it, singing it into the Church, till they came
to

to the Royal Vault, where, after part of the Funeral Service was performed, the whole Choir sung again ; and after they had done, the Bishop performed the rest of the Service for the Dead : And thus they interr'd the King decently, and to the full Content and Satisfaction of all the Loyal Spectators, who could not forbear shedding of Tears upon so mournful an Occasion.— See the true Loyalty of good Subjects.

Feb. 16.— The late King was hardly laid in his Grave, but many of his dear fast Friends, that immortally loved the venerable Name of the *Stuart* Family, out of their great Loyalty to that Prince, and his Successor, were resolved not to part with him in silence, and also to welcome the new King into his Throne, they were resolved to give them a lasting and glorious So Ho.— See how they honourably deal with them.

First, They admired why King *Charles* the Second shou'd, as it were, be hurried away to his Grave at that time a Night with such an ungrateful Secrecy, as if they had fear'd the arresting of his Corps for Debt.— Lord *Shaftsbury* for that.

Secondly, They say, that his Funeral was very mean.— And why ?— Because they had not the City Pomp of the Blew-Coat-Boys.— To do what ?— Truly to sing his Soul to Heaven.— Was not the Choir of *Westminster* as able to sing his Soul to Heaven as the Blew-Coat-Boys of *Christ's-Hospital*?

Thirdly, Others gave out, that they wonder'd that his Brother (which King *Charles* the Second had ventured the risking of his Crown to serve the Duke of *York*) should treat the late King with far less Decency than was permitted for the Funeral of his Father, by his capital Enemies.— He did not triumph over his dead Brother, as did the capital

capital Enemies of his Father, and as those blessed Saints do annually every 30th of *January* to their villanous Memory of the Martyrdom of the good King.

Fourthly, Others said, that perhaps it might be so ordained by Providence, to signify that he was not worth the publick Lamentation of the People, whose Religion, Rights and Liberty he had been always designing to subvert.— Certainly you mean *Cromwell*, who destroy'd all these; and when the People insisted on *Magna Charta*, he drew his Sword, and cry'd *Magna Farta*, and that as he got the Government by the Sword, so the Sword should keep it. Glorious Maintainers of the Rights, Liberties and Properties of the People!

And lastly, others declared, That let the Antimonarchical Crew say what they will that is spiteful and envious of King *Charles* the Second, yet for all that the Nation may remember, that all the time he reigned, his Kingdoms liv'd in Peace and Plenty; and that they might thank a restless Faction, that always lov'd to fish in troubled Waters, and raised all the Disturbances that they could, endeavouring always to make him uneasy, and to create a Jealousy betwixt him and his Subjects, on purpose to ruin the Kingdom, the Church, and the Monarchy; yet at his Death he was well beloved generally by his People, and his Death was very much lamented by all, and there is no doubt but he may be dearly missed, when 'tis too late to repent.— What will they say to this?

Another extraordinary Story some time after the Interment of King *Charles* the Second, take as follows: There was, in the midst of a very dark Night, an appearance of a great Funeral, which seemed as if it came from *Chelsea* College, and coming to *Hatche's* Gate, near *Grafton* House

in the Park, 'twas said, that the Gate opened of it self, the Centry there being in a very sound Sleep; the great Noise awaked him, and the monstrous Sight put him into a terrible Fright, that he could not perform his Duty, by alarming the Guard as he should have done by firing his Musket.— Courage, Oh Courage, what wanting?

He saw the Funeral entring into the Park of St. James's, and he beheld it to pass on towards St. James's Court; after a considerable stay, as if it rested there, it made its Tour towards the Horse Guard, and the Gates there opened too, as it had done at *Hatche's*; and the Centries at *Whitehall* saw it rest there for a considerable time; then afterwards it took its Way through *King-street*, towards *Westminster-Abbey*, and thus it went out of sight.

The Noise of this Funeral coming through the Park at that time, in the dead of Night was bruited about the Town, and coming to the Ear of the Commander in Chief, he sent for all the Centries that were there then on Duty; he made a strict Examination; first questioned the Soldier that stood at *Hatche's* Gate, why he open'd the Gate and let the Funeral through without his Order; the Soldier told him the Gate opened of it self, and that he was so affrighted at what he had seen, that he was not able to discharge his Musket to alarm the Guard; And being asked what he saw, declared there was a large open Hearse, where lay a great Coffin with Scutcheons round it, with the King's Arms on them, and several Crowns with the Lion and Unicorn at the Head of it: About the said Coffin were all manner of monstrous great Devils in strange Shapes leaping and dancing about it, and several of them seemed as if they were poaking at one another with Prongs
and

and Pitch-Forks, and plaid a hundred sorts of Anticks there before him, for it stood here a considerable time; and being ask'd how long, reply'd, he believ'd a full quarter of an Hour; and there were several sorts of Lights like Flam-boys, Torches, Links, &c.

After this open Hearse was gone by, the Mourning Coach which next followed was full of strange Monsters, like Lions, Bears, Tigers, &c. who made a strange Yelling and horrid Noise, like Howling, and Crying, and Grinning at one another; and several other Coaches, to the number of twenty or thirty, full of other strange Monsters of variety of sorts; and strange ugly Monsters for the Coachmen, Footmen, and Lighters of them along: There were variety of Trophies that went before them, intermixed with the King's Arms, and after they had passed by me they went to St. James's Palace, and there they rested a considerable time, and to my perceiving, they were dancing several antick Figures, and what not, at that distance.

Then the Centinels at St. James's were asked what they saw; they reply'd, they saw it not, nor heard any thing of it.

The Centries at the Horse-Guards and *White-ball* abundantly confirm'd this Matter; they affirmed, they saw King *Charles II.* holding up his Hands as if he had been praying for Mercy, but was interrupted by one of the Devils.— Sure it must be a Fanatical Devil that would not let him rest in his Life, that was so spiteful to him after his Death.

They said very plainly they saw several deceased Noblemen, viz. the Lord of *Strafford*, *Coleman*, and most of the Popish Crew there, who were executed in the Popish Plot time, with a-bundance of Priests and Jesuits attending the so-

lemn Proceſſion and Funeral, in their ſeveral Coaches, going towards *Westminster-Abbey*.— 'Tis ſtrange there was none of *Rumball's* Crew invited to the ſaid Funeral, the Rye-Houſe Conſpirators I mean.

At laſt this Matter was endeavour'd to be ſtifled and hushed up at Court, and the Soldiers ſtrictly ordered not to prate of it; yet ſo gracious was Providence in this Matter; that the Soldiers could not reſt till they had diſcovered it, to the Confuſion of all the Smugglers of it.— Oh ſuch religious ſham Cheats! Here's Popiſh Miracles dreſt up in Proteſtant Anticks; all Birds of a Feather.

This coming to the Commander's Knowledge, they cauſed the Soldiers to be ty'd Neck and Heels for diſcovering it; yet that did not diſmay 'em; all would not do, for they underwent the ſaid Punishment ſeveral times together, and did affirm it for a Truth at laſt.— Certainly theſe Soldiers were ſome of *Dr. Oates's* Witneſſes that were reſolved to go thorough Stitch with every thing they undertook, being trained up to the ſame hard Diſcipline as he went through.

Again, the Republicans gave out, that the King, after he had the good Fortune to be ca-reſſed and cajolled by the ſeveral Companies of Merchants, &c. in their Addreſſes, touching his Proclamation for collecting the Duty of Excife, ſo ſpirited him up, that he ſoon laid by his Proteſtant Mask, and declared himſelf a Roman Catholick.— What did the King then lay by his Proteſtant Mask?

Upon which it was ſaid, He ran a very great Risk in loſing his Crowns, by reaſon 'twas before he was crown'd, or hardly had ſettled, or ſo much as named his Officers of State.

Others

Others said, but what if the Bishop should refuse to crown him, would he not be justly served, for declaring himself a Papist so soon?— No doubt but some would have had it so.

But others said, the King was a downright honest-hearted Prince: That he declar'd himself to be a very good Christian; a true Catholick in good earnest; and it seemed to them as if he valued not his temporal Crowns on Earth, so that he could but be so happy hereafter to gain an heavenly one in the next World.

Farther it was said, That many other Persons kept on their Protestant Mask still, and courted King *James* with their Addresses, acknowledging his undoubted Right to his Protestant Crown, tho' he was a Papist. — I did not know what Religion the Crown of *England* was on before; for the Kings of *England* are, and were Crowned with St. *Edward* the Confessor's Crown Six hundred and forty-three Years standing, and more, therefore, if of any Religion, certainly it should be Catholick.

But as I was relating, the aforesaid Persons were thanking God for King *James's* Accession to his Crown, and likewise engaging their Lives and Fortunes to defend it.— Pray observe, they say that several other Persons kept on their Protestant Mask!

That others said, that the word Protestant was made a Stalking-Horse for every factious Person to make use of as occasion did offer; and certainly they farther said, that these Persons then which kept on their Protestant Masks, were Latitudinarian Protestants, who were always protesting against Protestant Popery in the Church of *England*.

They farther gave out and remarked themselves, That above all the Addresses that occurred, the most pleasant Spectacle to the Eyes, was that of
some,

some, who were as zealous as any for his Exclusion from the Throne, and were as thankful as any for his Accession to it ; nay, and since they could not keep him out, declared their Joy for his coming in.— Remember they had their Protestant Masks on.— They owning him for their rightful Lord now by Succession, whom a little before they denied to have any Right at all ; and some of these were very forward in their Address to the King, which the World admired ; a Catalogue of which in their own Words take as follows.

First, The City of *London's* Address, in which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, &c. thanked his Majesty for his great Grace and Condescension vouchsafed in his late Declaration to follow King *Charles's* Example, &c.— Did this come from the great and loyal City of *London* ?

Secondly, The County of *Devon*— Tells the King on his Accession, That they bring but a Tribute of Thanks for those great Things secured to them by his Majesty's Royal Declaration, the Word of a King, whose Word has ever been dearer to him than his Life.— Well spoken, for which he lost all.

Thirdly, The *Ludlow*.— They did congratulate King *James* on his Accession, to his Rightful, Lineal, Hereditary, Imperial Crown, &c.—Matter of Fact and Truth.

Fourthly, *New Malton*,— 2d March 1684.— That your Majesty has declared you will preserve the Government in Church and State as by Law established ; it does but add Demonstrations of our Faith ; for we always believed it before, and if we had not done so, yet there is nothing left us whereby to shew our Gratitude for so gracious a Declaration, since our utmost is but our Duty, and now only upon Consideration of that

that to make Proteſtations of Fidelity, would be to contradict the Principles of our Religion, and make our Obedience conditional.— Many ſanctified ones inſiſted on it after.

Fifthly, — *Westbury*.— That they would make choice of ſuch Representatives of Parliament, that did always declare their utter Abhorrence of the Bill of Excluſion, &c.— If all Electioners had done ſo in good earneſt, then !

Sixth. — *Scarborough*.— That your Maſteſty's Enemies evermore ſhall be ours, more eſpecially thoſe impudent Promoters of the Bill of Excluſion, whom this Corporation doth for their parts promiſe ſhall ever be excluded your Maſteſty's great Council of Parliament. O *England* ! O *Scarborough* ! 'tis too late.

Seventh. — *Alborough*.— Men abhorring the Choice of any ſuch as were guilty of that execrable Bill of Excluſion, &c.— Abhorring ſoon forgotten.

Eighth. — *Lancaſter*.— They are againſt all the factious Machinations of *Achitophels*, and the unlawful Pretences of rebellious *Absaloms*, who, like blind *Balaams*, attempt the forbidden Paths, had not the Angel of the Lord, &c.— We all know that *Absalom* was ſacrificed not for his Loyalty.

Ninth. — *Dartmouth*.— Will chuſe ſuch Men as had diſcovered their Abhorrence of the mutinous Votes of the late Houſe of Commons, &c. which they remember with utmoſt Horror and Detestation.— Had but the Kingdom done ſo.

Tenth. — *Cinque Ports*.— Declared, That they would not elect or admit into any Office or Place of Truſt (within their Power) any Perſon that abetted, or voted for that diabolical Bill of Excluſion, &c.— If the Parliament then had paſſed ſuch an Act.

8th March 1684.— *Bristol*.— That they do abhor all those Antimonarchical Persons and Principles, which would either exclude Princes from their just Right, or disturb their peaceable Enjoyment of them, &c.— Loyally said.— And upon the delivery of the said Address by *William Haman*, Esq; the Mayor, he was Knighted by the King.— O Loyalty rewarded art thou there.

11th March.— *Chelmsford* Address.— They say the most fanatical Spirits may be convinced, that the Law of Heaven is never to be violated by an exclusive Bill.— Was this a Truth?— Did the King find it so?

The Presbyterian Address from *Westminster*. I chuse to close this Collection, because here the Protestant Mask was exemplified, by being turned into Windows or Casements, the Windows are as follow.

Dr. *Alsop* (as they stiled him) a Preacher to the Presbyterians at *Westminster*, upon his Majesty's Accession presented their Address to the King, and he makes a Speech to him to this effect at its delivery.

“ Great Sir— We humbly and heartily congratulate your Majesty's happy and peaceable
 “ Accession to the Imperial and Hereditary
 “ Crowns of your noble Ancestors. Oh that
 “ we had but Windows in our Breasts, that your
 “ most gracious Majesty might see what loyal
 “ and dutiful Subjects we are; and shall behave
 “ our selves to your Royal Person, your Heirs
 “ and Successors, the longest Day we live; concluding with ardent Vows, Prayers and Wishes
 “ for his long Life and happy Reign.” Oh thou monstrous Protestant Mask! How art thou exemplified into a Window Mask! A Casement Mask! Nay, into a false-hearted Mask! Oh

Alsop

Alsop for that ! Oh Whiggish Protestant Masks for the rest.

'Twas reported some time after the presenting the aforefaid Address, That the King sent for the Reverend Dr. *Alsop*, and he waiting on his Majesty, 'twas said, that King *James* gave him a Captain's Commission for his Son in the Army : Some People hearing of it, grew after very jealous of the King and the Whigs ; and bestow'd upon the Dr. a new Title of Honour, viz. The Reverend Father *Alsop*, believing that all Presbyterians were Papists in their Hearts, and would (if it lay in their Power, and had Opportunity) do all the Mischief they could in the Church.— How it fell out ! Have patience till you see.

20th of *March*, 1684.— 'Twas reported, that Orders were given out by the King and Council for building a Throne in *Westminster-Abbey* for the Coronation ; and for building two Thrones in *Westminster-Hall*, for the King and Queen to dine in State under them ; and that they are to make their Procession on foot from thence, on Scaffolding Boards laid on great Baulks, and fastened on the Ground, covered with blew Cloth, from thence through the new *Palace Yard*, and part of *King-Street*, and also thro' the *Great Sanctuary* into *Westminster-Abbey*.

After this Order came out, and the Ground for the Scaffolding measured for railing the House-keepers in all the places aforefaid, that had Ground before their Doors, (which was no hinderance to the Passage of the King, the Queen, and the Nobility, from the Hall to *Westminster*,) built Places in their Houses, and Scaffolding Seats without Doors for People to sit in to view the said Procession of the Coronation, and many were built and got in readiness for that purpose.

It was given out, that Queen *Mary*, King *James's* Queen, was resolved to be crowned with him in *Westminster-Abbey*, and there were great Disputes about it; some said she would not be crown'd, others said she wou'd; but at last, to end all Matters, 'twas said, there was a very rich and noble Crown bespoke of the King's Jeweller, and that it would be got ready with all the Expedition imaginable against the Coronation-Day.— She was in the right.

Some said upon this, sure the Queen did not mean to reign after the King's Death, if it should so please God to take him away first.— Others said, why should she not, tho' it be not the Custom in *France* to let the Queens reign there, yet here in *England* there is no Law that forbids it?— Queen *Elizabeth* for that.

Others said, may be if the King should die first, she might marry some Popish foreign Prince or other, and so intail on us Popery and Slavery for ever.— Others said that was impossible to be done in *England*, by reason we had an *English* Parliament, and two Protestant Princes that wou'd come in before Queen *Mary*, if the King should happen to die first; therefore it was a thing not to be feared at all.— It so proved at last.

'Twas reported there were abundance of foreign Catholick Princes and Noblemen coming for *England* to see the Coronation; and it was said, that they would appear in very rich Clothes and Equipages for the Honour of Queen *Mary*; that they designed by far to exceed our Nobility and Gentry in the richness of their Garbs and Jewels.— If they would bring good store of Money to buy those Things here, *England* would be so much the richer for them.

Others said, 'twould be for the Grandeur of old *England*, if our Nobility and Gentry did out-vie

vie them in every degree.— At last, some pretending to more Wit than others, wisely concluded, that all these Matters would not be determined till after the great Shew was over.

'Twas given out, that the King and Queen had invited over the Prince and Princess of *Orange* to be at the Coronation; that the Palace of *St. James's* was fitting up for their Reception; that glorious Suits were preparing for them at the King's Charge, besides many rich Jewels they designed to present them with; and it was said, they sent their humble Duties to the King, and would not fail of coming.— When they come, we shall see them.

That the People said their Highnesses the Prince and Princess sent a proper Envoy of their own, and very dutifully excused themselves from coming.— 'Tis a fine thing to be so dutiful.

Others gave out, that they were not invited at all, or at least if they were, 'twas after every other Person had been invited before them; therefore they took Pet at their late Invitation, and so would not come at all.— As true as—

March 22.— 'Twas reported this Day, that the Church-yard Wall of *St. Margaret's Westminster* was designed in part to be pulled down, being let to two or three Master Carpenters for about an hundred Guineas.— For the good of the Poor no doubt— in order to build Seats from the end of *King-Street* to the Church-yard Gate, against the old Gate-house, *Westminster*; 'tis said the Seats so built will hold upwards of six thousand People; some question mightily where they will get so many as to fill half the Seats.

That Orders are given out to build in the new *Palace-Yard, Westminster*, a Royal Stable for Champion *Dymock's* Horses to stand there, because he is

to ride into *Westminster-Hall* when the King and Queen are at dinner, armed *Cap-a-pie*, and there to make a Challenge against any Person or Persons, that shall dare presume or say, that King *James* is not Rightful and Lawful King of *England, Scotland, France* and *Ireland*; and to fling down his Gauntlet as a Confirmation of his Challenge, and if any shall say the contrary, or take up the Gauntlet, the said *Dymock*, the Champion, is to fight him or them in the new *Palace-yard*.— But under those Protestant Masks none dar'd to appear.

'Tis also said, that the Inhabitants of the Parish of *St. Margaret's Westminster* have ordered at their Charge a Fountain shall be built, which is to run with Wine over the Church-yard Gate, facing the old Gate-House, and that all the time 'tis running the Waites of the City of *Westminster* are to play during that time of the Coronation.— O Loyalty where art thou !

'Twas given out all over the Town, that the Bishops of the Church of *England* are coming to Town about a particular nice Point, touching the present Coronation of King *James*, and they are all to assemble at *Canterbury-House*, in order to consult Measures, and conclude what is fit to be done thereon; and they say, the Question to be proposed to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is, Whether it will suit with our Church and Laws to Crown a Popish King to reign as such over *England*, or not.— A bold Undertaking, is it possible ?

'Tis since said, that the King had notice of such their Intent and Meeting, which was given him by a false Brother among their own Tribe, whose Loyalty was so great to the King, that he could not rest till he had revealed it, and for which Discovery the King has promised to make him
Arch-

Archbishop of *Canterbury*.— Here's Loyalty stanch'd, he need not want an *English* Archbishop.

Others, that upon this Affair, the King, for fear of not being crown'd by them, has summon-ed all the Popish titular Bishops of the pretended Church of *England*, to consult them about it ; and 'tis said they were of Opinion, and to give a better Gloss to the Matter, and highly to grace the same, that his Majesty should intreat the *French* King to send into *England* the Cardinal *de Noaille*, the Archbishop of *Paris in cog.* in order to consecrate the two titular Popish Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, for the performance of the same.— Can it be possible ?

Others were of Opinion to send to his Holiness the Pope, that he might send hither his Nuncio, and two or three Cardinals to grace the Matter in the performance of the same.— What, Pope *Innocent XI.* trusted with this nice Secret ?

Others said, that the King, and those titular Popish Bishops, agreed to this last Proposal, and that an Envoy from his Majesty was privately sent thither, and that his Holiness the Pope was so complaisant, that he pitied his Son King *James's* Distress, and meekly acquiesced in this Matter, in hopes to bring over to their Mother Church all the *English* Hereticks, and sent several Cardinals, with his Nuncio, to follow and obey the King's Orders, and all are coming hither *Incognito* in order to perform the same.— O happy had been the Union between the King and the Pope.

Others said, the King need not have put himself to this great Trouble, for had he but scattered about two or three hundred thousand Pounds amongst the Church of *England's* Bishops, that wou'd soon have made them willing enough to have crown'd his Majesty ; for we always took 'em till
now

now Papists in Masquerade, and Money, there's no question, would have brought them over.— It seems it would not command all things.

These flying Stories having taken air among Churchmen and Papists; the Papists gave out, as they said, that King *James* was now very well provided for, in case of the Bishops refusal.—

And others say, that it was only a Stratagem, or an Amusement of Antimonarchical Traytors, to prepossess the King with an Odium to the Bishops of the Church of *England*; for they knew their Duty better, and would perform it to him, tho' it were to the utter loss of all their Bishopricks in the Kingdom.— Did the Royal Monarch ever prove this a Truth?

And others farther said, that the Bishops of the Church of *England* were a very head-strong obstinate sort of People, and never were to be govern'd, neither wou'd they ever take good Advice, till too late, as it was in the Exclusion Parliament, when they, contrary to all the great Opinions and Judgment of the most eminent Protestants in the Nation, flung out the Bill of Exclusion, to the great Astonishment of the Kingdom.— But those Protestants were soon revenged on them afterwards when they pull'd off their Masks.



A Dialogue that past at the Coronation of King James, between a Gentleman, his Presbyterian Aunt, and a Clergyman of the Church of England; touching the first Dissenters which were made from the Reformation of the Church by Papists: As also, touching the many Omens she prognosticated which wou'd fall on King James to the Downfall of Popery in England, this 23^d of April, 1685.

G—Madam, I see my Cousins have prevail'd with you to see the Coronation of King James.

P—A—They made such ado with me that I could not rest till I consented, but you know I don't care to mix with Popery at any time, and especially here where there will be so much of it.

G—You need not fear it, you are far enough from being so by Inclination, and you are safe enough in this place; they won't attempt to bring you over to their Church at this time.

P—A—No, Nephew, there's no fear of it now; but I hate to be where any thing is seen of it, lest I am taken for one of them, but would not be thought so for the whole World.

G—Really I believe there are several thousands in view here, which are far from being Papists, or popishly affected, I dare say.

P—A—How Cousin! they must be popishly affected, or else they cannot love your popish King James.

G—I hope, Madam, you won't deny but he's your King too; and I verily believe there's many good Churchmen that loves the King very well, nay, I believe better than some Papists; and yet
hates

hates his Religion, and could wish he was otherwise; and therefore cannot be popishly affected.

P—A— If they are Churchmen, as you say, what are they else but Papists in Masquerade; nay, a Churchman is taken by our Church, to be one of the strictest sort of Papists.

G— And they, on the other side, not only believe you to be such, but can prove it; and 'tis to be presumed that your Party always herd amongst Papists, on purpose to do all the Mischief they can to the Church of *England*, as they did in King *Charles* the First's time.

P—A— They may think so still if they please, but they can't prove us to be made Dissenters from the Church of *England* by Papists.

G— Madam, 'tis one of the easiest things in the World, and your Teachers know it very well, but keep you in Ignorance of it.

P—A— Pray, Nephew, do you be pleased to undertake it, let me see if you can prove it.

G— No Aunt, I'll leave it to this Clergyman, I don't question but he will satisfy you to all Intents and Purposes.

C— If the Lady is so pleased, and will patiently hear what I have to say, I don't question but I shall give her all the Satisfaction imaginable.

P—A— With all my Heart, Doctor, it will pass away the Time till the Shew of the Coronation does proceed to the Abbey.

C— Well, Madam, having your Consent, give me leave to tell you, that when good *Q. Eliz.* had made a compleat Reformation of the Church of *England* from Popery, it was so very well approved of by all Persons, that even the very Papists themselves came to our Church for several Years together.

P—A— Yes, Sir, I believe as much, and that is the only Reason why we call your Common-Prayer

Prayer Popery; because we say 'tis only the popish Mass said in *English*.

C— Please to spare me, Madam, let me acquaint you there were no Dissenters then in *England*; for as I told you, every body came to our Reformed Church of *England*; pray, who could give our Common-Prayer-Book that Name?

P—A— Indeed, Sir, I have heard so; but you puzzle me there in good earnest.

C— Then I'll inform you, Madam; the first that made a Division in the Church of *England*, was his Holiness Pope Pius V. and it was upon this account, it seems, Q. Eliz. would not consent to own the Pope as supreme Head of the Catholick Church; and in order to bring her over, he would allow her the use of the said Book of Common-Prayer, and all the Catholicks should continue coming to our Church as they used to do; but upon her refusing so to do, he made by his Bull the first Breach in our Church; and here the Papists became the first Dissenters from the Church.

P—A— Really, Sir, I do believe as much; but this don't prove to me that we who are called Protestant Dissenters sprung from the Papists, for they retain their popish Mass to this day, which we abhor both in *Latin* and *English*.

C— You have granted that the Papists were the first Dissenters in *England*, but not such as you call Protestant Dissenters, this I am to prove to you, if possible.

P—A— I thought you would have done it before now.

C— I am coming to it, and the first that appeared to be such as you call a Protestant Dissenter, was one who was called by the Name of Sanctify'd Commens, a Priest of the Church of Rome;

P—A— What do you say, a Priest of the Church of *Rome* ? I can't believe it.

C— I believe so too, and there are many more of your Opinion ; but your Teachers know it full well, and won't let it be discovered, for fear of losing their rich Incomes from their Congregations : But take this following Account which I have here intituled *Foxes and Firebrands*, Dedicated to Mr. *Baxter*, Mr. *Jenkins*, and others ; printed in the Year 1681, which I will lend you for your better Information, tho' at present I shall recite so much of it as shall let you into the whole Secret as it stands recorded in our Annals.

P—A— Sir, I thank you, I will peruse it well, and safely return it to you again.

C— I don't question it ; but as I was going to tell you, in 1567, the 9th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, there was one called by the Name of *Faithful Commin*, a Frier of the Order of *St. Dominique*, a Person reputed by the People to be a zealous Protestant, and much admired and followed for his seeming Piety ; but more particularly for inveighing in his Pulpit most bitterly against the Pope ; and after he had been taken up and examined before the Queen and Council, and several Witnesses proved the Fact on him, he gave in Bail before the Queen, and after run away from them. But about a Year after he was seen in *Amsterdam* (preaching in the same manner) by one *John Baker* a Master of a Ship ; and he coming into *England* and relating the same, it came to the Queen's Ears, and she sent and examin'd him, who owned it all, and that one *Martin Van Daval* a Merchant of the City told him that *Commin* had been at *Rome*, and that the Pope put him in Prison for preaching against him ; but upon his Letter to the Pope he was sent for, where he confess'd that he had
rail'd

rail'd against him among the Hereticks of *England*, but tho' his Lips had utter'd it, yet his Heart never thought it. But says, your Holiness little thinks I have done a most considerable Service, for I preach'd against set Forms of Prayer, and called the *English* Prayers (as you and your Teachers do) the Mass in English: And have persuaded several to pray spiritually and extempore (as your Teachers much insist on) and this has so much taken with the People, that the Church of *England* is become as odious to them, as Mass is to the Church of *England*; and this will be a stumbling Block to that Church while it is a Church; upon which the Pope caressed him, and gave 2000 Duckets as a Reward to him for so great and good a Service.— P. said Book 7, 12, 13, 14.

G— Well, Madam, what do you think of it now, has not the Doctor done his part, he has prov'd it to purpose?

P—A— Really, Nephew, 'tis a pert Account, and when I have read it thro' I will talk with our Teachers about it, and if they can't give a better Account of themselves, you may depend upon it I will quit them and come to Church.

C— If you do so 'twill be well for your Soul's sake, and I shall gain a happy Profelyte to our Church; and farther to confirm what I have already said, there is also another Account in the said Book of one *Heath* a Jesuit, and these two made the first dissenting Protestants in *England*, and therefore all Dissenters have originally sprang from the Papists.

P—A— Sir, I thank you for this great Favour, and I shall send for you as Oecasion shall offer; Doctor, your very humble Servant.

C— Madam, your most humble Servant.

P—A— Cousin, Cousin, I think the Nobility begin to make their Procession.

G— No, Aunt, 'tis only the Foot Guards which are order'd to their Posts next the Scaffolding, to keep off the Crowd of the Multitude, and it won't be long before the Horse Guards appear.

P—A—I think, Nephew, now they are coming, their Swords are drawn, I hope they are not going to fight.

G— No, Madam, when they wait on the King or Queen, they always march with Swords drawn, but now they are only clearing the Way, that they may be next to the Foot Guards at the place where the King, Queen, and the Nobility are to walk.

P—A— Here's another Sight, pray what do you say to this?

G— Madam, this is the Dean of *Westminster*, carrying St. *Edward* the Confessor's Crown on a Cushion; those are the Prebends; those the King's Scholars; those are the Gentlemen of the Choir, and those the singing Boys of the Abbey. Those others are the Gentlemen that sing at the Chapel Royal, and those are the King's Boys.

P—A— Pray don't all this singing look like Popery; and will the King's singing Men and Boys sing at the King's popish Chapel? And pray where are they all a going now?

G— They are all a going to *Westminster-Hall* to the King and Queen, for they are all to proceed before their Majesties to their Coronation; they stay till the King and Queen are drest in their rich Coronation Robes, their Majesties wearing two splendid Crowns on their Heads to *Westminster-Abbey* before they are crown'd.

P—A— I thought the King had only worn St. *Edward* the Confessor's Crown, as you call it, to *Westminster-Abbey*.

G— No, Madam, he's only to be crown'd there with it, and after so crown'd it is left with the
the

the Dean of *Westminster*, and all the Regalia which is deposited in the great Cloisters till such another Coronation.

P—A— That won't be long first; but pray how many Kings and Queens have been crown'd with that Crown?

G— There has been seven and twenty to this present Year 1685, and this King will make twenty eight. It is 643 Years since this Custom began, but whether they were all crowned with this same Crown, I cannot say.

P—A— Really, Nephew, it is a long time indeed; I think in good earnest they are beginning now their Procession.

G— Yes, yes, so they do, for you may see the King and Queen's Herb Women dressed in red Waistcoats and Petticoats following their Servants, who have Baskets of sweet Herbs which they strew on the blew Cloth for the King and Queen to tread on.

P—A— And why this popish Ceremony, I pray?

G— A Popish Ceremony do you call it? may be so, but it is a very useful one for all Persons, and especially for Kings and Queens; for it is to shew them that they are mortal, and to put them in mind that they must die one time or other.

P—A— Well then, that popish Ceremony I like well enough, since 'tis upon such a religious Account; but who follows them next?

G— There's a Deputy Drum-Major leads the Way, and four Drums a-breast, dressed in rich Drum Liveries; and after these 12 Drummers, comes the Drum-Major *Mawgridge*, whose Relations have had the Place Time out of Mind. He is very richly drest, you see, he carries a Silver-headed Staff.

P—

P—A— I see they are all richly dress'd, what do they all go bare-headed this windy Day?

G— If it rain'd, or was any other sort of Weather, 'tis all one, they must go so.

P—A— Who are the next?

G— You see there's as many Trumpeters four and four a-breast, richly clad: After these comes the Serjeant Trumpet, whose Name is *Price*, and their Family, as I have been informed, has had it Time out of Mind.

P—A— Then their Places are hereditary, are they not?

G— Yes, Aunt, the Kings of *England* are all hereditary Kings, and so every Place almost is hereditary.

P—A— Pray who are the next in Order?

G— Really, Madam, I have the Misfortune to leave my printed Account thereof at home, set forth by my Lord Duke of *Norfolk*, therefore you must excuse me; tho' this I can tell you without the Paper, that the youngest Ladies go first till it comes to the eldest, the youngest Countesses till it comes to the eldest, and the youngest Dutchesses till it come to the eldest; and betwixt every one of these Degrees of Quality, are plac'd Heralds at Arms, according to their Degrees of Seniority.

P—A— I see the Queen's Canopy turning up from *King-street*, and coming along the Great *Sanctuary*; look, look, there's a popish Cardinal in a red Hat that comes before the Queen, sure he is to crown the King and the Queen, if the Bishops should refuse to do it, as the Town talks they will.

G— Good God, how you talk, Madam, there's nothing at all in it, 'tis a Nobleman representing the Duke of *Aquitain* that is so dress'd, he's not a Cardinal, nay, there's not so much as a popish Priest will appear at the Coronation, unless

less they could crown the King and Queen after their own Popish Way; but that can't be at present, there are so many Acts of Parliament that make it Death for any of them to attempt such a thing, therefore there is none dares go to the Abbey; and you will see by and by that the Church of *England* Bishops do support both the King and Queen, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* will crown them both.

P—A— Certainly, Cousin, you will persuade me out of my Christian Name, is not this plainly a Cardinal of the Church of *Rome*; my Senesels are very good, I see it so, to be sure he must be a Cardinal by his red Hat.

G— Pray, Aunt, ask that Gentleman whether it be so or not, I say 'tis a Nobleman of *England* that represents that Duke.

Stran. Really, Madam, you are very much mistaken, see here the printed Account says as much.

P—A— Sir, I thank you, I see it is so; pray who are those that support the Canopy-Royal? Are not those two Bishops that support the Queen?— Good God, how pale the Queen looks; she's displeased at something, or else Popery looks very pale and wan; sure this is a sign it won't indure long in *England*; nay, we all thought as much. But who is it that bears up the Queen's Train? The Queen is very richly drest; I promise you she walks in State. Farewell Popery, good Night to you.

G— For God's sake, Aunt, leave off this Discourse, the World will take you for a disaffected Person, or else perchance for a Lunatick. Pray leave your Antimonarchical Gueffing, I presume you have been instructed by the Teachers what to say. Are they of the Cabinet Council of the Almighty, that they can pretend to point out
his

his Decrees, and limit his Time that Popery shan't be long in *England*? Why so very positive, Aunt, this looks as if the Teachers are in some secret Rebellion against the King. Pray God they be not.

P—A— Hush, Cousin, hush, I beg your Pardon, I am sorry I have been so free, it may be they may take me for what you say; I have done, pray excuse it, and make me Answers to my other Questions.

G— 'Tis too late, Madam, they are now gone by. Here appears the King's Canopy; below there are abundance of rich Persons, well clad by their Garbs, that proceed before the King, there are also Lords in Order, Earls in Order, and Dukes in Order, just as the Ladies went before the Queen.

P—A— I see the King's Canopy is supported as well as the Queen's.

G— Yes, Aunt, they are the Barons of the Cinque Ports, whose Office it is to support the Canopy. Now, Madam, pray observe, you may see if you please the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York* support King *James*, and they will crown him there, is no doubt of it, for all those many idle Stories given out by the disaffected.

P—A— Good Lord, Nephew, how the King's Crown hangs backward off from his Head, that's no good Sign, indeed Cousin; this shews that Popery cannot last long in this Kingdom.— See how the Wind rises, 'twill blow away the Canopy by and by: O strange! O miraculous! the last Supporter of the Canopy is broken on our side; it broke before our Door, the King and Company are all at a stand; see, they are going to mend it: How the People hollow, sure they don't rejoice at its breaking. See, see, the King himself

is

is tying it up with a scarlet Ribbon; sure it won't hold till the King gets into *Westminster-Abbey*.

G— But I hope it will; certainly I fear some People have been employ'd secretly to do this Matter, on purpose to bring about their own cursed Ends, and to usher them in by way of Judgment on the King: God, in his due time, will unriddle this Matter, and the Roguery at last; I hope the King will live to punish to some purpose.

P—A— Well, Nephew, say what you please, the swagging or hanging of the Crown from King *James's* Head, and the breaking of the Canopy, are Signs very ominous, and shew the Downfall of Popery, and that very suddenly; and by the King's tying up one of the Supporters of the Canopy with a scarlet Ribbon, shews his Reign will be very bloody, but short enough, never doubt it.

G— Indeed, Aunt, I cannot forbear saying, if any of these things should fall out to the King and Royal Family, which God forbid, I am sure there must be something in it more than ordinary, or else none could be so positive in this Matter as you are.

P—A— Think what you please of it, my Mind tells me so, and that is it that makes me so positive.

G— Nay, Aunt, I doubt your Teachers know something of this Matter, and what shall happen to the King and his Kingdoms, and were not you my Aunt, I would have you seized and now carried before the King to answer for what you have said; but God forgive you, I heartily do; but I must say the damn'd Antimonarchical Crew always usher in their intended Tragedies by pretended Omens; so they did in King *Charles I.'s* Time, and so I doubt it will prove at last, to the Shame of that impudent Faction.

G

'Twas

'Twas reported, that the King was at last crowned by Doctor *Sandcroft*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Doctor *Dolbin* Archbishop of *York*, and Doctor *Turner*, then Bishop of *Ely*, preached the Coronation Sermon before their Majesties, and all the Nobility and Gentry at *Westminster-Abbey*.— There was no room for Cardinals and Nuncio's left to crown the King and Queen.

After the Ceremony was over, about four a Clock they made their Tour to *Westminster-Hall*, where they were magnificently treated, and where the Champion *Dymock* made his bold Challenge, but none took up his Gauntlet.— They had all their Protestant Masks on,



OLD STORIES

RETRIEV'D and REVIV'D.

I. **K**ING *James* was hardly well crowned before several Scenes of Protestant Masks began to appear, and shew themselves in their proper Shapes, and crept out of their Disguises and Masquerades, as you will find in these following Reports and Stories; but before they will make their Appearances, you must be contented to take some few things which fell out before their Commencement, as it were by the way, and the first thing that happened was,

April 30. 1685.— 'Twas this Day reported, That his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon one *Roger L'Estrange*, Esq; in consideration of his eminent and unshaken Loyalty to the Crown in all Extremities; and as a Mark of the singular Satisfaction his Majesty had in his present, as well as his past Services, with repeated Declarations of Royal Grace and Bounty towards him.— Oh the Rewards of Loyalty, how pleasant, &c.

Some said this Action of the King's makes it plainly visible to the whole World what the People always said *Towser* wrote for; was he not always charged for writing, in order to bring in Popery, and has not Popery now rewarded his

most humble and loyal Servant?— Have patience, this Scene will soon be changed.

Others said, if no Rewards should be given to the Services of Loyalty, Anarchy, like a phantical Weed, would soon overtop and ruin the Monarchy, Church and State.— Well observed; mark the end of it.

And others said, That those that envied Sir Roger's Happiness, would have been mighty glad if their Protestant Champion *Harry Carr*, the popish *Curranto*, the Protestant Intelligencer, had been but so honoured.— Time does all things.

May 9.— This day it was reported, That the Trial of *Dr. Oates* would come on at the King's-Bench Bar, *Westminster*, upon two several Indictments for Perjury, and upon full Hearing, and clear Evidence, he was found guilty of both the said Indictments.— O sad, that Saviour, of the Nation guilty of Perjury!

Some said, see how Popery begins to strut, it boxes it about bravely, my Lads; let it go on, 'twill come to our turn next.— Surely will it.

Others said, That *Oates* was a Villain in grain, he had sworn many a brave honest Man, and innocent Persons out of their Lives, for which he deserves no Mercy.— Be better Christians.

Says others, rather than want a Hangman to compleat his Exit, I'd turn Ketch my self rather than he should go unhanged.— Be merciful.

May 16.— This Day 'twas reported, That *Titus Oates* was brought to the Bar at the King's-Bench, *Westminster*, in order to receive Judgment for his willful Perjury; the Sentence was as follows,—— That he should be divested of his Canonical Habit for ever.— That the *Monday* following he be carried round *Westminster-Hall*, with

a Paper on his Forehead, declaring his Offences.—
To stand in the Pillory before *Westminster-Hall*
Gate.— And another Day at the *Royal Exchange*.—
And four times a Year to be whipped from *New-*
gate to *Tyburn*.— That he pay 1000 Marks for
each Perjury.— And that he suffer Imprison-
ment during his Life.— Perjury! Oh Perjury
for that!

Some said this was a very cruel and severe Judg-
ment, and especially for a Church of *England*
Minister, a Protestant Divine.— Of the Presby-
terian Cut, a *Papist* in Masquerade.

Glorious Popery, says another, they begin to
appear in their Colours betimes; they shew their
tender Mercies to God's People.— Miracu-
lously.

God's People, says another, you mean the
D—s, sure he don't suffer for Righteousness
fake; but for downright Perjury, and for mur-
dering and butchering innocent Persons by will-
ful Perjury, taking their Lives wrongfully away.
—Give him a better Character.

May 19.— This Day 'twas reported, That
the Parliament would meet at *Westminster*, and
being met, they unanimously chose Sir *John Tre-*
vor, Master of the Rolls, Speaker of the House
of Commons, and they presented him to the
King, who very well approved of their Choice.

May 20.— This Day 'twas reported, That the
Earl of *Argyle* was landed at *Capple Town* among
the West Highlands in *Scotland*, and published
there his Declaration, in which he charged the
King with Tyranny and Usurpation.— The
Protestants Masks begin to make their appear-
ance.

— May 28. — King James's first Speech to the Parliament, being in Substance the same he spoke to the Privy Council after King Charles II.'s Decease; the King is pleased to take notice thereof. — Says he, *I have chosen to speak to you in the same Words I used at my first coming to the Crown, the better to evidence to you that I spoke then not by chance.* —

And 'twas farther reported, That he also said, That he cannot doubt that he shall fail of such suitable Returns from you with all imaginable Duty and Kindness on your part, by settling my Revenue on me during my Life, as it was in my Brother's time. — And 'twas farther reported, That the King acquainted them that *Argyle* was landed in the West Highland, with the Men he brought with him from *Holland*. It is sufficient to tell you that I am charged with Usurpation and Tyranny; and concluded, That he doubted not but that they will be the more zealous to support his Government, and give him his Revenue as desired without delay. — And was it not reasonable?

Some said this Speech was a little too free with the House of Commons, because he calls it his Revenue, which he would have settled for his Life. — Others observed that it was so in effect; for he tells them in another Paragraph of the Speech, That he expects that they would comply with him in what he hath desired, and that they will do it speedily. — And others said, and also observed, that the King told them, he would not doubt but that they will be more zealous to support the Government, and give his Revenue without delay. — Now, if it had been his Revenue, what need had he to desire them to give him that which was his own? — Certainly it was his Revenue now as well as
it

it was King Charles's; for you have been told that it cost him a vast sum of Money to obtain this Revenue, no less than 3,750000 *l.* besides 120000 *l.* a Year to settle it upon him and his Heirs for ever; and he being the next Heir in Blood, it must needs be his Revenue, whether the Parliament had settled it on him or not, for it was given to the Crown for ever, in lieu of what the King had parted with; and if they would not settle it on him, then he had a just Right and Title to his ancient Revenues and the Arrears thereof, and might have legally re-assumed them as his just Due to the Crown of *England*.— This is by way of Answer to all that has been said against the Right of the Crown to the Excise and Customs.

June 11.— This Day it was reported, That the Commons and the Lords having passed the Bill in both Houses for the King's Royal Revenue for his Life, and it only laid for the Royal Assent, his Majesty came this day to the House of Peers, and being placed on the Throne, in his Royal Robes, was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the said Bill, which then passed the King, Lords and Commons.—— Was it so done?

It was farther said, his Majesty was pleased to express himself to both Houses after this manner,—— “My Lords and Gentlemen,— I thank
 “ you very kindly for the Bill you have so
 “ heartily presented me with this Day; I
 “ assure you the readiness and chearfulness that
 “ has attended the Dispatch of it, is very acceptable to me, as the Bill it self: After so happy a beginning, you may believe I would not
 “ call for any extraordinary Supplies; but when
 “ they are of so publick a Use and Advantage to
 “ the Nation: And I will take care whenever
 “ such

“such are desired, they shall be employ’d to the Use for which I ask them, and to no other.”—

Was not this well said?

’Twas said and observed by some, that the Houses made a very quick Dispatch in preparing and passing the said Royal Revenue for the King.

Others said, pray God there was not more haste than good speed.

And others said it was a time of Trial, and they heartily shewed their great Loyalty to the King, without any consideration or care of the Kingdom.

Lastly, others said they did like their noble Ancestors, shew themselves always very loyally, especially in the utmost Extremity of Danger.—

’Twas well said, and ’twas as well done.

June 11.— ’Twas reported, That this Day the Duke of *Monmouth* was landed at *Lime* in *Dorsetshire*, with about one hundred and fifty Rebels, with several Arms for others that might come into them.— What Fact and Truth! Another Protestant Mask discovered!

Some say the Prince of *Orange*, out of his great Respect and Duty to his Wife’s Father, advertized the King of *Monmouth*’s Design, the number of his Men and Arms, and where he designed to land.— Oh, the Duty of a Son-in-Law!

Others say, That the King took it kindly at his hand, and heartily thank’d him, and said what grateful Rewards he would make him for so seasonable and early a Proof of his great Duty, Love, Affection and Respect to his Wife’s Father.— May it so last always.

June 15.— This Day ’twas reported, That the King issued out a Proclamation against spreading

ing any traiterous Declarations, published by *James Duke of Monmouth*, or his Adherents.—— Oh how clandestinely they were delivered !

'Twas also reported, that the Saints of the Lord handed about a traiterous Copy of Verses, as if wrote by the Duke of *Monmouth*, the Conclusion of the said Satire ended thus,—as speaking to King *Charles the Second*.

I was your Darling but against your Will.

No, Sir ! I'll be the People's Darling still.

And when you're dead, I and my friendly Rout

Will, with my popish Uncle, try a Bout ;

And this one Comfort to my Sorrows bring,

Next unto you, by God ! I will be King.

—— Was he not forsworn ?

Some said these were bold Verses, and shewed the Inclination and the Spirit of the Clan, and whoever was catch'd woe be to him, he would be hang'd without Mercy.—— Others said, yes, yes, as the *Frenchman* said, *I Begar, dat is when they can cashe*.—— Others said, that the Whigs were old Birds, they would not be catch'd with Chaff.—— 'Twas pity they wan't catch'd with Hemp.

June 17.—— 'Twas confidently reported, that the Earl of *Argyle* was deserted by the Rebels, and taken.—— O Presbyterians where are you now ; what deserted and taken ?—— Others said 'twas a downright popish Lie, and that King *James* would be glad to have it so.—— Was it not so ? Who may you thank for that ?

June 18.—— 'Twas reported, That the King's Forces in *Scotland* gave Battle this day to *Argyle*, they routed all his Forces, and took him Prisoner,

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with

with one *Rumbold* the Malster that fled from the *Rye-House* Conspiracy into *Holland*, and since came over with *Argyle*. — What old right *Rumbold*. — He'll be grounded at last.

Some say it is not so, *Argyle* has got the better, has beaten the King's Forces, and is gone over with a large Supply for the Duke of *Monmouth*. —

Others say it is too true to make a Jest of, for *Argyle* is certainly beaten and taken with *Rumbold*, and all his Forces routed in good earnest. — Call upon *Scotland* for this.

June 19. — 'Twas given out, that on this day his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, out of a tender Regard and Compassion to his Father-in-Law, and to prevent, if possible, the Ruin of the Kingdom by *Monmouth* and his Rebels, proffers himself, with the Assistance of the States-General, to come over and bring such Forces with him to the King's Assistance against the Duke of *Monmouth* in the West. But the King refused this kind Offer. — How unfortunately was this for *England*! they were forced after to be at 600000 l. Charges to pay the *Dutch* to bring the said Prince hither.

'Twas also reported, That the Lord *Churchill* was the first that was sent down to the West with the Troops to make head against *Monmouth*, till the arrival of the Earl of *Faversham*, where *Churchill* acted as Brigadier General. — Here was not temptation to go over to *Monmouth*.

June 25. — 'Twas this day reported, That one *William Disnie*, Esq; was tried for printing *Monmouth's* Declaration, and found guilty at a Commission of Oyer and Terminer in *Southwark*. — What, give up all?

June 26.— 'Tis said, that *Rumbold* the Master (one of the Rebels that landed with *Argyle* in *Scotland*) was tried there and found guilty, and the same day executed.— *Hasty Scotch Loyalty*.— 'Twas answered, he stood attainted for the *Rye-House* Conspiracy.— If so, he will now pay for all.

June 30.— 'Twas reported, that on this Day the Earl of *Argyle* was beheaded at *Edinburgh* for the Rebellion against *K. James*.— The Protestant General beheaded by *Scotch* Protestant Kirkmen!— How true were such to their Presbyterian Religion will stand glorious recorded in their Annals hereafter.

'Twas reported, that for want of Arms for the Duke of *Monmouth's* Soldiers, that all the Smiths in the West had been working Night and Day, and fixing Sithes which they used to mow Hay with, into long Poles, as long as some Pikes now used, with which they designed to cut down the King's Army both Horse and Foot, and they are steel'd and ground out sharp for that purpose.— Desperate Men!

Others say, that this is the Project of the *Tanton Dean* Men, for they are mad till they join the Enemy, they aver they will easily mow down the popish Army, and make new fashioned Protestant Hay, and are resolved to cut them as small as Herbs to the Pot.— Boast not so much.

Others say they talk well; great Braggers are but little Doers; let the World see how they will behave themselves first, and bring themselves safe off at the last.— If they don't—

Others say, the *Welch* are rising one and all to help the Duke of *Monmouth*, who, they say, is the true Son of King *Charles* the Second, their true and lawful Prince, and Splot they will help

her against the popish Duke of York, let what will come on it; for he is but a popish Usurper, and has no Right at all to the Crown of England.—
Bold Britains!

Others say, they have found out the right Clergyman (who they thought was made away with) that married King Charles to his own Mother, and this so influences the People, that it has increased his Army to fifty thousand Men at least.— Lie the popish King out of doors.

Nay, others say there is a Company of rich *Amazonian* Ladies who have largely contributed with their Purfes, and have actually raised a fine Regiment of masculine Ladies, well versed in the Feats of War, and are so well instructed in Military Affairs and Discipline, that they are every one fit for Commanders, and that it is thought they will do Miracles in this present Undertaking, and desire to be made the forlorn Hope.— If this be *Monmouth's* best Hopes, 'tis a very frail one.

Others say, that the City of *Exeter* lets *Monmouth's* Army want for no manner of Provisions, and they bring it in all gratis for twenty Miles round; the like does all the Tradesmen for all manner of Clothing, and all other necessary Things whatsoever for their Service.— They expect, I presume, Interest for their Protestant Credit if *Monmouth* succeeds.

That this Army are so well disciplined and ordered, and so well under Command and Regulated, that they commit no Disorders in the Places where they come, but are so well beloved, that every publick House entertains them as if they were their own Children.— Call them their little Protestant Army.— That are to be their Deliverers from Popery and Slavery.— And why not too from Presbytery and Knavery?

When *Monmouth* landed at *Lyme* in *Dorsetshire*,

he

he had not above 150 Men at first, and they increased so fast, that he was forced to march out with his Forces to *Taunton*, and from thence to *Bristol* to get more room.— A mighty Army certain !

It was reported, that *Monmouth* and his Army were attacked by Colonel *Ogletborp*, who had but an hundred Horse ; the fight, they say, was very obstinate.— No doubt on't.

Some say *Monmouth* has got the better, for the King's Forces were but a Mouthful in comparison with *Monmouth's* ; and *Ogletborp* and his Men were all cut to pieces, and routed every where.— Can this be a Protestant Lie?

Others say, his Majesty's Forces got the better of the Battle, and with one hundred Men *Ogletborp* cut off two Troops of *Monmouth's* best Horse, and from thence they were forced to take their March to *Bath*.— What two Troops at once !

'Twas farther reported, that his Majesty's Forces being joined, and *Monmouth* understanding thereof, his Army marched in much Fear and Confusion backwards towards *Froome*, and from thence to *Philips Norton*, where they were resolved to make a Halt.— A fatal Halt!— The last, I presume.

'Twas reported, that at *Philips Norton* the D. of *Grafton* encountered *Monmouth* and his Forces, but believe me 'twas said, that *Monmouth* made nothing of them ; for being so well flushed with *Ogletborp's* Overthrow, they cut off *Grafton's* Party like Dogs, as he cut off *Ogletborp's*.— Those happy Successes put a mighty Protestant Courage in the Whigs.

Others said, that the King's Forces meeting such ill Success fell out and come over to *Monmouth's* Forces, that many of them deserted, and came
over

over to *Monmouth*, they having been under his Command beyond Sea, for all those Soldiers loved him very well. 'Twas all to no purpose at last.

Others said, that *Grafton* encountered him so smartly, in which Engagement the King's Forces made another great Slaughter, and a great many were killed on both sides.— 'The Truth and Daylight was beginning to appear.

After this *Monmouth* went from hence to *Wells*, and to *Bridgwater*, his Majesty's Forces all the while pursuing them.— What the great Conquerors ! O monstrous Protestant Stories !

July 5.— 'Twas reported, That the King's Army came to *Weston*, within three Miles of *Monmouth*, where the King's Forces placed themselves in a very advantageous Post, fronting a spacious Plain, having a Ditch before them; in which Posture the Duke of *Monmouth* resolved to attack them; and to that End had, with all possible Silence, in the Night, drew his Forces to *Bridgwater*, to the number of about 6000 Foot, and 1200 Horse, and towards the Morning they were formed in Battle-array, and marched with design to surprise the Earl of *Feversham*.— Did not C——ll frame this Design, and so betray'd *Monmouth*, is a Query.— Pray observe.

However, it was farther reported, that when *Monmouth* came to surprise the King's Army in the Night, it was said that my Lord *Churchill*, while the Earl of *Feversham*, and the majority of the commanding Officers were in their Beds; he (my Lord *Churchill*) sat up all Night and kept *Monmouth's* Army in play, 'till the King's Troops had formed themselves.— And so it was farther given out, that by this Diligence of my Lord *Churchill* he saved the King's whole Army.—How, save King *James's* whole Army! That's strange!—
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He was then sure in no Secret against his Master.

Others said, if he was not in any at that time against his Master, he was in one against *Monmouth*, and that was as bad, for it proves it self he was in *Monmouth's* Secret, and so sat up all Night to destroy him.— Is this the Fact they so much bounce of?

July 6.— 'Twas reported, that the Earl of *Feverſham* was prepared to receive the Duke of *Monmouth* and his Forces, tho' his Number was but small in comparison of the others, *Ferverſham* having but 2000 Foot and 700 Horſe, yet they were ſo bravely received, that fiſt *Monmouth's* Horſe were routed by the King's Forces, and coming after upon the Foot, had ſo abſolute a Victory, that they kill'd 2000 upon the Spot, and took a vaſt number of Priſoners, ſo that they were not able to make the leaſt head again.— Good Night Proteſtant Army.— *Finis.*

July 7.— 'Twas reported, that on this Day the Lord *Grey* was taken, who was the Commander of the Duke of *Monmouth's* Horſe.— What, no Proteſtant Lie to contradict this Fact?

'Twas alſo reported, that the Lord *Grey* was in the Secret of King *James*, and fled away with the Horſe, for had they ſtood the Duke had carried the Battle.— Lie on for the Cauſe.

Others ſaid, that the Duke of *Monmouth* cuckoled the Lord *Grey*, and he was reſolved to be revenged on him, and ſo betrayed him to the King.— O Malice, what a Creature art thou!

And others ſaid, there was nothing of Truth in thoſe two former Reports, but that they were both falſe, that he was not in the Secret with
King

King *James*, and that his Lordship did his best to serve the Duke's Interest to the utmost of his Ability; but they were young Horse belonging to their Troops, and that they would not stand firing, and so they fled before the Face of the King's Army.— Truth and Fact to a Demonstration.

July 8.— 'Twas reported, that the Duke of *Monmouth* was as this Day, after he had fled to save himself, taken in a very mean Habit, in order to disguise himself, the better to make his Escape.— Poor *Monmouth*.

Others say, he was drove to such pinching Necessity, that he was forced to eat green Pease in their Husks, like a Swine, to satisfy his Hunger.— Many pity'd his Case, thank the Whigs for all.

July 11.— 'Twas strongly reported, that the Guards which were to bring the Duke of *Monmouth* mutinied, and that part which were for him fought the King's Party that were against him, and beat them, and have made their escape towards *Scotland*, to the Dutchess of *Monmouth's* Estate, where her Tenants were ready to receive him, nay, are come part of the Way to meet him.— Is not this false Fire?— What are they at their last Shifts?

Others say, 'tis a downright Republican Lie; there is nothing in it, for he's within two Days March of the Town, and there is a sufficient Guard to take care of him that he makes not his Escape.— Too true to make a—

Some say, the Dutchess of *Monmouth* has petitioned his Majesty to pardon him; others say, the King is so obstinate, and so inveterate against him, that he will not pardon him.

Others say, that the Queen will not let the King be at rest Night nor Day, till he is executed out

out of the way, telling him his Crown will never be safe so long as he is alive. — More's the pity.

Some say, she thirsts for his Blood, and resolves this Heretick's Blood shall be shed suddainly, because he thirsted after the Crown, and to destroy his Uncle and 'tis farther said, she will never be reconciled to the King unless that great Traytor's put to Death. — Well play'd Faction; blacken all you can. — Won't that do?

Others say, the King has an Inclination to give him his Pardon, but the Noble Lord S — is a main Gode in the Duke's Side, and says to the King, *Now you have got all the Neck of your Enemies under your Feet, and as it were in a String, and you may do with them what you please, and may be as Great and Glorious as you please, if you don't consent to do that as you may ever repent the longest day you have to live.* — Prophetically spoke. — Or at least he was heartily in the Interest of —

Others say the popish Ministers have put the Queen upon it, that as soon as Monmouth comes to the Tower, that she publickly declares that she will neither eat nor drink till the Duke is beheaded. Here factious Romances.

July 12. — This Day it was reported, That a Proclamation was issued out for the keeping of a solemn and publick Thanksgiving throughout the Kingdom for his Majesty's late Victory obtained over the Rebels. — Then 'tis come to this at last. — Who would a thought it? —

July 13. — 'Twas reported this Day, that the Duke of Monmouth, the Lord Grey, and a German Rebel, would be brought to Town to Day. — Upon which thousands of People went to see whether the Duke was there or not there, having been so many Reports raised of his not being taken.

and if he was Escaped, or that he had made the best of his way, and was gone to *Scotland*; and also, that the Papists had some Person so like the Duke of *Monmouth*, but it was not he, were resolved, if possible, to know the Truth of it; they went several Miles out of Town beyond *Vaux-ball* to meet the Coaches and the Guards, and the first Coach they met was the Lord Grey's, and the German Rebel's, who were both pinioned, that is, their Hands tied behind them; the Mob cried out, this was my Lord Grey, for they knew him, a Dog, that betrayed *Monmouth*, and run away with the Horse, and were ready to have knocked him on the Head, had it not been for the Body of Guards round about the Coach, so that they were forced to disperse for fear of an ill Treatment, and farther Damages that might ensue.

—Then they came to the second Coach and saw the Duke with an Officer of the Guards in his Coach; some said it was *Monmouth*, for they knew him very well, and had been often in his Company. — Others said it was not he, but some Person that was very like him, and certainly he had made his Escape and was gone to *Scotland*, as was before given out. — It had been well for him if he had.

Others said it would end in a sham Pardon, and then his Person will be imprisoned for Life, or some such like thing, and there will be the end of this matter. — Pardon's not so easily obtained.

'Twas reported, that as soon as the Prisoners came to *Vaux-ball*, one of the King's Barges, others said the Tower Barge, was sent thither to bring him to *Whitehall*, because the King would be satisfied whether it was *Monmouth* or not before he went to the Tower. — The King ne'er questioned it.

Others said, surely the King would not be so kind to the Duke as to send his own Barge for

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Monmouth, unless it was to pardon him. — Don't be positive.

Others said, he would indeed be a merciful Prince if he pardoned him after so great a Crime committed against him. — It had been better he had.

And others said, that the Multitude were all mistaken in their Conjectures, for the Tide was against them, and it would be an hour or two before it would serve to carry them to the Tower, for it was impossible for them to shoot the Bridge till it was a nip Tide. — That was the only Reason.

Several Persons of Note, and great Crowds of common People were at *Whitehall* to see the Duke land, and as he came along he saluted them all, and they him as he passed to go into *Whitehall*. — 'Twas civilly done.

Some said, Mr. *Chiffens* was there and invited his Grace into his Apartment, and entertain'd him very civilly, and refreshed him with something to eat, and gave him a Bottle or two of Wine. — He was his true Friend.

Some say, the Duke of *Monmouth* desired Mr. *Chiffens* to wait upon the King, and to tell his Majesty, that he gave his humble Duty to him, and beg'd that he might speak but a few Words with him, and assure him 'tis not upon any account to save his Life that I desire it, but that which I shall tell the King will be of great Moment, for his Service, and for the good of the King's Interest so long as he shall live. — Had the King gone then — What a discovery!

Some say upon the delivery of the Message the King had a mind to go, but some of the Council opposed it, and a certain Noble Lord, the Lord S — sighted all that was offered, and said to the King, *Were I in your Majesty's place*

I would not stir to see him, it can never be for your Interest at all to hear what he says. — What harm would it have done the King?

Others say, the Queen was mightily for the King's going, to hear what he had to offer, alledging, to prevent all Mischief that might seem to attend his going, Monmouth might be searched, and if there was no Arms, nor any other Weapons about him, the King would be safe enough, and she saw no great Danger in this Matter at all. —

The Danger was in not going.

And others said, that the said Noble Lord began to grow warm upon it, and said, *Why should the King run any Risk at all; He is now safe with us, and what may be the Event of it none at present can tell. Your Majesty, we thank God, is at rest, quiet and free from any Danger; and as I am a Privy-Counsellor, and loyal and faithful to your Majesty's Interest and Person, upon the Faith and Honour of a Noble Man, I will by no means be consenting to your going, and if any Mischief befall you, which I dread, I am clear from it before this Noble Assembly. That his Council prevailed. — Fatal to the King.*

'Twas reported, that when Chiffens came down to the Duke he told him all that passed in the Presence of the King and Queen, who were willing to see you, but the Noble Lord S — was very warm against it, and so prevail'd. — That's the Man I mean.

'Twas farther said, that the Duke replied, *Then Destruction, like a Torrent, will soon fall upon the King and this Kingdom; tell the King this from me: And farther say, that I have been misled by some that will mislead the King, to his Downfall and Ruin if his Majesty hear me not. — Prophetically Spoken!*

Presently

Presently after the Duke, the Lord Grey, and the German, went into the Barge with a strong number of Soldiers to guard them, who were soon convey'd to the Tower, where they were carried in at the Traitor's Gate; and so deliver'd to the Lieutenant of the Tower. — A fatal Delivery!

July 14. — This Day 'twas said, that the Dutchess of Monmouth a second time petitioned the King, with all her Children who went with her, they fell on their Knees, and beg'd for the Life of the Duke, to be Banished, or Imprisoned, all the Days of his Life; but the Noble Lord was always upon the watch, and was very diligent, as was supposed, for his Majesty's Service; he carried always an Ascendant over the Resolutions of the King's Councils, and made the King deny all that was desired in the Petition. — True to his Trust.

'Twas also farther said, That the Noble L — was pleased to say to the King, " That since God
" was so good to his Majesty, that he had, as it
" were, put all the Necks of your Enemies who
" are now truckling under your Feet, and that
" your Majesty, if you had a mind to it, may
" command them to do what you please, and what
" can your Majesty desire to have more, are they
" not all Rebels and Traitors? Do they not lie
" at your Majesty's Feet? Are they not begging
" for Mercy? And certainly the great Leaders
" ought to suffer; for 'tis they that have animat-
" ed, and also incited all the rest, therefore let
" them suffer, and many of the rest, tho' not all,
" and this will strike such a Dread into your Ene-
" mies, that it will for ever keep them in Obe-
" dience to your Majesty, which shall always be
" the lasting Prayer of your Majesty's most du-
" tiful

"tiful Subject." — Oh stanch'd Loyalty! will it be found here?

July 15. — This Day 'twas given out, that the D. of *Monmouth* was to be executed on Tower-Hill, and many Persons resorted thither to see the last of him, and many Reports arose there. —

First, That it was barbarous and cruel to behead him without any Form of Trial; certainly if People were never so guilty of Rebellion, and taken in the Fact, yet as they are *Englishmen* born ought to have a Trial for their Life by their Peers, and then if found guilty, to be put to Death as others have been before. — Well moved.

Others reply'd, they were of that Opinion; and was not my Lord *Russell* so tried, and not beheaded before he was found guilty by his Peers; and is not the Duke as good an *Englishman* as he; the one is but the Duke of *Bedford's* Son, and the other the Son of a King; and certainly if any Favour is shewed, it should be to *Monmouth* the Son of a King. — He ought to have the preference.

Others said, you may see how popish Councils prevail; don't you remember 'twas said, that a certain Lady long'd for his Blood, and this barbarous Butchery proves the Matter to purpose if he be executed! — A Protestant.

Others said, the House of Commons had a Bill of Attainder brought into their House against the Duke, and after several Pros and Cons for and against the Bill, it was past in that House, and sent up to the House of Lords, and one Sir *John Fenwick* carried up the Bill, which was read three times, and passed in one Day. — Made haste.

Others said, that by virtue of the said Bill it became a Law, and what was so done was according to Law, and there was no Injustice done unto the Duke, for he was taken in the Fact, and had he

he been cut to Death as *Absalom* was, he had his just Deserts, and he had not been at the Head of so many Forces but it was to rebel, and therefore suffered according to the Crime he was guilty of. — If every Traitor had been to suffer. —

Others said, they did not like such Bills, they were unreasonable Laws, for they often invade the Rights, Liberty and Property of the Subject. I mean *Englishmen's* Liberties. And I admire that any *English* Parliament should be such Fools as to do so; they cannot be right, they must needs be a mungrel one, such a one that don't care if all our Rights and Properties were sacrificed and delivered up to Popery. — Or the —

Others said, there was a Noble Peer a Favourite, a Privy Counsellor, one that had the King's Ear at all times, and to shew his great Zeal to his Majesty's Service, out of his loyal Duty to his Master, got a favourite Member of his Acquaintance to bring in the Bill into the House to get it passed for that extraordinary eminent Service. — And may he meet the same Fate in time.

Others said, a curse of all such Favourites, these damned Favourites, such as *Laud* and *Straford*, misled King *Charles* the First, and brought him and this Nation to Ruin, and the King at last to the Block, and it may be the same thing now for ought we know. — Guess on my Lads.

Others said, they were resolved to go see whether it was so or not, and being come there, they saw a vast throng of People on *Tower-Hill*, and believed there would be something of it. —

Others said, yes, yes, without doubt. There I see *Jack Ketch* dressed in his white Frock, sure the Duke is come to the Scaffold before we came. —

Others said, he had been there half an hour, that he had just done his Prayers, and was preparing for the Block. — Others said, Lord have Mercy

on

on his Soul, and send him quick to Heaven out of this troublesome World. — Well pray'd.

Others said, see he has just laid down his Head on the Block, and now do you see *Jack Ketch* is lifting up the Ax to strike the Blow: O Dog, he has struck three times at him, what's the reason? — Guilt.

Others said, his Hands trembled and shook so, that he struck his first Blow in his Shoulder, and the Duke turning up his Head looked at him, and he begged *Monmouth's* Pardon, his Heart misgave him, and that set him a Trembling that he could not do it the first time, but he was forced to take two Blows more before he could do it, but at last finished his Work. — To the end of all his Sorrows.

Others, that *Jack Ketch* said to excuse himself, that he believed him to be the true Son of King *Charles* the Second, and the right Heir to the Crown, that struck an Awe and Dread on him, that his Hand and whole Body shook, that he could not well do it for his heart. — Sanctify'd Tales won't salve the Cause.

Others said, with a great deal of Assurance, that it was not the Duke that was beheaded, but a *German Count* that loved *Monmouth* very well, and that he was so like him, that there was no distinguishing one from the other, especially when they were together, and he was resolved to be executed for him, and *Monmouth* made his escape out of the Tower the day before in *German Clothes*. — Oh the force of Love, — and the invention of Lying!

Others said, as *Monmouth* had passed all but the last Centery, he knew the Duke, he stop'd him, said *Monmouth*, *Jack*, Go along with me, I'll make you a Captain, and if ever I come to the Crown I'll

I'll make you a Nobleman, and one of my Council.—
This brought him off over the——

Others said, the Government had Information of it, and strict Orders to keep the Secret, and that the *German* should be beheaded in the Name of *Monmouth*; for if it should come to the People's Ears, they would one and all rise for him, and dethrone *K. James*.— His time was not yet come.

And lastly, others said, that all these Reports were downright Lies, raised on purpose to blacken the Government, or at leastwise to carry on some other deep Design which they could not guess.— Many a true word spoke——

July 19.— This day 'twas reported, that a Proclamation was set out for the Duke of *Monmouth* to surrender himself by such a day.— Who's a Fool then.

Others said, that was soon contradicted, for it proved to be one to require the Lord *De la Mere* to surrender, and not *Monmouth*.— A lucky Mistake.

July 25.— Another Proclamation was said to be set forth for the Duke of *Monmouth*.—— But that also proved like the former, 'twas to summon *George Speak*, Esq; *Francis Charlton*, Esq; *John Wildman*, Esq; Colonel *Danvers*, Esq; and *John Trenchard*, Esq; and others,— that the Earl of *Standford*, the Lord *Brandon*, and Lord *De la Mere* were committed to the Tower for High Treason against the King and his Government.

That the Duke of *Monmouth* is got into *Scotland*, and has raised a vast Number of his Lady's Tenants, and were marching up to *London* in a great Body, and coming to give King *James* another Diversion, and that his Sons are with him, and that they own him to be the Duke of *Monmouth* their Father; and this gives such great
K Satisfaction

Satisfaction to the People, that they are well assured he is alive and with them, and all that was said touching his beheading at *Tower-Hill*, was only given out to prevent his coming to the Crown.— Lie farther, leave room for others.

July 28.— 'Tis reported, that a Commission under the Great Seal of *England* is issuing out, constituting and appointing the Lord Chancellor *Jefferies*, Judge *Pollexfen*, and Major General *Kirk* Commissioners for the West, in order to try the Rebels taken there in the Duke of *Monmouth's* Rebellion.— Glorious Commissioners.— Tight for the Interest of—

'Tis reported, that several in their Sermons on the Thanksgiving for the wonderful Deliverance of the King, the Royal Family, and this Church and Nation from the late horrid Rebellion in 1685, were pleased to say, that the dissenting and rebellious Party were such numerous and daring Rebels, both to God and their King, that they were like Witches, and 'tis doubtful whether they will ever repent them of their horrid Rebellion.— 'Tis very much to be doubted.— A Truth well spoken.

And others said, 'twas to be wished, and they hoped there would be some of them that might become better and be good Christians at last, and that tho' some of them out of Passion had been hurried on in haste and misled; yet God forbid all should be such Enemies to themselves, as eternally to damn their own poor Souls.— God amend all.— And these among the rest.

Aug. 4.— 'Twas reported, that this day the Parliament was to meet at *Westminster*, and accordingly they did, and were adjourned to the 9th of *November* following.

'Twas

'Twas reported, that *Jefferies*, *Pollexfen* and *Kirk* went down in State on their new Commission to the West, and having opened and read the same before many Noblemen and Gentlemen, with all the Pomp and Formality imaginable, they appointed three Days after to begin to u; the Rebels.— It was to cure them of Rebellion.— No good Protestant Receipt.

'Twas reported, that several of them had been try'd and found guilty, and were condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered; that they were hang'd up in several principal Towns and Markets, and in the High-Ways, upon Trees, nay, Arms of Trees, five or six on a Branch.— Strange Protestant Western Fruit.

'Twas also said, that there was never a Sign but what some were hang'd on, and their Quarters set up in many Places.— Did this work a Change?— O yes, a very great Change.— A perfect Cure.

Others, that were not condemned, were publickly whipped through all Market Towns, fined and imprisoned during the Pleasure of the King.— Oates his Comfort!

Nay, 'tis reported of my Lord Chancellor and *K—k*, that whenever they were at Dinner or Supper in the West, at every Health of the King and Queen they hung up Scores at each Health.— An extraordinary new Mode of drinking of Healths.— The King was mightily.— The Commissioners mighty loyal.

Others say, they have extorted great Sums of Money from several eminent rich Persons that were unhappily taken in this great Rebellion, to obtain their Pardons, and particularly, that my Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* got of one single Gentleman 15000*l.* to save his Life.— And did he honourably do so?— Is there any Complaint he did not do it?

Others

Others say, that K—k was one of the greatest V——s as ever was upon Earth, and to prove him so they have father'd this following Story upon him,— There was a very beautiful young Lady gave to K—k (to intercede for the Life of her Husband) a Petition, offering any Money to save his Life; and he asking her how much she would give, 'tis said, she offered him ten thousand Pounds; but he was pleased to tell her, that unless she would consent that he should lie with her, he would not save his Life.— An extraordinary Bargain.

Home she goes to her Husband and acquainted him with all that pass'd between K—k and her, and tells him there was no hopes of his Life unless she would damn both her Body and Soul to purchase it, which she was not willing to do: Her Husband being in Prison, sent her to his Father to acquaint him therewith, and desired he might see him presently, who made all the haste he could, and brought with him a Presbyterian Minister to consult what was best to be done in such a hard and desperate Case; and after a long Debate thereon, they came to a Resolution, which take as follows.

The Husband sent for his Wife and told her, my dear, you always said you lov'd me, and now I shall try whether you do or no; she was very inquisitive to know in what; he told her, that she must, to save the Life which she so dearly loved, consent to lie with K—k to obtain the same; this put her into a great Agony, and said, she believ'd he only did it to try her Fidelity to him, and certainly he would never be consenting to so monstrous a Crime to save a Life at so dear a Purchase as Adultery.

The End of P A R T I.





REPORTS, LYES, AND STORIES, TRUE and FALSE.

PART II.

Memorandum, Our Reader is desired to take notice, that we could not compleat all the Stories of the Western Affairs in our first Part, therefore are obliged to go on with them in this. We left off at so dear a Purchase as Adultery.— The next begins thus.



ADULTERY, said her Husband, my Dear, there is nothing at all in that, you have told me what you are to do, and as long as I know it, it is not Adultery; and farther to explain to you it is not so, behold I give you my Consent freely to do it, and where Consent is gi-
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ven, it cannot be Adultery—— This the Lady heard with all the Patience imaginable ; but that did not convince her : upon which his Father and the Minister were called, and they both affirmed what the Son said to be Truth ; and they all persuading her to do it, or she must lose her dear Husband, and that instantly, for the time given for an Answer was near at an end ; tho' she was not well satisfied in her own Conscience, yet they at last prevailed so far on her as to consent to do the Thing.— A fatal Consent !—— A devilish Contract !—— A monstrous Protestant Bargain !

The next Morning 'twas said, that she went to K——k, gives him the ten thousand Pounds in Money, and tells him she consented to every thing that he could desire, upon the Condition he would be pleased to save her Husband's Life.— He seemingly consents to the said Agreement, gives her all the Assurance imaginable, and was so complaisant, that he order'd the Lady a Supper, and Musick all the while the Entertainment lasted ; after which they set in to enjoy themselves with Wine, and, as said, they drank pretty plentifully of that noble Liquor before they prepared for Bed. After all was over to bed they went, where the Infidel *Turk* had his lustful Satisfaction on the Lady, and afterwards resolved to be fully revenged on her and the Family at that time ; for tho' he loved the Fact for the Minute he was enjoying it, yet after he took such Antipathy to their wicked Consent, that he was resolved to be revenged to the full.— God's just Indignation on so villanous a Consent, to so monstrous an Action !

The next Day the Lady was for hastening away, fearing her Character should be blasted by being there so early in the Morning ; but the Monster said she must breakfast first with him.
She

She consented, and hoped he would now be so good as his Word ; he told her he would, and by that time they had breakfasted she should have her Husband delivered to her. — The poor Lady taking all he said to be Fact and Truth, (little doubting what he meant) as soon as they had breakfasted he bid her look out of the Window, and she would soon see her Husband ; which was too true, for looking out she perceiv'd him hanging on a Gibbet just against the House. — At which sight, it was said, the Lady immediately fell down dead, and never came to herself. — Here's a Man of Honour for you ! — Oh meek merciful Judges ! — A Christian Turk ! — A Devil incarnate !

Some said he was a Rogue, that Hell was his Portion ; that he deserved to be cut as small as Herbs ; to be torn alive with wild Horses ; to die Inch by Inch ; to be broken alive in every Bone on a Wheel. — Look upon God's Justice in this Affair.

Others said, the Lady and her Husband had their Deserts ; the Father was a Monster to persuade. — The Minister a Papist in Masquerade, or else what Devil but he would have given such hellish Advice to so base an Action. — This is trusting in the Arm of Flesh.

Others said, it was but Justice in the Almighty to suffer this Villany to be so rewarded with so monstrous an Action.

Others pity their Cases, and said they were but Flesh and Blood, and that we are all fallible, and if it had been their Case, as it was the Lady's, they should have been apt to have done the same thing, especially to save a Husband's Life. — For did not the Devil tell the Almighty in Job's Case, *That Skin for Skin, and all that a Man has will he give for his Life, and now do but lay thy*

band on him and he will curse thee to thy face.— Yet *Job* foiled the Devil.— For tho' God smote him from the Crown of the Head to the Sole of his Feet with sore Boils, yet did not *Job* curse God.— A Christian Pattern to imitate.— And not to do Evil that Good may come of it.

And others said, if this be their Protestant Presbyterian Doctrine, they should have none of them for their Congregation, for what Monster could have given such Advice, unless he was a Papist in Masquerade, and did it on purpose to bring a Scandal upon every thing that is called by the name of Religion?— A very great Truth.— It can't be denied.

Some said, how many People of the West were hung up and murdered in cold Blood by that villainous *K——k* without any manner of proceeding according to the Form of Law and Justice.— Could this be so?

Others said, that Villain *Jefferies*, and his murdering Brethren, extorted Confessions from many upon the Promise of Pardon, which drew in many, and then they were condemned and murdered, they being innocent of what they had confessed against themselves.— Innocent and yet confess the clear Matter of Fact!

And others said, they were taken in actual Arms, hundreds of them, and as they were Rebels and Traytors to the Government, they deserved Death; therefore there needed no such Extorting or Confession from any of them; and that 'twas a whiggish Report raised on purpose, in order to blacken his Majesty's Government.— A Truth plain and visible enough.— And often done by Republicans.

Some say Young and Old were hanged up in Clusters, as if the Chief Justice *Jefferies* had a design to raise the Price of Halter.— 'Tis ill
joaking

joaking and laughing at such sad Spectacles.——
 But it's like the Whigs, they will die hard.——
 And go to the next World with a Lie or a Joak
 at their Exits.

Others said, behold a barbarous Cruelty to the
 Sister of the two *Hewlands*; she hung upon *Jeff-*
eries's Coach, imploring Mercy on the behalf of
 her two Brothers; the merciless Judge to make
 her let go her hold, caused his Coachman to cut
 her Hands and Fingers with the lash of his Whip.——
 And what of all this?—— Is it not a common
 thing done among Coachmen?—— Nay, and
 often done without their Master's Order or Con-
 sent?—— A great Barbarity indeed.—— But
 give the Dog an ill Name.—— True Presbyte-
 rian Breeding.

And others said, that whosoever sheltered any
 of the forlorn Creatures, were hurried to the
 Slaughter-house with the same inexorable Outrage,
 without any Consideration to either Age or Sex ;
 as witness the Execution of the Lady *Lisle* at *Win-*
chester.—— She could not be so ignorant, but she
 must know to harbour Rebels was Treason.——
 And if she would take it upon her to run that
 Risk.—— She might be said to destroy her self,
 and to suffer what she merited.

The Faction gave out, that as for *Argyle* and
Monmouth, tho' they might die pitied, yet could
 they not be said to be unjustly put to Death, in
 regard they had declared open Hostility, and
 therefore it was no more than they were to ex-
 pect upon their ill Success.—— Yet *Oates* says
 that *Monmouth* was butchered.—— 'Tis well
 they own they were not unjustly put to Death.

Others said, that *Argyle* and *Monmouth* were
 betray'd into the Victor's Hands.—— Were they
 so!—— Then you were in the Secret with such

as betray'd them.—— Take care you betray no body else.

Others said, that *Argyle* and *Monmouth* were betray'd before any great Harm was done by them, and their Crime was not so great, that nothing but a Massacre could atone for it.—— What a second Account of the betraying of *Argyle* and *Monmouth*?—— 'Twas thought so by many.—— But pray by whom?—— Let us into the Secret.—— I presume that's not fit to be discovered now.—— Oh monstrous!—— Dark *Stygian* Monsters!—— What, give them up to be butchered?— You won't tell us by whom.—— But you'll give us leave to guess at them by and by.

Some said, that when *Jefferies* (after he had hanged three hundred in *Somersetshire* and *Dorset*) came to *Bristol*, and made a Speech to the Mayor and Aldermen to this effect,—— “ I have brought
“ a Brush in my Pocket, and shall be sure to
“ rub the Dirt.—— I tell you, I tell you, I
“ have brought a Besom, and I will sweep every
“ Man's Door, I find you stink for want of
“ rubbing: I find the Dirt of your Ditch is in
“ your Nostrils.—— Where am I? Am I not
“ in *Bristol*? This City, it seems, claims the
“ Privilege of hanging and drawing amongst
“ themselves: I find you have more need of a
“ Commission among you, at least once a Month.
“ Cunning Men set your Magistrates by the
“ Ears, and knock their Loggerheads together.——
“ I have a Calendar of this City here in my
“ Hand.

Some wonder'd at the Excellency of this Speech, and admired it for its fine Language.—— Others said, 'twas as good as most Records of the City of *London*, witness the Blood of the Horses for that.

Others

Others wondered what sort of a Calendar that was which *Jefferies* had in his Hand: They say his Clerk can tell, but he will not do it.— Then the Faction has been asking of Questions.— And is he not in the right not to discover it?— You say you would fain be let into the Secret.— Yet he will not do it.— 'Tis to be questioned whether you are not too much in another Secret,— which this Clerk knows nothing of.— He says he will address for you, if that will please you; but as to the extent of *Jefferies's* Commission he won't communicate.— You know too much, perchance more than *Jefferies* knew himself.— You say the Clerk won't let you know how many thousand Pounds were received for Bribery, that innocent Men might go with Rest to the Gallows, as we are informed they did.— The Briberies that were received by every single Commissioner, perchance 'tis impossible for him to tell.— And perchance you know the total Sum they received better than he.— You being in all the secret Transactions, as has hitherto appeared by the many Discoveries you have made your self.

But this the Clerk may venture to tell you, that my Lord *Jefferies* his Master received 15000*l.* to save the Life of one Rebel; and when the *English* Government came to be settled on the Prince of *Orange*, this Rebel then petitioned the House of Peers to have his Money refunded to him.— The Matter being heard at the Bar of the House, and proof made that he paid the said Lord *Jefferies* the said Sum, the House were for putting the Question, and the young Lord *Jefferies* his Son being a Peer of the said House, desired to be heard a word or two before the Question was put, and 'twas said the House did hear him, and what he said 'twas reported was to this effect.

“ My

“ My Lords, ’tis proved that my Lord my
 “ Father had 15000*l.* to save a Rebel’s Life, and
 “ you visibly see it is saved ; for had my Father
 “ took his Money, and after hanged him up as
 “ others had done, to prevent their coming to
 “ tell Tales, he had not been here to have made
 “ his Complaint ; the Gentleman’s so just he owns
 “ the Bargain, and if so, he is mightily to blame
 “ to give your Lordships this unnecessary Trou-
 “ ble.— The Lords gave it against the Gentle-
 man ; so that Lord *Jefferies* did not pay it back
 to him.

But some say, well, much good may such Mo-
 ney do those that succeed to it.— As it was justly
 gotten.— And the Contract on both sides so
 justly performed, I don’t see where any Prejudice
 can accrue to those that truly and lawfully pos-
 sess it.— You farther say, it is a Compliment
 only, for you don’t wish them so much Good as
 they wish themselves.— The truest Word you
 have spoke yet.— *Jefferies* was not of your Clan,
 and the worst Word in your Mouth is too good for
 him.— This shews you are a true whiggish Prote-
 stant, and one of their better sort of Protestants.—
 You farther go on and say, that you would not be
 a Clerk to such a Judge for the best Mannor in
Bucks.— This shews your Prejudice and Folly.—
 Perchance you don’t love to get Money honest-
 ly.— Or else upon enquiry there were more things
 transacted by my Lord *Jefferies*, that will stand
 the test, than were done by all the rest of the
 Commissioners ; the black and dark Deeds
 they have done and committed, were out of
 Revenge to their Master, and purposely done
 to bring a villanous Odium upon him with
 design to ruin him.— But at last you conclude
 with an Admiration Stroke ; What, *Jefferies*’s
 Clerk ! Good God ! I should have been afraid to
 come

come out in the Day time : Lord ! how I should have pity'd a Son of mine, if he had the Curse to have Folks point at him, and cry, His Father was *Jefferies's* Clerk, and went the Circuit with him, when the Men were hanged by Dozens from one end of the West to the other.— All this you might have been afraid of, had you been Clerk to *Kirk* or *Pollexfin*.— They at last met with their Deserts : One shit out his Bowels ; t'other, they said, wasted them inwards ; whilst my Lord *Jefferies* peaceably died in his Bed a natural Death.

When my Lord *Jefferies* returned from the Western Campaign— some said he rode in his Triumphal Chariot towards *London*, amidst great Acclamations of Joy, whilst others said that *Kirk* had slain his Thousands, but *Jefferies* his ten Thousands.— And pray why not *Pollexfin* his hundred Thousands.— Is not he as good at cutting of Throats as the rest ?

Others said, is this Western Scene, a Scene fit for nothing but for Mirth and Triumph, and especially over so many poor Innocents slaughtered ?— Nay, massacred Souls, as the Saints are pleased to give out : Why, pray, so much extolling the mighty Acts and Deeds of *Kirk* and *Jefferies*, and leave out the noble Actions of *Pollexfin* ?— I presume he is the Saint's favourite Executioner, one of their own Kidney.— Neither true nor honest.— Or was he forgot, and so took away his Part of the great Glory so much hozanna'd and cry'd up in *Kirk* and *Jefferies* ?

Others said, this their mighty extolling, magnifying and crying up the bloody Western Tragedy (not to call it as the Saints have done) a Massacre ; let it be stiled by what Name, Title, or Appellation they please to call it, let me tell them, it will fall most foully on the Whigs,

and will be so great a Slur on their Reputation as they will never be able to wipe off, if what is said of them in the following Satire be true.

Part of a Satire on the Western Martyrology.

'Twas Whigs buoy'd up Monmouth and sent him
to Holland;

They made him their Tool, a great King of No-
Land.

'Twas they that made his great Title a Stale,
And like Cat in Pan they on him turn'd Tail.

Who came o're to try his hard Fate in the West,
Whigs deserted him then, they were but in jest.

'Twas they rais'd that Rebellion 'twas plain,
And forsook all the Clan in the western Campaign,

And left the poor Souls to curse their dire Fate,
To repent of their Crimes when they found 'twas

too late.

There many were butcher'd and hang'd up we see,
On many green Boughs, as well as old Tree.

Observe what I say, for I am not in jest,
They call'd the poor Souls the Martyrs of the West,

They deserved the Name, tho' it was a curst Test.

If ever the Faction were trick'd by their Party,
This was the time, for they gave them up hearty,

And sacrific'd them to their own blessed Cause;
And thus they were butcher'd by their own Applause.

With what Impudence then can the Faction, I say,
Lay their Murder on any, but themselves every way?

The End of the Western Business.

'Twas said, that the Lord Churchill, Baron of
Aymouth in Scotland, upon his return from the
West, for the eminent Service he had done, by
preserving the King's whole Army, and prevent-
ing

ing *Monmouth* from surprizing the same, his Majesty was pleased to make him one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-Chamber; gave him the Command of the third Troop of Guards, and created him a Baron of *England*, by the Title of Lord *Churchill* of *Sandridge* in *Hertfordshire*.— Thus was his Loyalty to the King at that time faithfully rewarded; but how he play'd his Part afterwards, the whole World may judge!

Aug. 8. 1685.— 'Twas reported, that Marshal *D'Humeres* was sent by the most Christian King of *France*, and the Count *de Tonnerre* by the Duke of *Orleans*, to congratulate his Majesty's Victory over the Rebels; they had Audience of the King at *Windsor*, and on the 9th of the Queen, and the 11th of the Queen Dowager.

Here the Faction cry'd out, see how the Papist Princes begin to perk up their Heads over the Success of the Western Rebels: Nay, so it would be if the Papists had got Possession of the Churches and Lands of *England*.— Who doubts it? And would not the Presbyterians do the like if they could?

Sept. 28.— His Majesty taking into his Royal Consideration, the many eminent and faithful Services done by the Right Honourable *George*, Lord *Jefferies*, of *Wem*, Lord Chief-Justice of *England*, as well in the late King's time, as since his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, was pleased to make him Lord High Chancellor of *England*.— See what true Loyalty comes to.

Some said, that this was obtained through a Field of Blood, and the Ruin of many poor Souls in the West; the Cries of which will soon pierce the Ears of the Almighty, and God in his due time will reward him according to his Desert.

Others said, he had checked the daring and audacious Rebels, and nipped them in the Bud; and that they would hardly appear again in another Rebellion in haste.— 'Tis well if it proves so, for Rebels are like Witches, they have many Stratagems, Inventions, and cunning Devices.

Octob. 11.— 'Twas reported, that Sir *Edw. Herbert* was made Lord Chief Justice of the *King's Bench*, his Majesty having appointed Sir *Edward Lutwych* to succeed him in the Place of Chief Justice of *Chester*; Sir *Robert Wright* removed to the Court of *King's Bench* in the room of Sir *Tho. Walcot*; and Sir *Edward Nevel* made Baron of the *Exchequer* in his room: *Roger North*, and *Oliver Montague*, Esqrs, both of his Majesty's Council at Law, made, the first Attorney, the second Solicitor General to the Queen.

Some said here were fine Removes to make way for Popish Judges, we shall have them all so at last.— Stand against them Whigs.— What no Preferment for you yet?— Your Time is coming on.— Have but Patience.— Every Dog has his Day.

Octob. 16. 1685.— 'Twas said this Day, that Sir *Edward Herbert*, Lord Chief Justice of the *King's Bench*, was sworn one of the *King's Privy Council*.— Some said, I, I, the Papist Judges will be in every thing, Privy Councillors by and by.— Now's their Time.— Anon it will be yours.

Some said, that Alderman *Cornish*, Mr. *Aylloff*, Mr. *Neal*, and poor *Disney*, were murdered, and were Monuments of the great Clemency, and Tenderness of King *James*.— Now pray let us examine into this Matter a little; we find it stands recorded in the Court of the *Old Baily*, that on the

19th of Sept. 1685, *Henry Cornish*, Esq; *William Ring*, *John Ferneley*, and *Elizabeth Gaunt*, were try'd at the *Old Baily*, and found guilty of High Treason.— And so was poor *Disney* at *Southwark*, found guilty for High Treason, in Printing and Publishing about the Town the late Duke of *Monmouth's* Declarations, for he was taken dispersing of the same.

Now if this was Murder to execute Traytors when they are taken in Rebellion, at this rate every Rebel will be murdered; and if so, may they not thank themselves for running into Rebellion; and an't these Rebels then guilty of Self-Murder? For had they not been catched in their Rebellion, there is no body that could have hurt them; but they were hanged only for being taken, and therefore if it be Murder, they are guilty of their own Murder.

Sept. 23. 1685.— This Day 'twas said, that *Henry Cornish* was executed in *Cheapside*, over against *Kingstreet*; and *Elizabeth Gaunt* burnt at *Tyburn* for High Treason.— Sept. 30. *Richard Nelthorpe* was executed before *Gray's Inn Gate*; and *John Ayloff* before the *Temple Gate*, for High Treason.

Some said 'twas a great shame to hang *Cornish* in the City of *London*, because he had bore so many Offices of the City, and to execute him there, was done out of spite to his Person, and on purpose to wound his great Character, and to bring upon him all the Disgrace imaginable.

Others said, he had no occasion to run his Neck into a Noose; but the Saints are always raising Commotion, and love to fish in troubled Waters, or else what occasion had he to run into Rebellion, to disturb the peaceable Reign of the King; and if ten thousand of them were so catch-
ed,

ed, they ought all to be hanged in the City, especially in the most noted Places thereof, that the rest of the Inhabitants may take Warning by their Fate.

Nov. 6. 'Twas reported this Day, that an Order of Council was published, prohibiting the making of any Bonfires, or other Fire-works, without particular Commission and Leave from his Majesty.— Some said, this was only done to put down the fifth Day of *November*, being Gunpowder-Treason, because by Act of Parliament it was ordered for ever to be kept and observed.

Others said, it was by reason the Whigs were so audacious in King *Charles's* time, as to burn the Pope, several Cardinals, and some of the Church of *England* Bishops, as well as Sir *Roger L'Estrange*; 'twas also said to prevent the burning of the Pope this Year, which they always used to do on Queen *Elizabeth's* Inauguration, being the 17th Day of this Instant *November*.— So that the Whigs were to be balk'd of their usual Revelings and Rejoicings.

Decemb. 28.— 'Twas reported, that my Lord *Brandon Gerard*, who before was found guilty of High Treason, was to be brought up this Day, that Sentence of Death might pass on him; which accordingly did pass.— But when he will be executed is not yet known, and some say he will be pardoned. 'Tis well if he be.

Novemb. 4.— 'Twas this Day reported, that the Earl of *Sunderland*, principal Secretary of State, was made President of the King's Council, and this Day will take his Place at the Board accordingly.— The beginning, the middle and end of Sorrow.

Nov.

Nov. 9.— This Day *Charles Bateman* was try'd and found guilty of High Treason.— He had Sentence of Death pass'd on him the 11th, and on the 18th was execut'd at *Tyburn*.— An end of a Rebel.

16.— This Day 'twas reported, that the Earl of *Clarendon* set forward for his Government of *Ireland*, being made Lord Lieutenant by his Majesty.— Honest and True to the King's Interest.— A Member of the Church of *England*.— And very Zealous for his Majesty's Service.— Oh that all were such that are employ'd by the King.—

Decemb. 18.— This Day 'twas said, that Viscount *Trivot*, Colonel *Robert Philips*, and *John Evelyn*, Esqrs were appointed to execute the Office of Privy Seal during the Earl of *Clarendon*'s Absence of Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.— These Persons of Honour were out of the Ken of our Mobility, or else perchance they would have said something of them.

20.— This Day the Report went, that *Theophilus* Earl of *Huntington*, was made Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Chases, Parks and Warrens on the South Side of *Trent*, in the room of the Earl of *Chesterfield*.

29.— 'Twas given out, that the Bishop of *Durham* was sworn Dean of his Majesty's Chapel-Royal; and the Bishop of *Rocheſter* sworn Clerk of the Closet.— Some said they must needs be inclining to the King's Religion, or else they would never have been prefer'd.— Others said, judge as you would be judg'd.— And God for-

bid —

bid that all Clergymen of the Church of *England*, as the King prefers, should be inclined to Popery, as they say.

30.— This Day *John Hambden* was try'd for High Treason; he cast himself upon the King's Mercy, and so saved himself for this time also, till another Opportunity more fitter for his Purpose serves him.— He had his own Luck.— The Proof follows.

This was the same *Hambden*, who with the Lord *Gerard Brandon*, Mr. *Booth*, Mr. *Trenchard*, Mr. *Charleton*, and Major *Wildman*, were in December 1683, Prisoners in the Tower of *London* for High Treason, they all being accused for Conspirators in the late detestable Plot called the *Rye-House Conspiracy*; and there being but one Witness to prove the Fact, they were in *Michaëlmas* Term bailed in 2000 *l.* a piece, and a 1000 *l.* their Sureties; except Mr. *Hambden*, against whom there being a Bill of Indictment for High Misdemeanours, he was bound in 10000 *l.* himself, and 5000 *l.* his Sureties.— Here he had some Respite to breathe in till the ensuing Term.

Feb. 12. following,— *John Hambden* was try'd at the King's-Bench Bar at *Westminster*, and found guilty of High Trespasses and Misdemeanours, in conspiring to levy War, &c. and his Judgment was, that he should pay 40000 *l.* Fine to King *Charles* the Second, find Sureties for his good Behaviour during Life, and be committed till the Money was paid, and Security given.

— The same Day the Lord *Brandon*, Mr. *Booth*, Major *Wildman*, Mr. *Charlton*, Mr. *Trenchard*, and some others, who had been accused for being in the said Conspiracy, and had been since

since admitted to Bail, were on the last Day of *Hilary* Term absolutely discharged.— Honest Men have Luck.— You may observe the same in King *James's* time.— *Hambden* had Royal Grace and Favour.— His own good Luck and Fortune—till another turn.

Jan. 8. 1685-6. This Day 'twas reported, that the Bishop of *Durham* was sworn of the King's Privy Council.— Say some, another Bishop inclining to Popery admitted of the Privy Council.— What all running headlong to *Rome*, cries another.— The Faction say, never reckon what Number of their own Party are hugged and embraced, 'tis to serve some Purpose.

Jan. 14.— 'Twas said this Day, that the Trial of my Lord *de la Mere* for High Treason against the King and Government, would be brought to be try'd at *Westminster*.— Some said, that they had great reason to believe that he would go to Pot.— Others asked the Reason why.— And their Answer was, because *Jefferies* the Lord High Chancellor is to be his Judge.— Others said, they that said so spoke like Fools, he is only constituted Lord High Steward for that purpose by the King; for the House of Lords are his Peers, and they are to be his Judges, and not my Lord *Jefferies* only.— He has but one Vote as he is a Lord, but if it should come to a Nicety in the Question, that is, whether he is guilty of High Treason or not, and there should be an equality in the Lords, viz. one half should say, they believe and pronounce him guilty, and the other half should be of an Opinion he is not guilty, then it lies in the Lord High Steward's Power to acquit him, or bring him in guilty by his casting Voice.— Says another, if it comes to that, he's

gone to all Intents and Purposes, and I would not give a Button for his Life.

Say others, come let us go to *Westminster*, and there we shall learn how it will go with his Lordship.— There's no doubt but he's guilty.— The Matter lies in the Proof.— Well, says another, *Tom*, how long have you been here? Ever since my Lord came: Well, how goes it with him? O Man, very well: How so?— Why, the Evidence against him appears to be plainly perjured.— Then no doubt but he'll be cleared.— There's no question of it.— What Luck have some Men.— Some are very lucky.— So is my Lord.— Let him take care how he dips himself again.— I don't question but he will.

Feb. 10.— This Day 'twas reported, that Mr. *Vernattie*, who was attainted by Outlawry for the Death of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*, upon arguing of the Matter, was acquitted.— Some said, he was no doubt a Papist, and so in a popish Reign had Favour shewed him.— Others replied, if he had been a Protestant Dissenter that stood so attainted, he would presently have been brought in guilty.— Judge righteously.— Be not envious, you see the Lord *de la Mere* was cleared when no body expected it.— Wherefore then is all this Cavilling?

Feb. 13.— 'Twas said, that this Day Sir *Tho. Jenner* was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer; Sir *Henry Bedingfield*, one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, in the Place of Judge *Levinz*; and *John Holt* of *Gray's Inn*, Esq; Knighted, and made Recorder in the Place of Sir *Thomas Jenner*.— Some said, there were more popish Judges made to serve a turn.— Others say, it may

may be so. — And others say not. — Give them no ill Names; let us try them first, then speak as we find. — Well bowled. — Stand to the Text, it may prove otherwise, nay, better than we think.

March 10. — This Day 'tis said, that his Majesty issued out his Royal Proclamation for a general Pardon for all that had escaped, and were not try'd for the Rebellion raised in *Scotland* and *England*. — 'Tis to be hoped this will please the Faction; they once more will be free from all manner of Perils and Dangers of hanging, drawing, and quartering, and hanging upon Trees and Sign-Posts; and such as fled away from Justice may return home in Peace and Safety, and sit under their Vines, and enjoy themselves as formerly. — And others said, they had best take care how they offend so any more, for fear of a worse Punishment.

March 12. 1686. — This Day 'tis bruited about the Town, that two of the King's Mails from *Holland* were robbed near *Ilford*, by two Horsemen. — No Friends to the King, nor to the Publick. —

April 21. — This Day 'twas reported, that Sir *Thomas Jones*, *W. Montague*, Esq; Sir *Job Charlton*, and Sir *Edward Nevill*, had their *Quietus*; and Sir *H. Bedingfield* made L. C. J. of the *Common-Pleas*; Sir *Edw. Atkins* sworn L. C. B. of the *Exchequer*; Sir *Edward Lutwyche* sworn one of the Justices of the *Common-Pleas*, and *Richard Heath*, Esq; made a Baron of the *Exchequer*. — Sir *Job Charlton* made Chief Justice of *Chester*. — Some said, here is chopping and changing, removing, and

and being removed, and all to make Way for such as are fit for popish Judges.

— Others said, this was an old stale Report. — That the Faction has almost worn it thread-bare. — Says another, as thread-bare as 'tis, it will prove at last a very great Truth.

A Proclamation was issued out for calling home to *England* *John Desborough*, and nine or ten more, to return into *England* by the 22d of *July* next at farthest.

April 23. — This Day 'twas reported, that there would be a great shew of Serjeants at Law, that would go from the City of *London* to *Westminster*, viz. *Sir John Holt*, *Sir Ambrose Philips*, *Christopher Milton*, Esq; *J. Powell*, Esq; *John Tate*, Esq; *Wm. Rawlinson*, Esq; *William Killingworth*, Esq; *Hugh Hodges*, Esq; *Thomas Geers*, Esq; and *George Hutchins*, Esq; to be made Serjeants at Law, the two first being to be made the King's Serjeants.

April 26. — *Sir Christopher Milton* made a Baron of the *Exchequer*; *Sir John Powel* one of the Justices of the *Common-Pleas*, and *Sir Thomas Powis*, Solicitor General, in the Place of *Heneage Finch*, Esq;

May 8. — The *French* Ambassador, as reported, complained to the King of a scandalous Book intituled, *Les plaintes des Protestants cruellement opprimes dans le Royaume de France.* — Upon which many of the King's Messengers were sent out in search of the said Book, as it was given out, and upon their return informed the Secretary of State, who acquainted the King, that the said Book was printed in *Holland*, tho' it might be reprinted here, and that they had made diligent search among the *French* Booksellers, but could not find it. — So
some

Some said, this Book would be the forerunner of a great deal of Mischief; not only to the *French*, but it might also do a great deal of Mischief to King *James*. — Others said, it falls amongst the Papists on both sides, let them take it amongst them.

Others said, they would go to a *French* Gentleman of their Acquaintance, and he would tell them what that *French* Book set forth. — Others agreed to go with them to hear the whole Matter of Fact, and being come to a Publick House where the said Monsieur used, they found him there.

Oh Monsieur, your humble Servant, we are glad to see you. — *Mon.* Shentlemen, me belife as mouch; How do you do all? How do you do your Wyfe. — *Gen.* Ha, ha, ha, ha, I cannot forbear laughing, Monsieur, ha, ha ha, you must excuse it, Monsieur, I cannot help it for my life. — *Mon.* Pride, Pride, my own good Amy tell me what you laugh at, dat I may de laugh too. — *Gen.* I ask your Pardon, I have a merry Thought come into my Head. — *Mon.* Wat is it! tell me presant dat I may make que de lauf to. — *Gen.* It is to hear you say how do you do your Wife. — *Mon.* Well, is not dat good d'English? — *Gen.* No, Monsieur, you should have said, how does your Wife do, and not how do you do your Wife, ha, ha, ha. — *Mon.* It makes own great de Laugh with you, tell me wat you de Laugh at. — *Gen.* We think when you say so, you ask how we do lie with our Wives. — *Mon.* Ha, ha, ha, you make me de laugh too, ha, ha, ha, me will dink of dat anotre time, ha, ha, ha, — Do so, pray do, but what do you think we are come to see you for? — *Mon.* To drink one good Po-debiere. — *Gen.* Yes, yes, that we are, and to ask you what the

French

French Ambassador has made his Complaint of, against a scandalous Book (as he calls it) set out against his Master the *French* King, very much reflecting on him; I took it down in writing, it is called *Les Plaintes des Protestants cruellement opprimés dans le Royaume de France*. Pray what is the *English* of this *French*? — *Monf.* It is, day cumplain of day *French* Protestan cruellemen Persecutay in the *French* Countray. — *Gen.* Pray tell us how they be Persecuted in *France*. — Day *French* Monarque is one vary grand Persecutar; he congvert day *French* by his Dragon, dat make dam run into *England* for to presar dar Live. — *Gen.* Indeed Monsieur, I have heard as much, I am sorry for it heartily. — *C.* — Well I have got one of the said Books translated and printed in *English*, and look ye here it is. — *Gen.* I see it is called *An Account of the Persecutions and Oppressions of the Protestants in France*. — *C.* I doubt this Piece is set forth only to serve a Turn. — *Gen.* Why so? — *C.* Because it is printed no body knows where in the Year of our Lord 1686. — *Gen.* It may be ne'er the worse for — *C.* Nor ne'er the better. — *Ms.* Never fear it, 'tis very well we have got it, now we shall hear all the monstrous Villany that is acted in *France* from *Dan* to *Barsheba*. — *Gen.* But what says the Book? — *C.* It says, the Cruelties exercised of late on the Protestants in *France*, do appear so detestable to all who have not divested themselves of Humanity, that no wonder the Authors of them use their utmost Endeavours to lessen what they cannot conceal. — *Gen.* Pray when did they begin this Persecution in *France*? I presume they did not Dragoon them at first. — *C.* No, no, they went by degrees from step to step in the Year 1680. — *Gen.* Not before; pray what did they then begin to do? —

do?— C. The *French* King then issued out an Order which deprived them at first by taking away in general all kind of Offices and Employments from the greatest to the least: They were made incapable so much as to exercise any Employment in the Custom-House, Guard, Treasury, or Post-Offices; to be Messengers, Coachmen, or Waggoners, or any thing of this Nature.— Gen.

This touches me to the Heart; and I doubt you think 'tis very cruelly done of the *French* King to put all his Protestant Subjects out of Employs.—

C. Truly I am of that Opinion; but what say you to it?— Gen. Really upon second Thoughts I don't blame the *French* King so much, because he stands on a ticklish Bottom; you know the Pope and he is at Difference; and if he had not done something extraordinary in the Eyes of the World, and especially to the Satisfaction of *Rome*, and the Catholick Princes, he might have brought on him a Deposition as being a Favourer of Hereticks.—

C. Oh then I find you lean that way; you are in love with Persecution, and especially on the part of the Protestants.— Gen. Not I, I protest to you, in the least. I don't love Persecution for the sake of Religion on any Party, let their Religion be what it will: But what I have to say to this Matter, the *French* Monarch has only copied after a very fair President; and if any are to blame for this present Persecution of the *French* Protestants, it must needs be such as have set the Example.

C. I cannot for my life guess at your Meaning; can any one be guilty of such a great Misfortune on so numerous a Body as these *French* Protestants are?—

Gen. This President was set in the Year 1678, about the Month of *November*; for about that time a Bill was sent up from the House of Commons of *England* to the House of Lords, for
not

not only excluding all Popish Members to sit in either House of Parliament, but also for disabling them of bearing any Office, Post, or Place of Preferment in the three Kingdoms, and under his Majesty's Government.— Here you see at once the *Roman* Catholicks are put out of all, and had it not been for the House of Peers adding some Amendments to the said Bill in Favour of his Royal Highness the King's Brother the Duke of *York*, he had been made as incapable as any of the rest.— And it is observable, that the Commons, to obtain their Ends, were forced to be contented with the said Amendments rather than lose the Bill. C. Is this the fair President that the *French* King copied after? Gen. It is not in effect the very same thing, 'tis only the Papists in *England*, and the Protestants in *France*, I see no difference, they are both Subjects to a King.— C. 'Tis true, but I hope there is a great deal of Difference in the Circumstance of the Fact; the Papists were plotting against the Life of King *Charles* in *England*, and designing to make an Alteration both in Church and State, and therefore to prevent them, if possible, they were resolved to make them incapable of advancing or doing any Mischief for the future.— Gen. I believe what you say, there was a Design to lessen their Power; but there was another beyond all this, which was to lessen the King's Interest in both Houses of Parliament, and that was what some Persons aimed at, tho' under a shew as if they had no other View but for the Good of the People and Kingdom in general.— C. I believe as much; but pray what had the King of *France* to do to take notice of what our Parliament was doing, it did not concern him any way.— Gen. Not concern him, you are there mistaken, it very much required both his Courage and Conduct

duct, to stem that Tide that was preparing to wash him out of his Kingdom, if he looked not well to it. — C. Pray which way. — Gen. He found that King *Charles* had told his Parliament, that he was ready, and would join with them in all Ways that might establish a firm Security to the Protestant Religion profess'd in *England* as their own Hearts could wish; and this not only during his Life, but in future Ages, even to the World's End, therefore he came to the House of Lords, to affirm to the Commons, that whatsoever reasonable Bills they would present him to this End and Purpose, he would put them into Laws. — But observe what follows.

C. All this, 'tis true, was well spoken, but here was no Declaration to the Houses how this might be safely performed, to give Content and Satisfaction to them, and to the whole Kingdom that they represented. — Gen. O yes, the King offer'd them these Particulars in the Words following, as it was said, to this effect; " That he
 " was ready to agree to any Laws to secure the
 " Religion established in the Church of *England*;
 " so as the descent of the Crown in the right Line
 " be not defeated; and was willing that Provision
 " be made, first, to distinguish a Papist from a
 " Protestant Successor: Then to limit the Authority of the first in these Particulars, *viz.* That all
 " Church Preferment, may be confer'd on pious and
 " learned Protestants. That there may not want a
 " Parliament on the King's Death, but that the Parliament then in being, or the last that sat, should
 " at such time re-assemble without any new Summons or Election. That during the Reign of
 " any popish Successor, no Privy-Counsellor, no
 " Judge at the Common Law, or Chancery, shall
 " be put in, or displaced, but by Act of Parliament. That none but Protestants be Justices
 PART II. E " of

of the Peace; so also for Lords Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, and Officers in the Navy, &c. not to be put in or removed, but by Authority of Parliament.

C. Well, this is something to purpose, would not this Offer from the King please? — Gen.

No, no, they had other Views; neither would they be so candid to the King as to offer any thing of their own for the better Security of themselves, or the Kingdom; nothing would down with 'em; they were resolved to exclude the Duke of York from the Crown. — C. That was very hard, not Gentleman-like, nor any thing of a Christian part; which makes me think that this Obstinacy of theirs made the *French* Monarch look about him, for all Catholicks were struck at thro' the Body of the Catholicks of *England*; and that he did exactly copy from their President. — Gen.

Nay, I have something more to offer that will strengthen much my Opinion. — C. Pray what is it, let us have all things to clear up this Point to purpose. — G.

Observe it was a very easy Matter for the Jesuits to heighten the King of *France's* Jealousy and Suspicion, or his Cabinet to tell him, Great Sire, you may read in our own Annals, that your Protestant Subjects in the Year 1652, were very strong and potent; for when there was a Civil War in your Kingdom among the Catholick Subjects, and your Majesty, you will there find that the Protestant Subjects took your part against them, and by their great Numbers overpowered your Catholick Subjects then. — And who knows but they may be stronger now, and may be privately incited from *England* by this mighty great Body of Protestant Subjects of King *Charles II.* for you and we plainly see they will not dutifully agree to any Expedient that may be serviceable to the Crown, and to the general Good, Prosperity

Prosperity and Government both of the Church and State ; but nothing will content and satisfy them, but the excluding of the Duke of *York* from the Crown of *England*, because he is a *Roman* Catholick ; nay, have they not by one of their Acts cut out all the *Roman* Catholicks from bearing any Post or Place of Preferment in the Court, Army, Navy? &c. so that King *Charles's* Interest is now at a very low Ebb ; neither will they give him any Money unless he will consent to the said Bill of Exclusion.— And having the National Purse at their own Command, what an easy matter is it for them to carry on this great Point of exciting your Majesty's Protestant Subjects in your Kingdom ; and if so, what a fatal Blow may they give to the Religion of this Kingdom, and when they have carried their Point here, they may soon run down the *Roman* Catholick Religion throughout Christendom.— And especially, Sire, that must needs be their Design ; for you may observe the Commons of *England*, by their Address to their King, humbly advise his Majesty to quiet the Minds of his loyal Subjects, and farther to encourage the Princes and States confederated against your Majesty, would be graciously pleased to proclaim and enter into actual War against *France* ; and have they not given King *Charles* Assurances that the House of Commons will constantly stand by, and aid and assist the said King of *England* in the said Prosecution thereof, with necessary and plentiful Supplies and Assistances ? nay, have also desired that the King would dismiss your Ambassador from *England*, and recall theirs from *France*?— C. Really this fully proves the Matter. It was but reasonable to suppose it: I am of their Opinion, and therefore there is none that can in Reason or Policy well blame the *French* King for securing himself, and his Kingdom,

dom, as well as he could ; tho' he then took a very unwarrantable Way of doing it : For I remember the Pope and he at that time also were at great Differences about Church Affairs, and would over-top the King if he could. — Gen.

Yes, Sir, I remember that too. — C. But pray, Sir, had we any Number of *French* Protestants at any time that fled into *England* for Succour?

Gen. O yes, great Numbers of poor *French* Protestants in the Year 1681, flock'd over here out of *France*, to whom King *Charles* was so gracious, as by Act of Council to declare his Pleasure, that all his Officers and Magistrates should give them the same Countenance and Favour with his own Subjects ; that he would take them into his Protection ; that he would grant them his Letters of Denization forthwith, upon their Request ; and that he would intercede with the next Parliament to obtain them an Act of Naturalization. He also granted very ample Letters Patents, for collecting Money all over *England* for their Relief, dated *Sept. 4.* this Year.

Some said, this was very much like King *Charles* the Second ; he always did every thing like a good Christian, and a Gentleman, and ought to be esteemed by all the World,

But others, who never could give him a good Word, and always were censuring his Actions, said he did it to hide his persecuting Spirit, that he was as much an Enemy to these *French* Protestants as was *Lewis le Grand*, and with all his Soul would have as much persecuted them as *Lewis le Grand*, if he durst, but now was not the time. — Here Malice in grain has spit its Venom like a poisonous Toad. —

Others said, 'twas well the *French* King had got shut of his Protestant Subjects, or perchance they might have been too many for the King of *France*,

as King *Charles's* Protestants had like to have been too many for him and the Duke. — But *France* saw right through our Protestant Clew; and therefore soon got rid of his Protestants, for fear by an *English* President they should have been too many for him. — An happy Escape. — After a cruel and barbarous manner.

May 14. — This Day 'twas reported, that one *Miles Prance* (one of the pretended Discoverers of the Murder of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*) was upon Trial, and after a full Hearing, convicted of Perjury at the *King's-Bench, Westminster*. — Some said, now Popery begins to Lord it self bravely. — Others said, it will be High Treason one of these days to speak against Popery. — Others said, then pray take care of your Tongues, and keep them close within your Mouths, for they have a full swing of prating to some purpose. — And others said, what tie up the *Englishmens* Tongues, they had as good be put out of the World by Ax or by Halter. — And others said, one would have thought you had had enough of Halters in the West of *England* already.

May 28. 1686. 'Twas reported this Day, that Captain *John Bevill Granville* was Knighted at the Head of the Earl of *Bath's* Regiment, which was then encamped on *Hounslow Heath*. —

This, says one, was done no doubt for some eminent Services he has done for his Majesty. — Others said, 'tis to no purpose whether he had, or was to do some eminent Service for the King, it came all to the same thing.

Much about the same time 'twas reported by the Faction, that two Prisoners purchased the Liberty of the Rules of the *King's-Bench*, being

being utter Enemies to King *James*, and his Popish Religion. — One thing was said particularly which was done, and made no small Noise afterwards: For one of the two Prisoners, after a very thoughtful Night, told the other the next Morning, that he had been considering of a Subject, on which if something were writ in a proper Stile, it would be of very great Service to the Nation, and the true Protestant Cause, in alienating the Minds of the Protestant Officers and Soldiers in King *James's* Army, as they now lay incamped on *Hounslow Heath*, by inspiring them with an Aversion to his Service, by Arguments drawn from Topicks of Religion, Honour, and Love of their Country and themselves, thereby to awaken them to a Sense of their Danger and Duty, and to prevent their fighting with their Bodies against their Souls. — A glorious Attempt. — A right rebellious Design to raise Commotions and Rebellions in the King's Camp. — But pray let's hear how they proceeded.

He, the Projector, gave him the Heads and principal Points he thought that would be fit to insist upon, which the other forthwith formed into a Discourse, and Titled it, *Advice to the Army*; of which Paper, when printed, the other caused twenty Thousand, as was said, to be dispersed in one Night's time amongst King *James's* Troops at *Hounslow*, and as many more to be dispersed all over the Kingdom the very same Night. — Here's tight working for the Whiggish Faction to prevail in their intended Mischief, and ruining of King *James's* Interest. — Did ever Villains run a greater Risk? — Yet they had the Grace to escape the hanging. — And who knows but they may be reserved for another hanging.

The Faction gave out among their Clan, that there was a great Suspicion in the Government of him that had been concerned, not only in the printing, publishing and dispersing thereof, but of many other Papers, wrote and printed (as they gave out) against the popish Interest.—— And farther it was given out, that the very Person's Chamber in the Prison was searched, but nothing discovered, tho' there were at least twenty Thousand Copies of those Papers concealed in it, they never could produce any Evidence of the Fact against him.--- Some said, they were very successful in barefaced Villany, and it was an Encouragement to go on in a prosperous Rebellion.— And others said, the Devil was a Rebel from the Creation, who was not so prosperous as his very faithful Subjects.— And others said, that no doubt but he would heartily pay them their full Wages; for it's pity but Rebels should be gloriously rewarded according to their Merits and Desert.

The Paper was drawn up in the following Words.

A D V I C E to the A R M Y.

Gentlemen,

“ Next to the Duty you owe to God, which
 “ ought to be the Principal Care of Men of your
 “ Profession, especially because you carry your
 “ Lives in your Hands, and often look Death in the
 “ Face. The second thing that deserves your Con-
 “ sideration is the Service of your Native Coun-
 “ try, wherein you drew your first Breath, and
 “ breathed a true English Air: Now I would de-
 “ sire you to consider how you will comply with
 “ these two main Points, by engaging in this pre-
 “ sent Service.

“ Is

“ Is it in the Name of God and for his Service that
 “ you have joined your selves with Papists, who
 “ will indeed fight for the Mass-Book, but burn
 “ the Bible, and who seek to extirpate the Pro-
 “ testant Religion with your Swords, because they
 “ cannot do it with their own? And will you be
 “ aiding and assisting to set up Mass-Houses, to
 “ erect the Popish Kingdom of Darkness and Dis-
 “ solution amongst us, and to train up all our
 “ Children in Popery? How can you do these
 “ things, and yet call your selves Protestants?

“ And then what Service can be done your
 “ Country, by being under the Command of the
 “ French and Irish Papists, and by bringing the
 “ Nation under a foreign Yoke? Will you help
 “ them to make a forcible Entry into the Houses
 “ of your Countrymen, under the Name of Quar-
 “ tering, directly contrary to *Magna Charta*, and
 “ the Petition of Right? Will you too be aid-
 “ ing and assisting to all the Murders and Out-
 “ rages which they shall commit by their void
 “ Commissions, which were declared illegal, and
 “ sufficiently blasted by both Houses of Parlia-
 “ ment (if there had been any need of it) for it
 “ was very well known before, that a Papist
 “ cannot have a Commission, but by the Law is
 “ utterly disabled and disarmed? Will you ex-
 “ change your Birth-right of English Laws and
 “ Liberty for Martial and Club Law, and help
 “ to destroy one another, only to be eaten at last
 “ your selves? If I know you well, as you are
 “ Englishmen, you hate and scorn these things,
 “ and therefore be not unequally yoked with ido-
 “ latrous and bloody Papists: Be valiant for the
 “ Truth, and shew your selves Men.

The same Considerations were likewise humbly
 offered to all the *English* Seamen, who have been
 the

the Bulwark of this Nation against Popery and Slavery ever since the Year 1588.

Some said, see, behold the Faction hath been at a great deal of Pains and Trouble to pervert the King's Army from their Duty and Allegiance to him. — Others said, how impudently they assume the Name of God to cloak and countenance their Rebellion. — Others said, that they were very audacious to tell the Soldiers they would fight for the Mass-Book, when under that Umbrage they meant likewise the Common-Prayer-Book, which the Dissenters calls the Mass in English; and so at once struck at the Ruin of the Church of *England* through the Sides of Popery. — Others said, sure they did not mean the Soldiers, but themselves were aiding and assisting with their Pens, and printing, to set up the whiggish Kingdom of Darkness and Desolation of all the Churches in *England* as in the Year 1644. — Others said, tho' they cautioned the Soldiers not to be under the Command of the *French* and *Irish* Papist — Yet *Oliver's* Party joined with *Irish* Papists to cut out the King's Interest in *Ireland*, when they fought against the then Earl of *Ormond*, nay, and would join with the Pope, as they do now with the Devil, on purpose to bring their Designs to perfection. — And others said, whilst the Faction were cautioning the King's Soldiers against helping the Papists to make a forceable Entrance into our Houses and Country, that perchance under that Umbrage they might be aiding and assisting others to do the like thing, contrary to their Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy which they have taken to the Royal Family, to prevent them from doing the same.

Much about this time there was a heavy Fall and Noise about one *Henry Hills*, who, as the Saints gave out, that he having been a Member

of a separate Congregation from the Church of *England*, but for a scandalous Life was cast out from among them, he is turn'd an Apostate, a Renegado from his former Religion, and has declared himself a Papist, and easily finds another Church where his abominable Life would be no Offence even to the Mother of Harlots, and Abominations of the Earth, and to her he addresses himself, who glad of such an hopeful Son, readily embraces him in her Arms, lays him in her Bosom, and gives not only Hopes, but Encouragement, and soon gets him admitted, as none so fit for a Master to the Royal Press as he; and soon after he was dignified with the Title of Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty, and his Household and Chapel.— Some say the Saints cry out against him out of Spite and Envy, because some more eminent than he amongst them were not preferred. Others said, now Spite and Envy works amongst them; they will fall out because they can't be all preferr'd together.— Others said, that their time was a coming to be preferr'd as well as he.— And others said, now in Grace of God, and the good Pleasure of the King, the Time is just now come to pass.— And others said, pray observe this *Henry Hills*, if he was turned out for his scandalous Life and Practice; he that is once false to his God, will never be true to his King, nor the Family Royal.— Others said, many a true Word spoken in jest, and we'll look to him hereafter.

The said *Hills* was hardly sworn into his Office, but straight comes forth the Copies of two Papers, said to be written by the late King *Charles* the Second; together with a Copy of another Paper, said to be written by the late Dutches of *York*, and published by his Majesty's special Command, and were printed in *London* by *Henry Hills*.

Hills, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty, for his Household and Chapel, *Anno Dom.* 1686.

Some said, that these Royal Papers were taken out of the strong Box of the deceased King, by his Majesty's Order, and attested by himself to be those Identick Papers there left. But how long soever they had lain there in the strong Box, little Strength was communicated to them thereby, nor by the Royal Signature and Authority conjoin'd.—— Others said, notwithstanding all this mighty Power, the Arguments were weak.—— Others said, the Contrivance in publishing of them was much weaker.—— And others said, they produced nothing but a greater Contempt of their popish Religion than ever.

Not long after it was said, that his Majesty, and his Holiness together, out of their princely and paternal Zeal for the Conversion of the Nation to the Faith of their Ancestors, were at the Charge of a popish Catechism, printed by his Majesty's Printer, *Henry Hills*, for his Household and Chapel.—— Some said, this aforesaid Book gave much Instruction to the common People and Children, who were ignorant of many of their Falsities and Fopperies before.—— Others said, it served for Matter of Ridicule to their Parents and themselves at home, and their Companions abroad.—— Nay, others gave out, ('tis to be presumed the Faction) that the People in the very Streets and Alehouses, made a may-game of their seven Sacraments, and other such like Stuff as that was.—— And others said, that the People of this Nation of *England* were much more confirmed of the Falshood and Folly of the popish Religion by their own Catechism than ever.

The like Fate had the popish weekly Sermons, which were preached by the most celebrated and accomplished Persons at the King's new Royal popish Chapel at *Whitehall* and *St. James's*, as well as in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; which came out with a Stamp of Royal Authority; the more to commend them to the People. — But some said, that their Sermons and Meetings had the same effect. — Some People for Novelty sake frequented their Chapels at first, to see their Ways and Customs; and the Priest seeing such vast Crouds and Numbers of them, began to think that their Divine Discourses had converted many of them, and great Hopes in time they had of bringing them all over. — Some said, there was very good Diversion, and especially upon one of their Texts of Scripture which is in *Job*, the Words thus, *Thou has curdled me like Cheese*. — Now several wondred what the Priest would make out of such a Text. — And there he taught all the Sluts how to become good Housewives in making of good Cheese; and how many Ingredients went to the making up of a flatternly Slut, which gave the Audience good Laughter, when it came to be repeated among their Acquaintance. — Others said, this was an Imposition put on them, on purpose to ridicule them. — But others that heard it, did affirm it for a Truth. — Others said, this soon ended the thronging of the People at the Chapel for a few Weeks, brought up both Matter of Mirth and Diversion, and quickly they were neglected. — And here the Faction gave out, that poor *Hills* having so bad Success in the Business of Conversation by the Press, as well as the Jesuits by the Pulpit, 'twas concluded, that the only Way to convert *England*, was after the *French Mode*, by a more powerful sort of Preachers, call'd Aposto-
lical

lical Dragooning. — Thus you see what the Faction drove at to make all things look odious; and, as their Ballad says, *Then high Boys up go We.*

But give me leave to add one remark by way of Reply to the poor Fate, as the Faction gave out, of *Henry Hills* having had Success in the Business of his Conversation by the Press. — For he could lose nothing here whether the Print, run, took effect, or not took effect, for he was paid by the Crown for what he did, therefore could be no Loser. — But if he had been a Loser by some of those things, he was instructed in a secret Way, I presume, by the Saints, and especially by such as were in several dark Secrets, that he had a Way (as they vulgarly call it) by licking himself whole again: A Specimen of which you will have in this ensuing Discourse. — And then 'twill be discovered that Papists and Whigs both piss in a Quill, and were deeper in some Secrets than imagined. — And 'twas farther said by some, tho' they black'd the young Convert, in order to spoil his popish Cloak, yet he had a Protestant Mask on that brought him clear off, and merited the good Favour of all the Whigs.

Now some People would have all the Roman Catholicks to lie under a Divine Infatuation in the managing the Business of propagating their Religion two manner of ways. The first was their Preacher's Imprudence, in falling so early and so violently (before they had instilled lesser and easier Doctrines into the People) upon our English Bible, telling them it was stuffed with Lies. — Some say, it begot such a Prejudice and Hatred against them, that the People would not lend an Ear to any thing else they said, and proved a mighty hindrance to the advancing their Religion.

The other was their great Folly in engaging with eminent learned Protestants, who have always been as much superior to them in strength of Argument as a Man to a Child.— Some said, if they had consulted never so much how to ruin their Religion, they could not have found out a more effectual Means.— Others said, that the Whigs may say what they please, for they were set on by a secret Order, to disoblige the whole Nation to hasten what was intended.— And how then? Why then they are going forward as fast as they can.

Much about this time twas said, the Suttlers in the Camp at *Hounslow Heath* made a Complaint to the Marshal *de Camp*, that there was a great scarcity of King *Charles's* Halfpence and Farthings to change the Soldiers Money when they bought any thing of them.—And upon enquiry it was said, that the Quakers for many Years together had been gathering them up, and had sent vast Quantities of them over to *Pensylvania*, which was the occasion of their want.— The King orders a new Farthing Die to be struck, of the bigness of one of King *Charles's* Halfpence, and great quantities of Pewter, or a hard Metal were coined into Farthings. They bore the King's Image on Horseback, standing on a Pedestal, with a Truncheon in his Hand, and the Reverse bore the Arms of *England*, in a single Scutcheon; the Arms of *Scotland* in a single Scutcheon; the Arms of *France* in a single Scutcheon; and the Arms of *Ireland* in a single Scutcheon; and they were placed round the Farthings; and they were link'd together in a Chain.— This made the Suttlers and the Soldiers very easy at that time.— This was well supplied, and the great necessity and scarceness of Change remedied.— But there were a great many Cheats committed with them: Some
said

said they were taken for new-mill'd Money, and several Debts and Bargains paid with them.— Others said, several Vintners received their Reconings for Silver with them.— And others said, they were frequently put off for mill'd Shillings.— And others said, these Cheats soon drop'd when once the Farthings began to be publicly known among the vulgar and common People, and then many as pretend to offer them as Silver were laid by the Heels, and prosecuted, and fined with the utmost Severity, as Cheats and Bites on the Publick.

Here follows the Knack of Dumfounding, or the whiggish Art of cutting a popish Government's Throat without speaking, as they pass to and fro from the Camp.

Well met old Friend and Acquaintance, do you hear the News of a new Invention that is lately found?— Prithee what is it?— The noble Art of Dumfounding.— Not I really, *Jack*, I never heard of it, what do you mean by it?— They say 'tis the Art of cutting a popish Government's Throat without speaking.— You astonish me, how can a Government's Throat be cut without speaking?—O very well, may it not be done by Action?—By Action say you; is any Government so foolish to sit still till its Throat be cut?—I, but here is a greater Wonder yet behind than all the rest.— What more Impossibilities yet; are you going to impose them all on the Publick?— I tell you they say the Government's Throat can be cut without using any edge Tool, Instrument, or any other sort or manner of Weapons.— This surprises me more than all the rest; sure 'tis a meer Banter put upon the Publick.— No, no, I am very well informed it may be done with all the ease imaginable.— Unriddle it, let's hear the in and out side of it.— That I have told

told you already. — What have you told me? e'en nothing at all. — Then you quickly forget what I said to you. — 'Tis true, you asked me whether I had heard of the Art of Dumfounding, or the nice whiggish Way of cutting a popish Government's Throat without speaking; and to surprise me yet more, you say it may be done without using any edge Tool, Instrument, or any other sort of Weapons, but yet for all that I can't comprehend your Meaning. — Pray have you not heard that there are several ways of cutting of Throats. — Yes, there is cutting of Throats with a Feather, which is very nicely done: There is cutting of Throats behind one's Back; but all these Ways are done by speaking. — 'Tis very true, but mine is done to a Nicety, that is, without speaking. — That is what I would be glad to have you make out, that I might be Master of it as well as your self. — To be plain with you, this whiggish Art, they say, is done by the several Motions of the Head, by the several Motions of the Eyes, by the several Motions of the Body, by the several Motions of the Hand, or Hands, by the several Motions of the Legs, and by several other Motions by instrumental Things, which they, it seems, perform it by. — This is more mysterious still, I want to be rightly informed; don't banter your Friend so long, lest you provoke me to Wrath, and if you should raise the old Man, you can't tell what Mischief may ensue. — Not to provoke you any longer. — Some Friends of mine were at the Camp at *Hounslow Heath*, when Capt. *Beville Greenville* was Knighted the 28th of *May* last by His Majesty at the head of the Earl of *Bath's* Regiment, after they had seen the King at Mass in his Royal Wooden Chapel, which runs upon four Wheels, and stands in the middle of the Camp
between

between the Horse and Foot, and after that the Mass was over, they saw the whole Army drawn up as it were in a half Moon, and they all exercised by beat of one Drum, and the Colours of an Ensign vailing; then the whole Army took their firing from the right Wing to the left, till they had fired several Rounds, and then the King went to *Wind-for*, and all the Spectators home to their Houses.—

Well, and what of all this? I presume you're got into your old way of Presbyterian Cant, and so design'd to drown my Memory; but yet, Sir, I han't forgot where you left off, *viz.* to the Purpose, how the Government's Throat can be cut without the use of Instruments, and without speaking, as you say.— I never see a Man like you; you won't give a Man time; all as I have said is but making way to what you want to know.—

Be not angry, I beg your Pardon, pray go on your own way.— You must know, that always after the King is gone from the Camp, then the Scene begins to open on the Road in Coaches as the People are going home.— Very well, proceed.— There my Friends saw in one Hackney Coach four Men, and one of them had a great Rope of Beads, there was a very large one betwixt every twelve others that were very small; and there was a very large wooden Cross at the top of it, and the Man that had it made a great shew of Zeal, smiting his Breast, and often kissing the Cross.— And what of all this?—

Why this only was mocking the *Romans*, and exposing them; for the Company, after he had finished his pretended Devotion, put up their Tools and fell a laughing and drinking of some sort of Healths, for they had Wine in their Coach, thinking how divertingly they had imposed on the Publick.— This was saucily done.— No matter for that.

The next Coach they saw, was a Man that had a bald Pate, and he had gotten before him, as it were, an Image on a Cross, and there he was cringing, bowing and creeping to it, and then kiss'd it with all the Ardour imaginable; and as he bowed down his Head to adore it, one in the Coach held an Halter over his Head. — Well, and what did all this mean? Why, that all the Priests of the Church of *Rome* ought to be hang'd, because it is Death by the Law for any of them to be here, and therefore the Rope held over the Man's Head meant as much. — Sure they had not this Impudence to do so. — Yes, yes. — They make no Bones of such Matters. — Then they are very well assured they have Stock enough to set up with, they want but a corner Shop. — They need not want that long, for 'Squire *Ketch* hath a three corner'd Shop to let, it will very well fit their Noddles.

Others in several other Coaches had variety of other Motions and Gestures; some were lifting up their Hand, as if they were admiring why the *English* Nation suffered so many Papists and Priests, to be at *Hounslow*. — Others made Motions with their Hands cross their Throats, as if they deserved their Throats to be cut. — Others made Motions with their Hands, by knocking their Foreheads, as if they deserved their Brains to be beat out. — Others chopping with their Hands, as if they deserv'd their Heads to be cut off. — Some were sawing their Legs and Arms, as if they deserved those Members to be cut off. — Others had Bells, Books and Candles, as if they were going with the Host about to some sick Persons, and so obstinate were some, that they would not kneel down as it pass'd along, and made a scuffling as if they were fighting about it. — And this, you say, is the whig-

whiggish Way of cutting a popish Government's Throat without Words. — Pray what can you make of it, or call it otherwise? and 'twas they, 'tis said, that first began it, and if they had not good Assurance and been well back'd, they wou'd not presume to do so. — Nay, 'tis like 'em; but what if they should be as deep in this popish Mud as the Papists are in the Mire; wou'dn't one laugh to see them both out-witted for all their confident Assurance. — How in the Mud? — That will unriddle it self in time; in the mean while let every Devil act his Part, there may be some room for Protestant Pageants as usually at my Lord Mayor's Shew; I mean as the Whigs used to grace the City with on the 17th of *November*, on good Queen *Elizabeth's* coming to the Crown of *England*, viz. the Pope and his Priests and Jesuits, as formerly.

'Twas reported, King *James* had always the great Honour not only to be attended by the Faction every where he went, but they also became Observators of all his Actions; nay, there was not a Suit of Clothes he wore, or a Hat, or any thing else put on, but they made some Remarks, and had something to say of it. 'Twas observed, that when the King made his Tour to the Camp at *Hounslow*, he always wore a very large broad-brim'd Hat, with a pretty handsome high Crown suitable to its Brims, which they call'd my Grandfire *Jemmy's* slouching Hat; it was somewhat larger in every respect than such Hats as the Bishops of the Church of *England* usually wear; and they observed that he never wore the said Hat in any other Place but at the Camp; at last this very large Hat became the Subject of their Discourse for some time, they were never at a Loss for want of Invention.

Some said, he only wore it to prevent him from being tann'd, because he always wore it flopping over his Face, without ever being button'd, or ty'd up with Loops, as the other Hats he usually wore, were done.—— Others said, that there was something more than all that in it, they were sure on it, for it was, nay it needs must be, some consecrated Hat sent him a Present from the Pope (like *Henry VIII.*'s Cap of Maintenance with the great Title of *Defender of the Faith*, when he wrote against *Luther*) to keep our Great Grandfire *James* from all Protestant Heretical Danger.—— Others said, that there was some Virtue in it more than ordinary, so that it was surely sent to inspire him with the fruitful Blessing of adding Sons and Daughters to his noble Offspring, which Blessings should be shower'd down from Heaven on his Majesty by the great Power of the Almighty.—— Others said, it was only a common Hat, lined in the inside with an ordinary Cap of Steel, or a Head clapped in for that purpose, for fear some of the Soldiers in the Camp should attempt to shoot him, and the Head of Steel would prevent their designed Malice, and would preserve his Life by keeping of him shot-free.—— Others said, it was a Conjuring Hat, and that it would prevent any sort of Witchcraft, or any manner of Attempts of that nature, that might by some envious and spiteful Persons be attempted to be inflicted on the King.—— And others said, they were well assured that this choice Hat was at last sent him by some great Popish Necromancer, who when he wore it in the Camp, by virtue of the Necromancy couch'd in it, 'twould discover to his Majesty any wicked Thought, Plot, Contrivance or Rebellion formed or carried on, were they never so private in their Contrivance against him; nay, such a great Virtue there

there was in it, that it would at once discover even the Name or Names, let them be never so many, that were carrying on such Designs ; and further, with a Wish the King, without any more to do, by virtue thereof, could inflict any Punishment privately or publickly which he pleased on them, all without their Knowledge how they fell into such Misfortunes ; and therefore it was not in the least doubted but the King would carry on all things with great Success and Advantage to his Church, and to the Settlement thereof firmly in his Kingdom, to the utter Confusion of all his heretical Subjects, that shall dare to oppose him in his settling of Popery in these his Kingdoms.

Here the Faction were resolved it seems to animate and incite any one of the Soldiers, it's no matter which, to attempt to kill the King, or else would never with that audacious Impudence have said, that his great Hat was shot-free ; but they care not a Fig for that, so that the King be but shot, whether at the *Rye-House* with a Blunderbuss, or at the Camp with a Musket, 'tis all one to them, so his Business is but done to purpose. — O true blew Protestants, tight Loyalists to all the Family of the *Stuarts*. Let none of them escape your Clutches if possible. — Others said, the Faction call'd the King Grandfire *James*, meaning Grandfire Slouch, among themselves, when they call'd his Hat the slouching Hat upon this blessed Affair of theirs, as it is here made manifest.

Jan. 22. 'Twas reported, that *Richard Alborough*, *Oliver Haley*, and *John Condon*, were try'd for robbing the *Holland Mails*, and they were found guilty, and the next Day the two last received Sentence. — Some said they had their just Deserts. — Others, 'twas a poor spite to hang

hang them for robbing the Mails, because they had made some Discoveries betwixt some Persons and their Designs, it may be with the King.—— And others said, let it be for what it would, they were no better than they should be, and were I the King I would hang all such up without Mercy.

This Day being July 17, 1686, 'twas reported the Earl of *Powys*, a known *Roman* Catholick, the Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour* another, the Lord *Bellasis* another, and my Lord *Dover*, to be sure inclined that way, were all sworn of his Majesty's Privy-Council at *Hampton Court*, and took their Places then at the Board accordingly.—— Here they cry'd out and said, see the *Roman* Catholick Lords are permitted and call'd on to be Privy-Counsellors by clusters.—— Others, that the World cannot have that impudent Front to deny that such Lords so admitted, are most of them Papists, and if not are Well-wishers at least to their Holy Cause, or had never been call'd to be Councillors.—— Others, we may e'en see which way the World's a going, by their making themselves all of a Piece.—— Others wondered how the two Archbishops, *Canterbury* and *York*, with the Bishop of *London*, could have the patience to sit among them, tho' it was so ordered by King *Charles* the Second a little before his Death.—— Others said, to be sure King *James* very rarely summoned them to attend the Council, so 'tis presumed they seldom or never are there, or not worth the sending for.—— And others said, 'twas a shame for them to be amongst so many Papists; for what Point could they ever pretend to carry in Council for the Benefit and Advantage of the Church of *England*, when they were sure to be out voted by the Papists?—— Some others said, sure they were become the Jest and

and the Scoff of that most celebrated Council.— Others, that the Faction took care to persuade them, if possible, not to be there, for Reasons best known to themselves, and for fear of the worst.— And others said, were I as the Bishops, whether I were summoned or not, I would go to the Council, by reason the Papists, or their pretended Friends, could move nothing in Council that might be of Consequence or Detrimental to the Government both in Church and State, but they would come to the knowledge of, and perhaps might prevent the Ruin both of the King and his Kingdom, if any such thing should there be proposed or attempted.

Aug. 11.— 'Twas given out, that one *Thomas Rawlinson* of *London*, Alderman, was Knighted this day by the King at *Windsor*.— The Faction gave out, that this was some *Quo-Warranto* Citizen, a Well-wisher to the Mathematicks, and knew on which side his Bread was butter'd.— Others said, he was no doubt of it a Person fit for Business, and it may be came there to discover some of the Intrigues of the St. Citizens against his Majesty's Person and Government, for which good Service he deserved his Honour.— And others said, why should not such as detect Villany against his Majesty and Government be so rewarded? For there was nothing but Treachery and Villany among the Party, and out-witting one another, as our Friends the Quakers are pleased to term it.

Aug. 22.— This Day 'twas affirmed, that two Doctors of Divinity were turned Papists, viz. *Dr. Cartwright*, who was made Bishop of *Chester*, and *Dr. Parker*, who was made Bishop of *Oxford*.— For shame.— Must every Dr. of Divinity who

is made a Bishop of the Church of *England*, be a Papist? — But 'tis at last discovered what the Faction meant by it, viz. that the Church of *England*'s Clergy are all Papists, for they only say the Mass in *English*, and the *Romans* in *Latin*, and therefore are Papists. — Well done Boys, blacken them, you will make way for the Papists the easier to come into their Churches, or else you would trip up both the Heels of the Church and Papists, and come into their Livings yourselves, as you did in those glorious Times of Forty. Oh! What nice tit Bits they swallowed down then, when they deprived all the Clergy at once of their Incomes! there was choice licking of Fingers to some purpose. — O blessed Times! — Expected again. — The sooner the better.

Aug. 23. — This Day 'twas reported, that his Majesty would set out for *Windsor*, in order to take his Progress towards the West, with several Noblemen in Company with him, and a Party of the Guards were sent before to lie by and receive him as he came along, and every Party were appointed their Stage. — I, I, said some, the King had need go there, for no doubt but he will hear of the many eminent Villanies his Noble Commissioners have performed there for his Service. — Others, that he will have such a Peal rung in his Ears, that it will make him blush (if he hath any Grace left) for shame of those glorious Actions by his Command they have committed. — Others wondered with what Face he could appear there, after the butchering and shedding so much innocent Blood. — Others, that they should be afraid that the People would rise up and stone them to Death. — And others said, that the Whigs were the occasion of all that Misfortune which fell upon the poor Wretches
in

in the West, and were they to make their Tour there, there is no doubt but all those Misfortunes as they surmise would fall upon the King, perchance might be turned on themselves, with the greatest Fury and Indignation imaginable; for 'tis presumed ne'er a one of the Faction durst appear in the West for fear of the worst.— Truth every Letter on't.— Bid 'em go there.— Dare 'em to it.

Aug. 24.— 'Twas said, that his Majesty King *James* came safely to the City of *Bristol* about five a Clock in the Afternoon, where he was dutifully and loyally received by the Mayor and Commonality in their Robes, with all the Demonstrations of Joy imaginable. He was nobly entertained for two Days together at the City Charge, and each Night concluded with Bonfires and ringing of Bells, and mighty Triumphant and drinking of his Majesty's Health and the Queen's; and abundance of all Ranks and Quality had the Honour of kissing the King's Hand, and were much contented and satisfied in the happy Sight of so great a Blessing.— Here some said, how like Fools the Faction look'd when they heard of the King's noble Reception.— Others said, what Blockheads at all times do they make of the Populace when they do paum on them such unaccountable strange out-of-the-way Stories.— And others said, really it is so like them, that they have all along been wishing the same might fall on the King, not only now, but also when he was Duke of *York*; yet still he outlives all their im-bittered Spight, Malice, and utter Hatred to his Majesty's Person and Government.— It don't prevail in the least.— He overcomes all at present.

Aug. 27.— 'Twas said, that his Majesty after his happy Reception and Entertainment, took leave of the Citizens of his loyal and ancient City of *Bristol*, and by six in the Morning set out for *Bridgewater*, and about six in the Evening he arrived safely there, where he was received by several Noblemen, with a vast Body of People on Horseback to conduct him there. The King was entertained very splendidly for three Days together; many had the Honour of kissing his Majesty's Hand; and great Demonstrations of Joy there was by ringing of Bells all the Day, and at Night concluding their Mirth and Rejoycings with Bonfires, and drinking the Healths of their Majesties.—— About the 31st his Majesty returned from *Bridgewater*, and got safely to his Palace of *Windsor*, to the hearty Welcome of her Majesty, and the Nobility who attended in Waiting for his coming.—— There's no doubt of it, say some, but that he got safe home, because we have heard as much.—— Others said, 'twas more than they expected he should.—— But others said, that the World might see that God was above the Devil, and all his factious Imps, tho' they always are hatching Mischief together against him.

Sept. 25.—— 'Twas given out through the Town, that the Honour of Knighthood was conferred on *Thomas Fowle*, Esq; by the King at *Windsor*, one of the Aldermen of the City of *London*; afterwards he and Sir *Thomas Rawlinson* were constituted Sheriffs of the City of *London* for the Year ensuing.—— This, no doubt, was a great Mortification to the Whigs, who hate any thing should merit Royal Favour but themselves.— Be content, you'll come into Play.—— You have a Chance for it.

Octob. 4.— The Report ran, that his Majesty returned from *Windsor* to his Royal Palace at *Whitehall*, where he was welcomed Home by the Nobility, and many others of Distinction, with great Acclamations of Joy by all People, and by ringing of Bells through *London* and *Westminster*.—— 'Tis good to appear always so loyal and dutiful on all Accounts.

October 8 — Strange News was bruited about the Town this Day, viz. that the Right Honourable the Earl of *Tyrconnel* was sworn one of his Majesty's Privy-Council in *England*.—— And more surprising than all the rest, that also the right Reverend Father *Peters* is admitted into Council, who took their Places at the Board at *Whitehall* accordingly.—— Here the Faction spent their Verdict, and were very outrageous at the News of these two Papists being sworn and admitted into the Council.—— What break through all our Oaths to carry their Point, then what Laws can bind a Papist at this rate?—— Others say, what Father *Peters* the Jesuit to sit in Council with the Bishops of the Church of *England*! Was ever such a thing done or known since the Reformation of the said Church!—— Yes, says others, it was so in *Queen Mary's* Days, after the Reformation made in *Edward the Sixth's* Reign.—— What is this, say others, but affronting and noseing the Bishops with Popery to their very Faces.—— Sure they will never now sit there since *Peters* is let in amongst them; what is this but to despise, and, as it were, affront their very Order.—— Marvel! You do very well at what the Papists are about to do; but who despised and contemned them and their Holy Orders and Authority in King *Charles* the

First's Time, when the Saints left them all to starving ; there was no Pity and Compassion on them then ; you may see the Church and *Clergy's* hard Fate to be sacrificed betwixt two.—— And therefore there must needs be something more in this Complaint than barely pitying them.—— Others said, this mighty great Scene cannot last always.—— And others said, it was too hot to hold, 'twould burn their own Fingers at last.

Some time after 'twas reported, that the Reverend Father *Peters* was come to very great Honour and Promotion since his being sworn into the Council, that his Majesty had constituted and appointed him Protector of all the *Roman* Catholicks of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* ; had made him Chief or Head of the King and Queen's Popish Council.—— And farther, that he was made Defender of the Catholick Faith over the *Romanists* both in *England* and *Ireland*.—— Some said, it is now visible and plain to the whole World, that the Nations are running in all haste into Popery and Slavery, and arbitrary Government, for *Peters* is chief Counsellor to the King and Queen in all their popish Affairs ; likewise Protector of all the *Romanists* in the three Kingdoms ; and lastly, Defender of the Catholick Faith.— Here at once his Majesty is robb'd of his ancient Title of *Defender of the Faith* ; which I take to be High Treason in any Subject to assume ; and 'tis to be hoped that the Commons of *England* will impeach the said Reverend Father *Peters* the Jesuit upon it, as well as being here contrary to Act of Parliament, which is already made High Treason.—— Others said, if they did so, they would do like themselves, true *Englishmen*, and perchance he might yet be farther advanced with an Halter to the triple Tree. And others said, they would joyfully make an Holyday to see it
put

put in Execution with all the Pomp and Formality imaginable by 'Squire *Ketch's* Protestant Collar.—— Yet others said, he would remain so as long as the King and Queen lived.—— But others were of a contrary Opinion, and wou'd lay Wagers on't.—— And thus the malicious Faction were falling out together by the Ears.—— Others were more cunning, tho' as vexatious, they were for cutting his Throat with a Feather; see, say they, this Pious, Reverend Father *Peters*, good Gentleman, for all his great Fatigue, Labour and Pains merits to be rewarded by his Holiness, for the many eminent Services he labours Night and Day, not only to convert obstinate Hereticks, but to restore the Mother Church of *Rome* to her antient Patrimony, which she has so many Years been kept out of by a parcel of ignorant silly Hereticks, who have no mind to save their Souls, but to be damn'd eternally in their own Way.—— Oh, says *Peters*, had I but Power, I'd soon griliade their Bodies to save their Souls, as in the blessed Queen *Mary's* Days of Yore.—— Bless me, says he, keep me, Oh thou blessed Virgin, from my passionate Zeal to Holy Mother's Church and Interest, lest I cut 'em as small as Herbs for the Pot.—— I say therefore, for these great Things done for the Interest and resettling of Holy Church, his Holiness can't reward him at present with less than a Cardinal's Cap as part of Payment, and to his great Reward according to his zealous and pious Merit, to his most Holy Mother the Church of *Rome*.—— Here's Bo-Peep.—— Pious falavering.—— A Protestant Mask under two Faces.

Octob. 17.— 'Twas reported, that Doctor *Lloyd*, Bishop of *St. David's*, Dr. *Parker*, Bishop of
of

of *Oxford*, and *Dr. Cartwright*, Bishop of *Chester*, were this Day consecrated at *Lambeth*, by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, assisted by the Bishops of *Durham*, *Norwich*, *Ely* and *Rochester*.— Being two of the same Persons before, Doctors of Divinity, which the Faction then gave out were turn'd Papists for the sake of a Bishoprick.— What had they no more to say now ?

Octob. 21.— It was said, that Queen Dowager of *England*, the late King *Charles's* Wife, returned from the *Bath* in very good Health, to her Palace at *Somerset-House*, in the *Strand*.— Some said, I, I, this was the Popish Queen that gave King *Charles* Poison in dry'd candied Pears.— Others said, the Faction told so many Untruths about the said King's Death by poisoning, that no body believed one word of it, and it is a question whether they believe it themselves.— Others wished their Tongues might swell in their Heads as big as an Oxe's (as they say King *Charles's* did) and so continue till they fully declare they raised this Lie on purpose to blacken our present King.— Others said, the Faction were always very good at inventing of Lies, and swearing to them, but always had the Misfortune never to agree in them as to Matter of Fact, their Testimonies never hung well together, nor will such Witnesses, until 'Squire *Ketch* noose them in one of his Protestant Halters.— And many others were of that Opinion.

October 22.— 'Twas given out by several, that one *William Bridgeman*, Esq; was this Day sworn one of the Clerks in Ordinary to his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, in the room of Sir *Philip Lloyd* deceased.— At the same time likewise was *William Blathwayt*, Esq; constituted Clerk

Clerk of the same Council, and sworn in also.— Here's more Popish Favourites, or Favourers of Popery brought into play. — Pray make all such as these for the future, as shall dare presume to bear any Office or Place of Preferment under his Majesty's Government. And others said, let the Faction now stand clear if they can, lest we should find some of them preferred by the Government by and by.

Also the same Day 'twas farther affirmed, that one *Richard Allebon* of *Gray's Inn*, Esq; received the Honour of Knighthood; and at the same time was constituted one of the King's Council at Law.— A rank downright *Roman Catholick*, say some.— Their Tongues are no Slander, say others.

October 29.— It was reported, that Sir *John Peak* was sworn at *Westminster* Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, for the Year ensuing, 1687, before the Barons of the *Exchequer*.— Here the Faction were struck quite dumb, they had not a Word to say for themselves.— Perhaps some may be asking the reason of this sudden and mighty great Change.— The Answer is very plain, they had called so many Papists, and popishly affected, as came into any Place under his Majesty, that here the Tongue of Jews-harp, was plucked out, it could cry no more Papist, or popishly affected; you must know the present Lord Mayor happens to be one of the Saints; a true blew Protestant, a stanch Whigmonger, neither True nor Honest, a Regicide, who loved to dip into the Blood of Kings, one that would stumble at a Straw, and leap over a Block if it stood in his way, as the Saints used to do in the Years 1640, 1678, and 1683, and now again are as fast at it as they can, going into the Year 1687.

Nov.

Nov. 16.— 'Twas given out by the Saints, that a precious true Protestant Divine was going to be severely prosecuted for writing against Popery; it seems the Matter of Fact is thus reported on the Government's side, that one *Samuel Johnson* being the last Term convicted of High Misdemeanours, in publishing two seditious Papers against his Majesty, and endeavouring to debauch his Soldiers from their Allegiance as they lay at *Hounslow Heath* encamp'd, had this Day Judgment pass'd against him as follows, viz. To stand in the Pillory on *Monday* following at *Westminster*; on *Wednesday* at *Charing Cross*, and the *Monday* after, at the *Royal Exchange*; to pay a Fine of 500 Marks, and to be whip'd from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*. The 20th he was degraded from performing his priestly Office as a Minister of the Gospel.— You are to observe, that this is what the Government had to say against him.— Now pray let us hear what the Saints have to say in his Vindication.

The Saints gave out, that the said Reverend Mr. *Johnson*, by the Advice of a fellow Prisoner in the *King's-Bench*, penned several Pieces which were of great use to the Protestant Cause, and the other Prisoner procured them to be printed at his own Expence (as he confesses) having all along kept a Press for secret Service, managed by a faithful Hand.— And one of those Papers the said Prisoner gave Mr. *Johnson* with the principal Points he thought it would be proper to insist upon, which Mr. *Johnson* forthwith form'd into a Discourse, call'd, *Advice to the Army*, which we have printed at large in this Book before, of which Paper when printed, his fellow Prisoner confesses he caused twenty
Thousand

Thousand to be dispersed in one Night's time among King *James's* Troops at *Hounslow*, and as many more to be dispersed all over the Kingdom that very same Night.

Now here follows the Account how Mr. *Johnson* came to be discovered and prosecuted for the said Paper. It seems he had intrusted one *Belamy* a Hosier of *Southwark*, to send a small Number of the said Paper to *Chichester* in *Sussex*, who betray'd him to the Government, for which he was try'd and convicted before the Lord Chief Justice *Herbert*, who, besides the Fine aforesaid, sentenced him to be whipped from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*, which, without any regard to his Gown and Character, was executed in the most cruel manner.

Now here is the Matter of Fact set forth on both sides, and both owning the Crime which Mr. *Johnson* suffered for. — The Government thought it was but Justice to inflict such a Punishment on him, for not only writing the said Paper, but for knowing it to be printed privately, with intention to debauch his Majesty's Subjects from their Duty and Allegiance; but he must needs be guilty of dispersing the said Paper, for which he was betray'd, and his Sentence was executed (as they say) in the most cruel manner. — Some observed that this Matter of Fact was own'd on both sides, that the Reverend Dr. *Johnson* was guilty of it, and therefore deserved the Punishment he underwent. — But some observed that the Faction said, that it was too severe, and done in a cruel Manner without any regard had to his Gown and Character. — Others said, that was false; for there was a very great Regard paid to his Gown; for the Dr. having brought That into a foul Disgrace, the Government thought fit to separate the good Gown from the bad Priest, and

ordered him to be degraded from performing his Priestly Office as a Minister of the Gospel, so left the bad Priest without the good Gown. — And others said, they very much admired how any Complaint could be made of the Cruelty used in Mr. *Johnson's* Punishment; for by the way, is not all the Action which is inflicted on the Transgressor, a Punishment? and can that be done without cruel smarting? Therefore there was no more Cruelty in his Punishment, than there is in any other Punishment that is imposed on any other Malefactor.

The same Day Mr. Attorney General obtained a 1000 Marks against *Edward Whitaker*, who was convicted in the Year 1682, for justifying the Rebellion of Forty-One, and the Murder of King *Charles* the First. — Here the Faction bit their Lips, and mumbled and muttered at his Sufferings; and amongst themselves 'twas said, the Gentleman had hard Usage for suffering for a Monarch that had done all his best Endeavours to invade the Rights, Liberties and Properties of the Subject, and impose upon them an arbitrary Government. — Others reply'd, that by their own Confession King *Charles* did but endeavour it, that was the Pretence of the Faction to blacken that Prince, till these very Persons had compleatly imposed, not only an arbitrary Government on the People of the Nation, but also plunder'd the King, Queen, and Prince of *Wales* of all their Lands, Moneys, Plate and Jewels: As also, the whole Nobility, Gentry and Clergy of all they were worth; and these merciful Deliverers were such Sticklers for the Rights, Properties and Liberties of the Subjects, that when any Company of Men did dare petition the then House of Commons, touching the same; they, by Order, commanded a parcel of Soldiers to fall upon

upon the Petitioners, and killed and wounded many of them : These were some of the tender Mercies the Guardians of our Liberty, Rights and Properties, out of their bountiful Liberality, bestowed always upon such Petitioners.—

Some said, that *Whitaker's* Action was a Rebellion of the Heart, and he ought to be as well hung up for a Regicide as any of them that actually committed the Rebellion, or sat as a Judge on King *Charles* the First. — For they all justified the said Murder, that is, they gloried in what they had done ; and he as much rejoiced in the Action as any of the rest, and therefore was as guilty of the said Rebellion in his Heart as the rest. — Others said, there were so many of them pardoned on the Restoration, that makes the Faction ever since glory in their vile Actions and wicked Deeds ; and they think they are justified for what they did by the then Pardon they obtained ; nay, that they merited the same for the good Deeds they had done to the Publick, and think they deserved to be esteemed for their glorious Actions. — Others said, had they the hanging or putting to Death such Persons if ever they were caught, they should be hung up without Mercy ; because, when they were uppermost, they never shew'd Mercy to any ; nor, ever kept their Articles of Capitulation, but shot in cold Blood *Sir Charles Lucas* and *Sir George Lisle*, after the surrender of *Colchester*. — Others said, we are commanded to forgive Enemies. — But others said I, I, but it is such as are penitent, and do ask Forgiveness ; 'tis not such as are hardened in their Wickedness, and give themselves up to a reprobate Sense ; such as these ought to be executed without Mercy. — Others said, such as these were Monsters, and not Men ; Cannibals, Blood-suckers, Monarchy-haters, Enemies to all

but themselves, and therefore not fit to be trusted to live upon God's Earth, or suffered to fetch their Breath in any Christian Kingdom for fear of their Infection.—— Others said, at this rate you would be as unmerciful as the Papists, who think they do God good Service when they murder Kings and Princes, and their Nobility, Gentry and Subjects by them accounted Hereticks, or have but a suspicion of them as such, and therefore such they make haste to execute out of their way.—— And others said, pray what difference is there betwixt the Papist and the said Faction? none at all, for they both hold the deposing Doctrine; and one murders Kings for being, as they call them, Protestant Hereticks, and the other, as they call them, Papists, or inclining to Popery, so that on both sides the whole World will be destroyed at this rate, if these two Monsters be not well look'd after.—— And others said, we are resolved to spare ne'er a one of them, but put them as violently to Death as they do others, for they never shew Mercy, and the more Mercy you shew them, the more they go on in their Villany.

Novemb. 22.— 'Twas said this Day, that one *George Speake*, Esq; was adjudged to pay a Fine of 2000 Marks, he being convicted of a Riot in rescuing one *John Trenchard* from his Majesty's Messengers.—— The Matter of Fact thus, as is said by the Party: The King sent down a Messenger to Mr. *Speake* to apprehend and take Sir *John Trenchard* his Son-in-Law, who came to his House at Midnight, and for the refusing of his coming in, and *Trenchard* making his escape, Mr. *Speake*, was at *Wells*, the Summer Assizes, brought to a Trial for a pretended Riot; he was try'd before Baron *Jennour*, and upon a full Hearing

ing he was convicted, but no Fine then imposed on him where he was try'd, but was respited till the following *Michaelmas* Term, when King *James's* Pleasure was signified to the Judges what should be done; and the Lord Chief Justice *Wright* fined Mr. *Speake* two thousand Marks, and to find Security for his good Behaviour.

Some observed, that as to the Matter of Fact, touching the Riot, the Persons and the Fine, 'twas agreed to be true on all Sides; but as to the Number of Messengers there, they disagreed; the Government says several, the other says but one was sent down, and he came at an unseemly time at Night, *viz.* Midnight, which some said was mentioned only to lessen the Fact for a seemly Excuse. — Others said, yet upon the Trial that did not avail, for upon a full Hearing he was convicted of the Riot, and fined 2000 Marks, as both do confess, and to give Security for his good Behaviour. Very well, say others, then he was perchance not rewarded according to the Merit of the Cause; and farther they observed, that the Party can't but own the Lenity of the Government in this Case, for the Fine wasn't hastily imposed by a fiery or a prejudic'd Judge, but by the Order of the King, and that not before the ensuing Term. — And others said, what would they have, or be at, as he was a Transgressor he was fined 'tis true, and his Security was given, but 'tis to be question'd, whether that kept him in his Duty and Obedience to his Majesty.

Nov. 29. — 'Twas given out, that one *Richard Neale, Esq;* who is constituted Sheriff of the County of *Northumberland* for the ensuing Year 1687, had the Honour to be Knighted by the King at *Whitehall*. — Some said I, I, Sheriffs of all
 sorts

forts are made and Knighted to serve the Turn ; for Popery and Slavery will be set up at last. — Others said, they believed that these very Complainers were certainly in the said Secret, or else they would never be so positive thereof, for 'tis continually in their Mouths. — And others were of the same Opinion, and their Mouths, they believed, were filled only with Persecution, Popery, Slavery, and arbitrary Government, just like the Parliament of 1641, till they had enslaved the King and the whole Nation.

Decemb. 1. — 'Twas this Day reported, that *Edward Gardener, Esq;* Deputy-Recorder of the Town of *Bedford*, had the Honour of Knight-hood conferred on him. — More Knight-hoods, and all to the same Tune and Purpose. — While others were wishing for a Revival of those blessed Times of *Yore*.

Decem. 4. — *Sir Charles Cottrel* laid down his Office ('twas said this Day) of Master of the Ceremonies, by reason of Age ; and was succeeded by his Son *Lodowick Cottrell, Esq;* his Grand-Son, *John Dormer, Esq;* being made Assistant-Master in his Place. — The Faction said, sure this *Cottrell* was always tight to the Interest of Popery and Slavery, or his Family had never been so well taken care of. — And others said, why not his Loyalty ? it may be he merits this and more of the Crown, and perchance he mayn't at all be inclined to Popery ; but Beasts will bellow against change of Weather.

Decemb. 18. — On this Day *Dr. Richard Rains* (Judge of the Perogative Court) was made Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Admiralty ; and at the same time was Knighted by the King at *Whitehall*. — More Popery ! — And
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consequently more Bellowing for the Faction on!

Jan. 2.— 'Twas given out that the *French* Embassador caused *Te Deum* to be sung in his Chapel for the recovery of his Master's Health. — The Faction gave out that his old Master, Sir *Nick*, sure had forgot himself to fetch him, for he has been his own a long time. — O, say others, the many Souls he has perverted by his Apostolical Dragooning, to worship the old Whore of *Rome*, will one Day or other rise up in Judgment against him. — Yes, yes, say others, the massacred Protestants will so weigh down his old Scales, that no doubt will sink him down at last into the bottomless Pit. — O, says others, he'll never call at Purgatory, for that has of late been ruin'd by the late Duke of *Monmouth*, and King *Charles* his Father, whose mighty Weight has sunk down the Walls into *Styx*. — Others said, the Pope and the *French* King are not Cater Cousins; that he also is become his Enemy, that he shan't have the Prayers of Mother Church, so that he is not likely to call at Purgatory, but must march to Hell without Redemption, for all the Money he can give them won't save him at this time. — Others said, these were unmerciful Judges, they judge not as they would be judged, but damn all that are not of their Party, and yet one would think they are tight for the Protestant Religion by their Mouthing; but alas, that is only to deceive the Populace; they would fain Commonwealth the Kingdom once more as they did in Forty-One. — Others said, that they were only Father *Cumins* and *Heath* the Jesuit's Basters, who were taught only to bellow and mouth against the Pope and his Jesuits, whilst they in good earnest were a going to top Popery and Slavery.

Slavery upon us in good earnest.— And others said, 'tis true enough, for they hold and believe all the popish Doctrines, and do murder all that stand in opposition to 'em.

Jan. 5.— 'Twas reported this Day, that *John Lord Bellasis*, *Sidney Lord Godolphin*, *Henry Lord Dover*, *Sir John Ernley*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and *Sir Stephen Fox*, were made Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Treasurer of *England*.— The Faction gave out, that here was a Medley of *Roman Catholics*, and Lovers of Popery, they having all been Catechised, and are very well versed in their Answer to their Names, and therefore are advanced to be the Commissioners of the Lord High Treasurer of *England*.— Say others, they will lick their Fingers to purpose.— And why? say some.— They answer, because they have not only the Controul of all the Offices in the Kingdom of *England* under their Girdle, but can put in and out at pleasure, and to be sure he who bids most shall never want the best Office or Employment in the Kingdom.— Others said, that the Presents and New-years Gifts that will be made to them by all Persons who are in Possession of Offices, will amount to a notable Sum when collected together.— Others said, they could command what they would to be done for their own Advantage, tho' it was never so much against the King's Interest, nay, even the very Interest of the Kingdom in general.— Others said, 'tis an unknown Deal they get out of Pensions, Salaries, Customs, Excise, and Arrears of Taxes, which they may have the Grace always to make deficient when they please.— And others said, this is all Conjecture and Surmise, and that there was nothing in it, but like *Blatant* are always creating Jealousies somewhere,

where, and giving their Betters ill Names, because they have not the fingering of it themselves, to their only great Grief.

Jan. 14. — 'Twas given out, that one *James Tillie*, of *Pillaton*, in the County of *Cornwall*, Esq; was this Day Knighted by his Majesty at *White-ball*. — Some more of the same Tribe, says the Faction. — Not too many loyal Gentlemen for the King's Interest, say some. — Churchmen and Papists are both made alike by the Faction, say others. — However, 'tis one Comfort, that we may believe which we will.

Feb. 2. — The Lady *Ann Sophia*, youngest Daughter of their Royal Highnesses, Prince *George* and Princess *Ann* of *Denmark*, died this Day, as it was given out in the Afternoon, having been ill about a Fortnight. — One Protestant Branch, says the Faction, cut off by the means of a popish Physician. — D — their Advice, who the P — sent 'em thither. — No doubt but some body that would have it so. — What do the Faction mean by having it so? take care they don't bring themselves in as Parties concern'd. — Truth say some others, 'tis ill jesting; mocking's catching, and it will return to its original Fountain. — Others said, judge righteous Judgment, don't let your Tongues be running so maliciously Witty; well, amend I pray, lest *Scandalum Magnatum* purge your Pockets, if you have any loose Corns there to spare. — And others said, they follow so tightly the blacking Scandal from Father *Oats* and Daddy *Speke*, that in time they will be apt Scholars and learn to speak out, but may be as dull to bring themselves clear off as the rest, and then will merit as severe a whipping as the Reverend

Titus Oats, and the Reverend Mr. *Johnson* had the Misfortune to go through.

Feb. 4.— This Day 'twas given out, that the Lady *Ann Sophia* was interred in the Vault of the Royal Family, in *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel, at *Westminster-Abbey*. — Here again they cry'd out for the Loss of one of the Royal Family. — Others said, they made but a fanatick Grimace; for they wished all the Family Royal were as well provided for.

Feb. 6.— His Excellency the Earl of *Tyrconnel* arrived at *Dublin*, appointed Lord Deputy of *Ireland* by his Majesty, as was then reported. — See, say the Saints, here's likely to be fine Doings in *Ireland*, a popish King in *England*, and a popish Lord Deputy in *Ireland*. — Say others, must we not have a popish *Scotch* Commissioner sent likewise into *Scotland*, and then — And pray what then? — Why then we are in a pretty forward way of setting up. — Of setting up Presbytery. — You mean Popery, says another. — They both began with a P, no matter which. — Why truly, says another, I am for setting up Popery before Presbytery, if any one of them must be set up. — Pray why so? — Because I had rather be put to Death by something that has an Authority, than by such as has none; because the Papists will, may be, consider my Loyalty to my Prince, and will put me out of my Pain the sooner, tho' he may happen to say I was a heretick Dog, yet hang the Rogue he was loyal to his Prince, we'll e'en put him out of his Pain, while Presbytery, if they should be uppermost, would slay me Inch by Inch, it may be put me to all the Torture imaginable, nay, not give me time to prepare for my latter

latter End. — How can you be so devilish as to think so? — Pray what Mercy had King *Charles I.* from them? — Did not the Soldiers, when they were hired by their Masters, not only cry out for Justice against him, but did they not spit in his Face? And when the Lady in the Gallery took the King's Part, did they not cry out, shoot her, shoot her? — And when the King was upon his Trial, did not the Soldiers funk Tobacco in on the King as he sat, to offend him, because they knew he was no lover of Tobacco? — And when they had condemn'd him, did not the Soldiers all they could by their hideous Noise and Laughing, to prevent him from preparing for his latter End? — And lastly, had they not prepared upon the Scaffold where he was to be executed, Rings fastened into the main Timber of the Scaffolding, with Cords and Pullies, that if he should have made, as it were, any sort of a Struggle, they were resolved by main Force to keep him down by his Hands and Legs, till they had done all their intended Wickedness on him? — Therefore, I say, deliver me from the Clutches of such Protestant Saints whose Mercies are very cruel. — O, say others, he deserved it, and a thousand times worse if possible, for was not he intending to bring in Popery upon us? — That was as the Faction said; but we are sure that Sir *John* Protestant brought in Slavery and arbitrary Government, which the Nation has great Cause to remember, for they pillaged the City of *London* to some purpose. — 'Tis true, may all that are in love with them, feel their merciful Kindness to them, is all the Harm I wish them. — Amen, says another. — 'Tis pity a good Prayer should be lost.

Feb. 3.— This Day 'twas given out, that the *Lady Mary*, another Daughter of their Royal Highnesses *Prince George*, and the Princess *Ann* of *Denmark*, died about seven at Night, having been ill about three Weeks.— Certainly, say some, these Princesses cannot be taken off so suddenly, but there must be something in it more than ordinary.— Say others, they must needs be taken off by some secret Advice given to their Physicians.— Oh, says another, they no doubt have been well rewarded for their Pains.— Says another, 'tis very visible, that the Protestants of the Blood-Royal are struck at, and these taken off to make way for Popery.— Oh, says another, I'll never believe the contrary.— Say others, you may believe what you please, but it would be barbarously done of any Parent or Relation to be so very guilty of so foul a Crime.— Nay, they are like other Princes of the Catholick Communion, they will make some Work of it, they will take off all the Family that stands in their Way of Preferment, and does not every one do so when they take them for Hereticks? Who questions it?

The End of P A R T II.



REPORTS, LYES, AND STORIES, TRUE and FALSE.

PART III.



IS Majesty was pleased, as it was said this 9th of *Feb.* to constitute the Right Honourable the Earl of *Yarmouth* Treasurer of the Household; and the Right Honourable the *Ld Walgrave* Comptroller of the same.— The *Ld Yarmouth* might well be preferred, he was a little related to the King by Marriage, having married one of King *Charles* the Second's Natural Daugh-

PART III.

ters,



ters, and, as they said, he thus came into his Preferment.— Others said, no doubt but he was one of the King's bright Boys.— And others said, he was a downright honest Peer, as far as was given out by common Fame and Report.— As for my Lord *Walgrave*, they doubted him very much, as they said.— And others said, 'tis no matter what they doubted, he might be a very honest Nobleman for all that.

Feb. 11.— It was this Day said, that his Majesty in Council ordered, that all the Money which was collected for the Redemption of such of his Majesty's Subjects as are Slaves in *Barbary*, be immediately paid.— Say some, where? Into whose Hands? Not popish, if they do, perchance it may be converted into other Uses.— Others said, it may be to pay a popish Band of Soldiers to cut Protestants Throats.— No, says another, it may be paid for ought we know, into the Chamberlain's Hands of the City of *London*.— Nay then the Slaves may go near to have it all paid them.— I doubt that, says another, for City Officers are as apt to lick their Fingers as well as Court Officers.— Never a Barrel the better Herring for that.

Feb. 12.— Common Fame gave out, that the Earl of *Clarendon* wou'd be clear undone when he yields up his Place of Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* to the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, who was deputed thereto by his Majesty.— What, say some, the King's Uncle turn'd out, an extraordinary Protestant of the Church of *England*, to make way for a downright *Roman Catholick*?— Say some, I wish the King be in his right Senses, what to turn out a Relation to serve *Tyrconnel*?— Pray what is this *Tyrconnel*, says another, that he has leap'd into

into this great Preferment.—— Says another, he has married the Dutchess of *Marlborough's* own Sister.—— And, says another, what Religion is he of?—— Why truly, says another, a Papist to all Intents and Purposes. What is the Dutchess of *Marlborough* a tight Protestant?—— O yes, says another, a downright Protestant of the Church of *England*, and so is his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*.—— Pray, say others, is not the Duke the King's Favourite?—— O yes, says another, 'there's no doubt of it.—— Pray, says another, why do you ask this Question?—— Because he might have been preferred before his Brother-in-Law, one would have thought, having done the Government eminent Service in the West by saving the King's whole Army by surprize from the Duke of *Monmouth*.—— Says another, if he had not been preferred himself, he might have better advised the King, by telling him, Sir, 'tis against your true Interest to turn out your Uncle who is a known Protestant of the Church of *England*, and to put into that Government my Brother-in-Law who is a known Papist; tho' he is my Brother-in-Law, I am against it, and it can never be for your true Service.—— I, but say some others of the popish Cabinet, it may be Father *Peters*, I warrant you, said he, Sir, 'tis no matter what the Duke of *Marlborough* says, I presume to acquaint your Majesty 'tis for the true Interest of the Catholick Religion, and, Sir, that is for your Soul's Interest, and the undoubted Interest of all your Royal Family; 'tis no matter what Hereticks say, they are not fit Men to advise with in such a Case.—— Well, says another, it may be the E. of *Castlemain*—— 'Tis true, Sir, what that Reverend Person has said last, there is a great deal of Weight in it; yet nevertheless there is none of your Majesty's natural free-born Subjects,

B 2

especially

especially the Catholicks of your Majesty's Kingdom, but have as just a Right to give the King the best Advice they judge suitable for the Advantage of his Majesty's true Interest, and his Family Royal; and that I take to be this; first, We ought to enquire whether my Lord *Tyrconnel* be a Papist of the Court of *Rome* as well as the Church of *Rome*, if of the Court of *Rome*, then your Majesty is very sensible he ought not to take this Government upon him, and my Reason is very plain, lest his Holiness's spiritual Interest should clash with your Majesty's temporal Interest; and if his Holiness should take upon him on that account to absolve us your Majesty's Subjects from their Oaths of Allegiance, then your Supremacy over your Subjects will cease, and who knows what the Event of these things may come to?—Troth, says another of the Council, My Lord has well moved, 'tis all in all, a great matter of Concernment, and is of dangerous Consequence.—— But, says another, we have already carried it in the Council, which is like the Laws of the *Medes* and *Persians*, it cannot be revoked.—— Well, says another, the King is King still, and nothing can be gone so far but what may be recall'd again.—— And lastly, others might say, troth all was very well, the King approved of his Choice, and so has sent him, tho' 'tis putting out his own Relation to serve the Earl.—— Others said, it was true, so it seemed to be; yet the King was not the first Person that was mistaken or imposed upon to their utter undoing; as the Duke of *Marlborough* well advised, it cou'd not be for the King's true Interest.

Some upon this whole Debate shook their Heads, and said, had it been their Case, they would have twice considered before they had come to any Resolution.—— Others were of the

the same Opinion, and further said, it never could be good Council, who ever advis'd it, to turn out a known experienced Relation, to bring in one that was an utter Enemy to the Church and Constitution of the Kingdom, as it now stands by Law established.

Again, some said the Earl of Rochester (Brother to the King's former Wife) was turned out of being Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, because he refused to renounce his Religion and turn Papist.— Others said, he was Uncle to the Princess of Orange, and to the Princess Ann of Denmark.— And others said, this would not only create some particular great and dangerous irreconcilable Enemies to his Majesty's Person and Government, but awaken all Persons in public Places to see what they must expect, without Apostacy from their Religion.— 'Tis likely, some said, they thought by the Example, to turn the Minds of the rest to Submission to the King in this Affair; but it turn'd their Minds wholly another way, as you will find in the ensuing Stories.

But pray what says the Faction to all this Matter? Why, they begin to be silent; but yet some others that are not well vers'd in Affairs, do scatter their Spight, Malice, Envy and Hatred against the Government, as you may perceive in their following Song they presented the Publick with upon this Affair, which take as follows.

The

The S O N G.

I.

O Brother Teague doeſt hear de Decree,

Lilli Burlero Bullen a-la.

Dat we ſhall have a new Debittie,

Lilli Burlero Bullen a-la.

Le-ro, Le-ro, Le-ro, Le-ro, Lilli Burlero Bullen

a-la.

Lero, &c.

II.

Ho by my Shoul it is a T—t,

Lille, &c.

And we will cut all de *Engliſh* Throat,

III.

Tho' by my Shoul de *Engliſh* do prate,

Lille, &c.

De Law's on dare ſide, and de Chriſt knows
what,

IV.

But if Diſpence do come from de Pope,

Lilli, &c.

We'll hang *Magna Charta*, and demſelves in a
Rope,

V.

And the good T—t is made a Lord,

Lilli, &c.

And he with brave Lads is coming aboard,

VI.

Who all in *France* have taken a ſwear,

Lilli, &c.

Dat day will have no Proteſtant here,

VII. O

VII.

O but why does he stay behind,

Lilli, &c.

Oh be my Shoul dis a Protestant Wind,

VIII.

Now T—l is come a-Shore,

Lilli, &c.

And we shall have Commiffion gillore,

IX.

And he dat will not go to M—fs,

Lilli, &c.

Shall turn out and look like an Afs,

X.

Now, now de Heretick all go down,

Lilli, &c.

By Chrif and St. *Patrick* de Nation's our own,

XI.

There was an old Prophecy found in a Bog,

Lilli, &c.

That *Ireland* shall be govern'd by an Afs and a
Dog,

XII.

And now the old Prophecy is come to pafs,

Lilli Burlero, Bullen a-la.

T—'s a Dog, and T—l's an Afs

Lilli Burlero Bullen a-la.

*Le-ro, Le-ro, Le-ro, Le-ro, Lilli Burlero Bullen
a-la.*

Lero, &c.

.Well,

Well, I'll say that for 'em, and a Fart for 'em, they never are behind hand in forming of Wick- edness against the Government.—Say some others, how audaciously impudent they are against the King's Government, I presume this Lampoon went not publickly about the Town.— Why not, they that had the Impudence to publish above forty Thousand of those Papers addressed to the King's Soldiers in the Camp, and others through the City of *London*, in one Night's time, to their Glory be it spoken, cou'd not rest till they had caused this to be dispersed over the Town.— Others said, they that take such a great Delight in this sort of Mischief, can never rest till they have put the whole Nation in a Flame; for 'tis Pleasure to them in the doing of it; and I war- rant you they pride themselves, and hug them- selves up with the extraordinary Service they have done their Party by bespattering the King and the Kingdom.

Much about this time 'twas said, that the E. of *Clarendon* surrenders his Place of Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* to the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, who was before deputed thereto by his Majesty.— Some said, this was the Commencement of advancing Popery in that Kingdom.— Others said, they must have a time for it, and let them begin to shew them- selves in their own proper Colours.— Some said, there were abundance of Acclamations of Joy made by those of his Sticklers upon this great Advancement.— Others, that from that time the Papists began to date their Hopes of subjecting the Protestants, and bragged that their Religion should not long continue.— And o- thers said, the said *Tyrconnel* did all he could to suppress

suppress the Protestant Religion, by placing and displacing Officers and Ministers in Stations Military and Civil ; and by an uncontrollable Power, refusing to shew any Warrant, or give the least Reason for so doing.

Some said, these Matters were extraordinary well handled and managed to some purpose ; and no doubt but some Good might be expected from that, and then in all probability Popery may receive her just Deserts. — Others said, I, I, all in good time ; you know the Proverb, *Rome* was not built in a Day. — And others replied, neither will Popery be set up in an Hour, for it will require a fine Conduct, a deal of Contrivance and good Assurance. — And some others said, there would go a vast number of Pence to bring over several to their Interest.

'Twas now reported, that all on a sudden a Proclamation was sent to the Council of *Scotland*, inclosed in the King's Letter, for Liberty of Conscience, as well for *Roman* Catholicks, as other Dissenters, only Field Conventicles, and tumultuous Meetings, and such like excepted, and to suspend all Laws, &c. against Recusants and Conventicles that should peaceably meet, disannulling the Oaths, Tests, and other Matters, whereby they were rendered unqualified, or incapable of holding Places and Trusts in the Government, and appointing a new Oath to acknowledge his Right and Power, and not to take up or bear Arms against him, but to oppose such as should attempt it. — Some said, the Ministers of State of that Kingdom returned a suitable Letter, signed under their Hands, and promising Obedience. — Others said, that the Presbyterian Ministers were amazed at the dispensing Power, upon the publication of this Proclamation for Toleration, and how little forward they were at

first to accept of it, and how they complied not with his Designs at that time.— Here some said they acted like honest Men, and were much to be commended.— Others said, they followed the Example of wise and understanding Men, and were not in the least to be blamed, and they made a Conscience of what they were about to do.

'Twas given out that many *Roman Catholicks* were Commissioned by the King for the Peace throughout *England*, and dispensed with for taking the Oaths and Tests of Qualification.—

Upon which it was reported, that many Protestant Justices of the County of *Middlesex* desired his Majesty that the same Dispensation might be allowed them.— And others said, that the King reply'd to them, That he took it very kindly of them in putting such Confidence in him; and farther it was given out, that he was pleased to say, that he would take care of them.— Some said, there was great trusting to the King's Honour in this Affair.— Others said, who at this time a day would question this Matter?— And others said, 'twas too late to recall what was so forwardly gone to the Papist at this time.

The New Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, 'twas confidently reported, finding his violent Proceedings much dissatisfied the greater part of the People, and occasioned many Reflections on him; in order, the better to palliate the Matter, he issued out three Proclamations; one to assure the People of his good Intentions towards them, commanding the Magistrates to apprehend and bring to Justice the Spreaders of Reports tending otherwise. Another, for preserving the Forces in good Order and Discipline. And the third, for suppressing of Tories and Robbers.— Some said, the Deputy began to play his Part after he had disobliged, by putting another Face

Face on the Matter.—— Others said, pray mayn't we call this a Protestant Catholick Mask, for it is only put on for to deceive the Vulgar.—— And others said, they want to be caught like Birds with Chaff only, but that the Trick wou'd not then take.

March 4. 1686-7. 'Twas reported, that his Majesty in Council ordered, that the Money which was collected for the Relief of the distressed *French* Protestants, be immediately paid into the Chamber of *London*.—— Some said, how! the Money collected for the Relief of the distressed *French* Protestants paid into the Chamber of *London*!—— Why then the popish King has no Antipathy against the *French* Protestants, tho' he seems to have against the *English* ones.—— Say some others, this is his Cunning to gain an Esteem among all his dissenting Protestant Subjects in general.—— Yes, yes, you may be sure on't, since Liberty of Conscience, they say, is going forward to be granted unto all.—— Others said, 'twill be well accepted no doubt of it.—— And others, they wonder after what Nature it will be granted, and what they will allow the Church of *England* in this Matter.

March 8. 1686-7. This Day 'twas given out, that Colonel *James Porter* was made Vicechamberlain of the King's Household.—— Some say he was a known *Roman* Catholick, and therefore fit to be employ'd in his Majesty's Service.

March 11.—— 'Twas given out, that *Henry Lord Wardour* was sworn Keeper of the Privy-Seal.—— They said, this was another of the same Stamp.—— And others said, it may be so, and why should he not?

March 12.—— Mr. *James Fitz-James*, the King's Natural Son, it was said was made Duke of *Berwick*, Earl of *Tinmouth*, and Baron of *Bosworth*.—— Some said, it was but reasonable the King's Son should be promoted to Honour and Dignity as well as other Persons.—— And several others were of the same Opinion, and said, it was fitting it should be so, for none but disloyal Persons would think much about it.

The same Day 'twas given out, that his Majesty was pleased to confer the Stile and Dignity of Marquis of this Kingdom upon the Right Honourable *William Earl of Powys*, by the Title of Marquis of *Powys*.—— And that the Lord *Thomas Howard* was made Master of his Majesty's Robes in the room of *Arthur Herbert*, Esq;

March 18.— The King being in Council at *Whitehall*. declared his Intention to prorogue the Parliament to the 22d of *Novemb.* 1687, as it was said ; and likewise that he intended a general Toleration of Liberty of Conscience to his Subjects ; and for that end he designed to publish his Declaration for a general Liberty of Conscience to all Persons of what Persuasion soever.—— Some said, this was done by the Advice of the Jesuits, and of the *Roman Catholick Council* to obtain their Ends.—— Others said, that it was directly contrary to the Sentiments of those reverend Fathers that believe and teach, that such Liberty ought not to be given to Hereticks, as the World knows very well how they have practised it in *France*, in depriving the Protestants there of that legal Liberty which they had enjoyed for above an Age, and which had been granted to them by many succeeding Kings of that Nation.—— Others said, by that Liberty indulged in *England*, 'twas presumed that there was intended a Door to be opened to let in the *Roman Catholicks* into publick

publick Offices, and also into the Parliament, by admitting first the Nonconformists into them, and afterwards under that Cloak and Disguise the Papists. — And others here observed, that a Presbyterian Cloak was a very excellent Mask for a *Roman* Catholick to lay hold on at any time to push forward the *Roman* Catholick Religion, in order to establish it in the Kingdom of *England*, and if here, most certainly in the rest of his Majesty's Kingdoms.

It was further said, that the Attorney and Solicitor General were forbidden to suffer Proccesses to issue out in the King's Name against any Dissenter whatever. — Some said, this was a very great Favour done to all the Dissenters in general. — Others said, it was to curry Favour with them, to join with the Papists, they not being strong nor able enough of themselves without their Assistance to establish Popery. — Others said, sure the Dissenters would not lay hold on this Opportunity on purpose to revenge themselves on the Church of *England* for their persecuting them for their Non-conformity to their Worship. — Others said, you may be certain, that they will join with the Pope, nay, rather than miss their Ends, with the Devil, to bring about their Purposes, depend upon it. — And others said, let them do their worst, for they feared them not; and said farther, let them take care what they do, for if they and the Papists miscarry in the Point they are about, I would not be in their Coats for a hundred Worlds.

This Day being the 4th of *Apr.* 1687, 'twas said, his Majesty was graciously pleased to issue out his gracious Declaration to all his loving Subjects for Liberty of Conscience in Words to this effect.

“ It having pleased God, not only to bring us
 “ to the Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms,
 “ thro’

“ thro’ the greatest Difficulties, but to preserve
 “ Us, by a more than ordinary Providence, up-
 “ on the Throne of our Royal Ancestors; there
 “ is nothing now that we so earnestly desire, as to
 “ establish our Government on such a Founda-
 “ tion, as may make our Subjects happy, and
 “ unite them to us by Inclination as well as Duty;
 “ which we think can be done by no Means so
 “ effectually, as by granting to them the free
 “ Exercise of their Religion for the time to come,
 “ and add, that to the perfect Enjoyment of their
 “ Property, which has never been in any Case
 “ invaded by us since our coming to the Crown,
 “ which being the two things Men value most,
 “ shall ever be preserved in these Kingdoms, dur-
 “ ing our Reign over them, as the truest Me-
 “ thods of their Peace and our Glory.

“ In the first place, We do declare, that we
 “ will protect and maintain our Archbishops, Bi-
 “ shops and Clergy, and all other Subjects of the
 “ Church of *England*, in the free Exercise of their
 “ Religion, as by Law established, and in the
 “ quiet and full Enjoyment of their Possessions,
 “ without any Molestation or Disturbance what-
 “ soever.

“ That the Penal Laws and Tests should be
 “ laid aside, and no longer useful for distinguish-
 “ ing of Opinions, or keeping Persons of any Per-
 “ suasions out of Places of Trust.— Directing
 “ how and in what manner they should meet in
 “ their several Assemblies, and upon what No-
 “ tice, &c.—— Upon this Liberty of Con-
 “ science, both Papists and Dissenters began to
 “ spread sundry scandalous and malicious Libels a-
 “ gainst the Conduct of the Church Established,
 “ and doubted not but this great Engine would
 “ make her Totter.— But some said, they be-
 “ lieved it would prove that this dividing of the
 Subjects,

Subjects, would work such a Change amongst some People as was little thought of or expected.— And others observed, that upon it would follow many flattering Addresses, and perchance far from Truth, Honesty, Honour, or Religion.

The first that crowded in with their Addresses were the Anabaptists in and about the City of London: They were so very hasty, that they presented it a Week or ten Days after the Declaration appeared, who say, *They were most firmly resolved (as in Conscience bound) to endeavour to the utmost to give such Proof of their Duty to his Majesty, that he may never have occasion to repent of his Princely Favour towards them.*— Some cried, well said my Lads, if you do but keep your Word with the King, you will be brave Fellows indeed, for your Word is now in Print, and will be a Witness against you, if you falter; therefore take care and be loyal on occasion.— And others said, if they were not, they never deserved to be trusted by any King again.

Now come some loyal Rye-House and Sedgemore Men, true Disciples of honest Old Rumbald and Robin Ferguson, Men who owed their Necks to the King's Clemency; for they had the good Fortune to keep out of the Way while his Majesty was in the hanging Humour.— They call themselves—*Men, who by his Majesty's Bounty and Goodness enjoy'd their Lives, &c.*— A jolly Company of them, who, with great Frankness, confess they had richly deserved Hanging, for they declare, — *When they consider how active they have been against his Majesty, and how unable they are to render him Services deserving such Princely Bounty: Alas, what can they not, what would they not do for such a King, but besides saving 'em from the Gallows, When they call to mind, that his Majesty hath not only permitted them to live,*

live, but likewise by his most gracious Declaration engaged himself to protect them; and all the rest of his Subjects in the Exercise of their Religion, &c. Wherefore, They cannot be silent, but from the abundance of their Hearts express their Thankfulness and their Security in his Majesty's Royal Promise.— Some say, these are Compliments in the highest strain, and mean no more than Compliments, for they never were designed to be performed by the Faction, as it afterwards proved to some purpose.

Next the Ministers of the Gospel in and about the City of London, commonly called *Presbyterians*.

Observe the Whiggish Stump, 'tis full of Flight and Figure; for speaking of this Liberty of Conscience, which before the *Toleration Act* was not so legal as might have been wished, they say however, *Your Majesty's Princely Wisdom now rescues us from our long Sufferings, and by the same Royal Act restores God to the Empire over Conscience.*— Some remarked and said, this it is

to be too Eloquent.— When People set no Bounds to their Rhetorick, it betrays them often into Nonsense, and not seldom into Blasphemy.— Others said, when had God lost any Part of his Empire? Or is the losing it consistent with Power Infinite and Eternal?— Others said, is it Nonsense or Blasphemy? Or rather, is it not both?— And others said, that all that can be said is, these *Presbyterians* are Novices in the Business of Addressing, and a little too forward to signalize themselves in it.

The King's Subjects Address, commonly called *Quakers*, in and about the City of London, tell his Majesty, *Tho' we entertain this Act of Mercy with all the Acknowledgment of a persecuted and grateful People, yet we must needs say, it doth the less surprise us, since what some of us have known to have been the declared Principle of the King, as well long before*

before, as since he came to the Throne of his Ancestors.—— Some said, how the World may be deceived in Persons; who could have thought by the Stile of these Addresses on the Rye Affairs, and his Accession to the Throne, but that his Christian Judgment was really, that Dissenters might be constrained a little.—— Others said no, there was no such thing, the Duke and King were of another Mind, and the Quakers knew it.—— And others said, they were so sly, that they would not say a word of it, meekly bearing all that was done to them, rather than cry out as they might have done, if we may believe them, *Ob King! why are all those Things, when we know that thou knowest it should not be so?*

The next in Order, is an Address of his Majesty's Subjects of the Congregational Persuasion, dwelling in and about the City of London.

In Gratitude for the great Favour lately received from his Hands, they do assure his Majesty, *That they are resolved to make it their constant Endeavour to answer his Majesty's just Expectations from them*—— Some said, then 'tis well known, that the King's Expectations were, that they would aid and assist him to take off the Penal Laws and Test.—— True, say others, which is the only ready way to make room for Papists.—— And others said, to help the King to weaken the Church of England, and when that was done, 'twas no matter what the King expected from them after; for he knew it would not be in their Power to hurt him.—— Lastly, others, that these Independent Gentlemen are on a sudden so changed from their first Original, that of Independents they become so Dependant on the King, *That they do approve themselves by Inclination, as well as Duty, to be his Majesty's loyal Subjects.*—— Some farther observed, that they

were tight Independents, yet now became Dependents, or Hangers on his Majesty for their Liberty of Conscience.

The *Anabaptists* of *Leicestershire* tell the King, *Nothing remains for them but to serve his Majesty faithfully, and to make it their Ambition by Obedience and Loyalty, to express their most humble and sincere Thankfulness in all those Ways whereby they may but demonstrate the same.*—— Some questioned their new upstart Loyalty very much.— Others believed that they said more than they would be able to perform.— And others took it only for Anabaptistical Grimace, and nothing in it but Air and Wind.

The Independents of *Norwich*,—— Not forgetting *Hewson* and *Harrison*, *Peters*, *Pride*, and the rest of the memorable Company in 48.—— declare, *That however they may have been misrepresented, they are for Monarchy, and do not only acknowledge that Monarchy is the only antient, legal and rightful Government of this Nation, but that it is also the best Government, whereof they had an Experiment in his Majesty.*—— They close their Address thus, *What shall we say more, but that we shall adhere to your Majesty as to our King, with all Loyalty, Fidelity, and hearty Service to our Power.*—— Some said and cried out, what will the Tories of *Norwich* say to this?—— Others said, they'll certainly hold up their Hands and cry out, *Was there ever such?*—— And others said, hold, hold, let them call Names if they please, it lies out of our way to answer.

The *Independents* and *Baptists* of the County of *Gloucester*,— are a little sharp on their Enemies, as they call them, the Tories; however, they do not come to downright *Billingsgate*; they content themselves with saying only, speaking of the Declaration aforesaid, *Of which none will complain,*
but

but such who made Godliness their Gain, and We hope your two Houses of Parliament will Address to your Majesty to compleat this your Christian and Wise Declaration, by humbly beseeching your Majesty for a total Abolishment of the Penal Statutes concerning Religion; and for our selves We resolve to be exemplary in our Loyalty; and We do hereby wish, and heartily incite all your Majesty's Subjects to join with us in one Heart and Mind, to pray, long live and reign King James the Just—— Some said, they meant Just fit to be deceived by a company of false Animals, or else Just ready to be parted with upon the first occasion.

The *Anabaptists* of *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, and *Staffordshire* Say, That King James was a Prince designed by Heaven for the highest Pattern of royal Goodness and true Policy.—— Oh the Cant of this World! What! believe a Dissenter, says one.—— Yes, yes, says another, if you have a mind to be trick'd and bit out of what you have.—— And others said, believe 'em if you will, there are none will trust 'em that know 'em.—— Remember, says another, how they swore thro' stich to cut off King Charles I.—— We shall never forget it.

The *Independents* and *Anabaptists* of *Bristol* Say, they having curiously examined the Matter, and find, That his Majesty's Grant was absolutely free, and thereby bore some Resemblance to Divine Bounty, and therefore proceeded from a noble Principle deeply rooted in his Majesty's Mind, that Conscience ought not to be constrained.—— Some said then, that it was not a thing of a slender Growth.—— Others said no, nor was it a Mushroom-Principle sprung up of a sudden.—— And others said, 'twas the Production of an Age so rooted, that nothing too strong can be said of it.—— Farther it was observed, that this is so very plain,
D 2 'twere

'twere to no purpose to doubt the Sincerity of these Holy Peoples Profession; and if we did doubt it, how then?— Why, then 'tis but doubtful at the best.

The humble Address of those commonly call'd *Presbyterians* within the City of *Bristol*, is more than enough to convince one, that King *James*, while he was Duke of *York*, had an Abhorrence of Persecution, and if he consented to it, 'twas only in jest, and in compliance to the Humour of the Times.— They speak thus; *Having experienced your Princely Clemency before you ascended the Throne of your Royal Ancestors, when upon our Addresses to your Majesty to procure and promote our Quiet and Tranquility, you were graciously pleased to intimate privately what you have now declared publickly, that Conscience ought not to be constrained, we think we ought to make grateful mention thereof, lest it should seem those ancient Benefits were buried and forgotten by us; and they hoped to manifest by their conscientious and dutiful Deportment, that they were not so ungrateful to so indulgent a Prince.*— Some say, certainly there must needs be a thorough and full Understanding betwixt the Dissenters and the Papists, that they should be intrusted with their Secrets ever since he was Duke of *York*; why, 'tis plain they herd together, and are always bringing about their Ends against the Church of *England* in conjunction.

The *Presbyterians* of *Norwich*—thank the King for justly believing that Loyalty was not confined to a Party.— Some say, that they can be as loyal as any, nay, abhor or address as well as others.— But others say, 'tis but for a spirt; their Loyalty had a Distemper on it, 'twas rotten at the Lungs; it would not bear Wind; 'twas soon out of Breath; it could not indure or bear

bear much Travel.—— Others said, this was so great a Truth, that it has always stood a Tiptoe, till it was recorded for the great Obedience they always paid to the Royal Family.

The *Independents* of Great Yarmouth— Promised, That they would neither Preach, nor Teach, nor suffer any thing to be preached or taught amongst them, which might any ways tend to alienate the Hearts of his People from his Majesty's Person, &c.—— Some doubted very much the Truth of it.—— As very well they might.—— For were they never true to their Promise?

The Dissenters of *Wellingborough, Kettering, &c.* in *Northamptonshire*— They shew such a Confidence in King James's Word only, that if they were not in earnest, they would never have cry'd for a Parliament to confirm the Toleration.—— For the duration and continuance whereof, say they, we have your Royal Word, Sir, which, when we reflect on your former Promise, as to govern by Law, and the like, for the Good of your People on several Occasions, most freely and graciously made, We find it like the Laws of the Medes and Persians unalterable.—— Some said, that this look'd so much like a Banter, that sure People could not read it without Laughing.—— Others said, 'tis so like what the Moderns call in the Language of *Alsatia*, cutting a Sham, or *Bambouzing*.—— And others said, they had an uncommon Assurance to impose this Stuff on his Majesty.—— Yet others said, the Court swallowed all for Truth; for the Baptists of *Kettering* were said to be received very graciously.

From his Majesty's Loyal Protestant Dissenters in *Oxfordshire*.—— They promised the King, that they will Use their utmost Endeavours to elect Persons as may abrogate and abolish all such Laws as have impeded the free Exercise of Religion.—

Some

Some observed, that these very Dissenters in this Shire have a high strain of Loyalty, not usually found in that sort of Men in other Counties.— Others wonder'd what should be the occasion of it.— And others said, that if Interest did it not, there were some Secrets couch'd under this smooth Flattery of the Lips, for 'tis not Truth from their Hearts.

—The *Independents* of *North Wells* and *Shrewsbury*.— Among other fine Things pray, *That the Father of Mercies may regard his Majesty's Kindness and Condescension to his distressed Subjects, and therein restoring to God the Empire over Conscience*.— Some observed that this was stolen out of a former Address, from whence *They resolve also to make it their constant Endeavour, with the Assistance of God, to approve themselves by Inclination, as well as Duty, his Majesty's truly Loyal Subjects*.— Others said, so they would, if they had abided by what they had promised.— And others said, he that lives longest will see their dutiful Performance to the best of Kings, as they flatteringly call him.

The Address of his Majesty's Subjects dwelling in and near *Cirencester*, in the County of *Gloucester*, disagreeing in some Matters of Religion from his other Subjects, now usually call'd the Church of *England*.

Here some made an Observation on the Title of the Address, saying, it was worth all the rest.— See, say some others, what Airs these *Cirencester* Men give themselves, thriving, as it were, upon the Liberty of the Church of *England*.— Others said, they had a mind to interlope and come in for a part of her Title, *Usually call'd*; as who should say, why should not we be *usually called* so too.— And others observed, that if the Church was ever in danger, 'twas certainly now.—

But

But however, they thank the King that he had delivered them from the Jaws of Death, they mean the penal and sanguinary Laws.—— Some said, that this Persecution was only fit to affright Folks by making Mountains of Mole Hills.——And others said, why were they dealt so hardly with.—— They answer, for no other Offence than that they would not prefer the Pleasure and Will of Men before the Salvation of their Souls, &c.—— Others observed, that so far they kept to the Subject in hand, the Liberty of their Religion.—— And others said, they were not the Saints you take 'em for, *the Salvation of their Souls* did not put a due Care of their worldly Interest out of their Heads.—— For they thank his Majesty for his Proclamation against transporting of Wooll.

The *Independents* about *Kitching* and *Hereford*,— promised to do—*Their utmost in their Places, that such worthy Persons may be chosen as would concur with his Majesty, that Liberty may be settled by an unalterable Law.*—— Such a Law can never be made in *England*, because, as they say, all Laws are alterable as they see Cause to do it.

The *Presbyterians* of *Maidstone* have this Expression,— *We may not say, great Sir, that this your Grace towards us, is the very Foundation of our Loyalty and Obedience, for we have learnt from what Principles Subjects ought to obey those that are in Authority over them.*—— Some said, yes, yes, as the Dissenters used to do, viz. upon Condition, that if their Rights and Properties are any ways invaded by the Government in being, they are freed from their Obedience, and may, and will resist such as won't do as they should do, or as as we would have them.—— I, I, this

is their right true Protestant Doctrine which they have learnt from their Fathers the Jesuits.

The Dissenters of Canterbury express themselves thus— *Notwithstanding the Speeches of those who threaten us with bringing on us again the Royal Thunder, We rest abundantly satisfied in your Royal Word, &c.*—— Again, *You have erected a Throne in the Hearts of your Subjects.*—— 'Twas well, say some, it was not a Scaffold to persecute by Blood the meek and lowly Saints of the Earth.—— And lastly, they conclude,— *They shall endeavour to carry themselves Loyally and Dutifully towards your Majesty and Government.*—— The Proof will be found in the great Day of Trial, look to it.

From Tenterden, Cranbourn and Staplehurst, in Kent, The Addressees came to the King in a *Loyal Throng of grateful Dissenters*: They tell him, that they hope *There will not be found an English Parliament that will but seem to frustrate your Royal Resolutions of taking off the Penal Laws and Test.*— The Loyal Inhabitants of the Town of Hertford say, *And when your Majesty shall think Parliaments necessary.*—— Say some, as much as to say, pray, Sir, don't call one too soon, nor before your Royal Will and Pleasure has a Fancy for one.—— And then, *We shall give you an Assurance of the performance of our Promises by our Endeavours to send such Representatives who will be most acceptable to you.*—— And, say some, they will do any thing in the World that can be desired of them, who are so very gratefully kind to him in their Expressions.

The Dissenters of Leicestershire, Ministers and all, promised the King, that they *Would endeavour in their Places and Employments, to be Instances and Examples to their fellow Subjects, of all Loyalty, Duty and Gratitude to his Majesty.*—— Is this
to

to be questioned?— I hope not, say others.— And what if it should, are not Men at liberty to Judge as well as others?— No doubt of it.— Thus far upon the Addresses of all such Dissenters as were for Liberty of Conscience, and for taking off the Penal Laws and Test.

Here 'tis visible, that all these flattering and dissembling Addresses came from the Dissenters of sundry Persuasions, promoted for the most part by underhand Insinuations from several, as well popish Priests as others, for they were every where busy in making their Advantage of the King and his Government; not for his real Interest, but their own; and here it is to be observed, that the Papists and Dissenters were Cock-sure of destroying (*viz.* the Church of *England*) yet, by God's Permission, it is become the greatest Guard in their sides to this Day, in spite of all they have done to the contrary.

April 15— 'Twas reported, that his Majesty was forced to order a second time in Council, that the Money which had been collected for the Relief of the *French* Protestants, be forthwith paid into the Chamber of *London*.— Some said, Hey-day, what is the meaning of this; shall a Papist King be more compassionate on the Sufferings of the *French* Protestants, than Protestants themselves.— Others said, 'twas to shew himself to the Dissenters, that he was not of a persecuting Spirit, but had equal Compassion to Protestants as well as to Dissenters, Papists, and Church of *England* Men.— And others said, that some People behind the Curtain had a mind to cast an Odium on the King, as if he had been the occasion of its Non-Payment.

— *Apr. 16.* — 'Twas given out, that his Majesty had constituted Sir *Robert Wright* one of the Justices of the *King's-Bench*, Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*; and Mr. Justice *Powell* was thereupon removed from the Court of *Common-Pleas* to the Court of *King's-Bench*; and Mr. Baron *Milton* from the *Exchequer* to the *Common-Pleas*. — Some said, these several Alterations made in the Judges were to make way for their Opinions in favour of his dispensing Power, which the Judges had then given; and a Trial of Skill was to be performed before them in that Matter, *viz.* Upon an Action brought against Sir *Edward Hales* in the *King's-Bench* Court for five hundred Pounds by his Coachman, according to the Statutes, for taking upon him a Place of Trust, without being qualified by the Oaths, &c. and it was given for Sir *Edward Hales* against his Coachman, who lost the Benefit of the said Trial. — Others said, 'twas true, here was a Confirmation that the Judges were for the dispensing Power, and if so, the People of *England* must look to themselves. — And some others said, nay, 'tis only the Church of *England* Men must look to it, for all the Dissenters and Papists seems to be of a side. — I, I, say another, that won't last always, for the Repeal, or not the Repeal of the Laws will make it otherwise.

The said 16th of *April* it was given out, that his Grace the Duke of *Buckingham* died at his House in *Yorkshire*. — 'Twas said, that he had been a bitter Enemy against his Majesty when Duke of *York*. — Others said, he was dipt with Faction continually against the true Interest of Monarchy. — And others said, 'twas well he

he was gone out of the King's spitting-place for fear of the worst.

Apr. 22. 1687. 'Twas reported, that his Majesty thought fit to remove the Lord Chief Justice *Herbert* to the *Common-Pleas*, and the Lord Chief Justice *Wright* to the *King's-Bench*; Sir *Francis Withens*, one of the Justices of the *King's-Bench*, having his *Quietus*.

Some say, there is more room for dispensing Judges. — Say others, they will be compleated at last.

April 26. — 'Twas reported this Day, that the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord President of the Council, and one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, was elected Knight Companion of the Garter, a Place being vacant by the Death of his Grace the late Duke of *Buckingham*. — A Person of great Merit, a faithful Friend, and humble Servant, say some, to King *James*. — But other spiteful and malicious Persons won't give him a good Word. — And others say, 'tis pity that Merit should go unrewarded.

Apr. 28. — 'Twas reported, that Sir *Richard Allebon*, and *Charles Inglisby*, Esq; were called by the King's Writ to be Serjeants at Law, and took their Places. — The same Day also, Sir *Richard Allebon* was sworn before my Lord Chancellor, one of the Justices of the *King's-Bench*; and Mr. Serjeant *Powell*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*. — Sure the Judges Places will be filled at last with good and true Men, say some. — And others said, there must be time for all things.

May 19.— 'Twas this Day given out, that his Majesty went with the whole Court to *Windsor*.— Some say to the Joy and Satisfaction of the Inhabitants there.

May 23.— 'Twas said, that the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland* was this Day Installed Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, in *St. George's Chapel* at *Windsor*.— Some say, that all Titles, Places and Preferments, and Honours, like the Dews of Heaven, fall upon the Person of this Noble Earl of *Sunderland*.— Others say, they really wish that he may truly deserve this Honour from the King's Hands.— And others say, deserve 'em, or not deserve 'em, he has the mighty Luck to have them all.— And, say some others, let the World look to the End of it.

May 30.— 'Twas given out, that his Grace the Duke of *Berwick* took his Leave of the King at *Windsor*, and began his Journey for *Hungary*, intending to pass the Summer in the Imperial Army ; — and *Edward Vadury*, Esq; that waits on his Grace, being at the same time Knighted.— Here 'twas said, he was a going to be trained up in the Feats of War, on purpose to make a good *Roman* Catholick General.— Others were of the same Opinion.— And others said, who knows but e'er long that the King might stand in need of such a General.

June 17.— 'Twas reported, that this Day his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark* embarked with his Retinue, on Board two of his Majesty's Yatches, appointed to attend him, in order to take their Passage to *Denmark*, where he intended to stay a Month.

June

June 25.— The *Holland Mail* robb'd between *Chester* and *Harwich*, out of which were taken thence rough Diamonds to the Value of 6750 *l.* and a Reward of 500 Guineas and Pardon.— This was the second time this Mail was robb'd.

June 26.— 'Twas given out, that *Dr. Watson*, Bishop Elect of *St. Davids*, was consecrated by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, being assisted by the Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and the Lord Bishop of *Chester*, in the Chapel of *Lambeth House*.— Here, ſay ſome, is another Bishop inclining to, or elſe a favourer, of Popery, no doubt of it.— And may be not.

The Army having made ſeveral Campaigns, held at *Hounſlow Heath*, for two or three Years, where two Chapels were erected ; one for the *Roman* Catholicks, and the other for the Proteſtants.— 'Twas given out, that the Siege of *Buda* was appointed by his Maſteſty to be acted, and the manner ſhewn how it was taken.— It was ſaid, there happened to ariſe a Diſpute among the Army, who ſhould have the Priority of the Matter, whether the Papiſt or the Proteſtant ; the Papiſt thought it was their Right upon two Accounts ; firſt they were (as they reckoned themſelves) the firſt Diſciples of the ancient Catholick Mother Church of *Rome*, and Mother of all other Churches : And ſecondly, they ought to have it, by reaſon the King was of their Religion, and the Proteſtants but his Subjects.— Well ſaid Boys.— The Officers of the Proteſtants ſaid, that what they had offered was not worth an old Button, and they had better Reaſons for to have the Priority than any that had been offered by the Romaniſts.— Firſt, their Church was a Catholick Chriſtian Church before ever *Rome* were Chriſtians ; nay, they had *Lucius* King

King of *England*, which was the first Christian King in *Europe*: And, secondly, their Church of *England* stands now established by the Law, and by the Laws of this Land, it is Death for any of your popish Priests, Friers and Jesuits to be here, and the King has sworn to maintain the Church of *England* by his Coronation Oath, and we being Members of the same Church, think we ought to have the Priority, because at present our Church is established by Law, and you have never a Church here to pretend to.— Well answer'd, my Lads, don't part from your Right, Liberty and Property.— However this answer did not avail, but the *Roman* Catholicks would have the Priority, and marched out first; at which the Protestants, as it was said, charged their Muskets with some Bullets, and not having the right Hand given them, and as they demanded of them, and upon their refusing it they fired some Bullets among the Romanists, and they returned the like Compliment given them by the Protestants, and it was like to have come to a fatal Battle in good earnest; but Command being given, they left off the storming and taking of *Buda*.—— Some said, 'twas well 'twas no worse, and the Catholicks were mightily to blame to insist upon the Priority.— And others said, the Protestants were in the right, and had the Catholicks continued the Fight, it is thought that all the County Troops, and the trained Bands of *London* and *Westminster* would have been raised to have put an end to this grand Controversy.— But it was well it stopped here.

Much about this time 'twas said, that the Judges had given their Opinion, that it was Death by the Law of the Land, for a Soldier entering into Pay, and deserting his Colours without Leave,

Leave, tho' in time of Peace; and divers were try'd and executed for the same.

Here some said, no doubt but the Judges were all pray'd for, both by the Papist and Protestant Soldiers for their Clemency towards 'em.— And others said, 'twas a great Wonder that none of the Soldiers had not put up a leaden Prayer Bill or two in their Muskets, and made them a Present thereof, for they take Fees for their Advice, and the Soldiers were very unmannerly to give them nothing for their Opinion and Judgment in such a Case.— And others said, 'twas the Judges fault, they forgot to set their Hands to the Advice, and therefore they were not wilfully forgotten.— And others said, 'twas pity they were, that they missed of their Hire from them.

The Addresses of Thanks to the King for his most gracious Liberty of Conscience coming in so fast from all Parts of the Kingdom, and especially for advising to repeal the Test and the penal Laws.— That the Jesuits and Priests of the Church of *Rome* proceeded to build Chapels; they built one in *St. Johns's*, one in *Limestone* in the City of *London*, and another in *Bucklersbury*, one in *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, and in most other places.— Some said, they gave out what Advantages they had gain'd over the Nation by the many Addresses the King had received from them.— Others gave out how near they were to the consummating their Wishes.— And others did believe that some Jesuits in Disguise were gotten in among the Dissenters, on purpose to push them forward in taking away those many sanguinary Laws.— A Proof of which will follow in a Pmaphlet call'd,

The DISSENTER'S JUBILEE.

As it was sounded in the Audience of a solemn Assembly at the publick Meeting-place in Spittle-Fields, near London, on Tuesday the 17th of May (and came forth printed about June) being call'd a Day of Thanksgiving to praise the Lord for his wonderful Appearance and over-ruling Providence, in the present Dispensation of Liberty of Conscience. By Charles Nicholets, Preacher of the Gospel, and Pastor of a Congregation there; and Printed at London by Geo. Larkin without Bishopsgate-street, 1687.

Upon the reading of this Title there grew a hot Debate; for one said, it must needs be some Jesuit that set out this Piece.— Others said, why? pray make it out.— That I can, and I have three or four very good Reasons which is apropos, and to the purpose. The first is the Title, *The Dissenter's Jubilee*; now pray observe who are those that kept Jubilees but the Papists and the Pope of Rome? And how often have we heard the *Romans* make mention of the Jubilee at Rome, says another; this is something to the purpose; I remember as much, but I never heard till now of a Dissenter's Jubilee.— True, and my second Reason is this, it was not preached, but said to be sounded in the Audience of a solemn Assembly at the publick Meeting-place in *Spittlefields*, which I take to be a Jesuitical Cant.— That I believe, for I presume, as it was pronounced in a publick Meeting, it must mean either Ale-house or Tavern.— I am of your Opinion, and my third Reason is this, they don't declare of what Perswasion this Audience was, it might be Papist for ought we know, here is nothing material to prove it to the contrary.— There you are indeed home to the purpose.— My fourth Reason is this, that Sounder-forth says, it was sounded in the Audience

Audience by one *Charles Nicholets*, which is an Outlandish Name, and he may be a Priest or a Jesuit;— For I read of certain Hereticks call'd the *Nicholaitians*, who had their Wives in common, &c. and descended from one *Nicholas* a Deacon of *Antioch*, who began that Heresy, and he being call'd *Nicholets*, I take to be a lesser sort of an Heretick, who may have his Concubines in Common, as the *Nicholaitans* had their Wives.— Say some others, 'tis very probable it may be so.— And my last Reason is this, tho' it be printed, as said, by *George Larkin*, a known Dissenting Printer, yet that may be only a Cover to carry on the Cheat the more securely, for many such Tricks has been put upon the Kingdom before now.— Really so there has, I remember as much.— So much is said by way of Remark on the Title of the said Pamphlet call'd *The Dissenters Jubilee*.

Now pray let us consider the Impudence of this Imposter, who has the presumption to dedicate his Offspring to the King after this manner.

To the most August, and justly Renowned Monarch,

JAMES the Second,

*By the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland,
France and Ireland, &c.*

Dread Sovereign,

“ **A** MONGST the numerous Returns of
 “ Gratitude that flow from great Bodies of
 “ your People in all Parts of your Dominions,
 “ for your Majesty's gracious and most healing
 “ Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, vouch-
 “ safe to admit this mean Discourse to be humbly
 “ dedicated to your immortal Name.— For
 PART III. F “ which,

“ which, if any censure me as highly presump-
 “ tuous, I must (with submission) alledge, that
 “ it was your gracious Clemency, that not only
 “ encouraged, but, in a manner, enforced me
 “ thereunto: For since your Majesty has been
 “ the glorious Instrument in the Hand of God,
 “ of delivering us from those Shackles upon Con-
 “ science, and the many insupportable Rigours
 “ whereunto the penal Laws, and their severe
 “ Prosecution, had long expos’d us; I could
 “ not think we should fully discharge our Duty
 “ to the Almighty in that respect, without some
 “ particular Expressions of Thankfulness to your
 “ Majesty, his Vicegerent, and withall to evi-
 “ dence the sincerity of our Hearts. I was not
 “ unwilling to declare publicly what Doctrine
 “ and Sentiments we endeavour to impress upon
 “ our Hearers on this happy Occasion.— For,
 “ however Dissenters may have been misre-
 “ presented, it has always been my Principle
 “ unfeignedly to obey that Precept of our Blessed
 “ Saviour, to give unto God, and unto *Cæsar*
 “ each their due. Thus as I preached the follow-
 “ ing Sermon to demonstrate, that I fear God,
 “ and desire to improve all his Providences to the
 “ great Ends of Christianity; so I offer these
 “ poor Papers as a standing Testimony, that I sin-
 “ cerely honour the King.— In which Applica-
 “ tion I forget not your Majesty’s Grandure, nor
 “ my own groveling Condition: Yet I cannot
 “ induce my self to apprehend a Frown from that
 “ Face which has spread such irradiating Smiles
 “ throughout more than three Kingdoms; or
 “ that your Majesty can be angry, tho’ the mean-
 “ est of your Subjects thank you for those Fa-
 “ vours they can never be enough sensible of.—
 “ He that would not be a Beggar should bow to
 “ him, must with-hold his Hands from giving
 “ Alms.—

" Alms.— Had your Majesty restrain'd your
 " Goodness, your Throne had been too dreadful
 " for the approach of such a Shrub as I.— But
 " now that you have dilated the Clemency in so
 " extraordinary a manner to every Corner of your
 " Territories, whilst the lofty Hills are ecchoing
 " your just Praises, you cannot (for the Harmo-
 " ny's sake) be offended that the humble Val-
 " lies bare a part in the joyful Choir.— 'Tis,
 " great Sir, on these Conditions that I humbly
 " beg leave, by this Dedication, to express my
 " own thankful Acknowledgements, together with
 " those of that little Flock whereunto I am more
 " peculiarly related, for the invaluable Happiness
 " we enjoy through your Majesty's Benignity.—
 " Now that that great God (who inclin'd your
 " Royal Heart to this blessed Work) may be
 " a glorious Canopy of Protection over you, and
 " bless you with the Dew of Heaven, and Fatness
 " of the Earth. And that as he has given you
 " (to the Joy of *Great Britain*) a Crown here, he
 " may fit you (by his Grace) for a better, an im-
 " marcescible Crown hereafter; is, and shall al-
 " ways be the daily and most fervent Prayer of,

Your Majesty's

Most Dutiful, most Obedient,

And most thankful Subject,

Charles Nicholets.

The Dissenters JUBILEE.

The Text is, *Psal. cxxvi. ver. 3.*

The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad.

WHAT our Blessed Lord said to his Hearers concerns another Text relating to *himself*, I may say to you (meaning his Congregation) with respect to the first Verse of this Psalm.— *When the Lord turned again the Captivity of Sion, we were like them that dreamed.— This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your Ears.* God hath strangely, wonderfully, unexpectedly turned back our *Captivity*, and we verily are even as those that dream in the sense of this amazing and stupendous Providence.— Now is the time that our Mouths are filled for Laughter, and our Tongues with singing with those that wish not well to us, are forced to say among themselves,— *The Lord hath done great things for them*; and if they say so, much more reason have we to answer with the Church here by way of Concession.— *The Lord indeed hath done great things for us, therefore we are glad.*

Some said, what Wonder was there in all this? None at all, for if what this Kingdom of *England* has long before now been informed, that all the Dissenters from the Church of *England* were as Papists, and would at any time, when they had an opportunity, join with them to bring her to ruin; and now they are attempting all together to try their Strength if they have Power enough to do it.— Others said, they doubted their *Laughter* would be turned into *Weeping*, their *Singing* into *Sighing* and *Groaning*, and then what will become of them, if they missed their Ends.

But we go on with them. He says, *The Words are*

are very plain, and without much help of Logick or Grammar, we may easily see through them.— Others said yes, we see through their Meaning very easily, for that we described in our Observation before.— But however he says, *They contain an Historical Account of God's acting in his way of Mercy, and his Peoples rejoicing in way of Gratitude.— My Work is (with respect to the occasion of our meeting here this Day) to shew you how obvious the one is, and how congruous the other would be. There can be no Stranger in our Israel, as to be unacquainted with what great things the Lord hath done for us.— Pray, says some, what has he done for you?— Ob, says he, that there were never a Son and Daughter in our Zion, backward in their humble, thankful and joyful Acknowledgement of it, crying out from the very bottom of their Hearts,— Whereof we are glad.— He hath done great things to us.— Surely, says others, we shall come to the Knowledge of these miraculous Things he has done for you by and by.— O yes, says he, that in Ages to come he might shew the exceeding Riches of his Power in his Kindness towards us, in rescuing us from the Jaws of Death, and keeping us from going down into the Pit.— Some said, the first of these were done by the Almighty a long time ago, and the latter of going down into the Pit is but upon a Condition, and if that is not complied with, and performed on your part, 'tis very much doubted, that you'll hardly escape it for all this.— But he goes on by informing the World, That by his glorious Omnipotence he has turned our Captivity.— Pray, says some, whose Slaves were ye? 'Tis soon answer'd, 'tis Hell and the Devil's—And therefore you can't say your Deliverance out of Trouble is now completed, tho' you are a poor and distressed People.— O Admiration! Admiration! That a dishonoured, provoked,*

provoked, and highly incensed God should keep in his Vials of his Wrath, and shew so much Love and so much Mercy to his distressed Ones, p. 6.— And yet if you don't turn from all your Wickedness, these very Vials of Wrath are laid up for a Day of Judgment, which will fall very heavy; therefore prevent it in time.—— He goes on and says, *If it had not been the Lord who was on our side when Men rose up against us; then they had swallowed us up quick.——* Pray did King Charles the Second rise up in Rebellion against the Whiggish Saints, or was it they that rose up in Rebellion against him, and had designed to have swallowed up the whole Royal Family quick at once?— You farther say, that this, *It hath spoiled many a cunning Project of the Devil, and his Instruments, to the ruin and crushing the poor Saints, If God did not arise: Ay, but he doth arise, and that spoils all: He doth come to deliver at seasonable times, which blasts all the Enemies Purposes, and fills their Faces with Confusion, p. 9.—* Who are those wicked Instruments but such as fight against God's Anointed, and by their Contentions would turn the World into an Acaldema, did it but lie in their power.

But he goes on *Filling our Mouths with Gladness; therefore, Ob Glory, Glory, Glory be to thy Name for ever.—* Secondly, *For Us poor distressed Creatures, who were in a miserable Condition, yea, as miserable as miserable could be; not only Persecuted (almost to the utmost Extremity) but by open Enemies, forsaken (and looked a Squint at) by our quondam Friends who, through Pusillanimity, were ready (with Peter) to swear they never knew us, p. 14.—* Now did not your Rye-House Conspiracy (when the Popish Plot failed) bring you into all this Misery? but you must needs come into the Western Campaign, and there it was they were ready to swear they never knew you; and well they

they might, when you brought the ancient House of the King, and his Family, upon your back by your Rebellions.

Ay, but God does; he fixed on us for the Objects of his signal Favour, when we were burning in the hottest Fire of Persecution; when we were so like our dear Redeemer, who said of himself.— How! was ever our Saviour like you, a Rebel against the Lord's Anointed? Blasphemous Wretches, to compare your selves in a rebellious Case with your blessed Saviour, the only innocent Person upon Earth, you might well have no place to lay down your Heads in safety, by reason you had forfeited all by your Rebellions.

Thirdly, he goes on: *For us sinful, unworthy Creatures, whose Deportment hath been such with our Sufferings, that we may truly (and without Compliment) cry out—Thou hast punished us, O Lord, less than our Iniquities have deserved.— We have sinned in our Hearts, and in our Lives, in our Words, and in all our Actions. We have sinned away our Mercies, which hath justly brought down our Sufferings upon us, p. 16.—* Truly you do well to confess your Wickedness, for it is the first Step of becoming a true Penitent; continue, and in time you may find Mercy with the Lord.

But as we have sinned, we do yet sin, and are going on farther and farther in the Paths of Sin, without any Remorse or Reluctancy, without any Humiliation and Contrition; and yet that God, the Holy God, the Sin-hating God, should do such great things for us great Sinners; Ob Wonder! Wonder! p. 17, and 18.— How, what sinning on still farther without any Remorse or Reluctancy, without any Humiliation and Contrition.— If so, our gracious Sovereign had best look'd to himself, if you are hardened in your Impenitency
and

and have no remorse of Conscience at all, 'tis at his peril he trust such, and 'tis to be doubted they will never make good Subjects.

We were the Drunkards Song, the Athiest Scorn, and a Scoff to all the prophane Ones. ——— What Flouts, what Fears, were the Sons of Belial making at us; because (and surely because) we defended the Kingly Office of Christ in his Church (not as Christ did with Prayers and Tears) but with St. Peter, with Swords and Arms, astonishing all the Christian World with your Butcheries.

How odious has the Name of Dissenter been in this Land; how miserably have we been represented in all our Ways, in all our Actions, in all our Circumstances. ——— Thank your selves; have you not brought it upon you by your rebellious Actions, which truly represent you so, that it is false to say you can be misrepresented.

Now pray let me ask you a very fair Question, you stile your selves Dissenters, but of what sort is not mentioned; it is fit at this time under the Rose to be concealed; therefore as you are now herding together with the Roman Catholicks, in order to take off the Test and penal Laws. I must needs tell you, there has never a Plot been formed and carried on against this Government of *England* from the first Year of the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, which was *Anno Dom. 1558*, to this present Year, being 129 Years since; but what has been carried on against the Lives of the Queen, Kings and Princes by the Papists on the one hand, and the Dissenters from the Church of *England* on the other, and not a Member of the Church of *England* concerned in it; witness the *Spanish Armado* against *Queen Elizabeth*. — The many Attempts to murder the Queen by Poison, &c. — *Tyron* in *Ireland*. — *Pope Pius V.* against the said Queen. — The fifth of *November* by the Papists.

Papists.— The Murder of King *Charles I.* by Sectariés and Papists joined together.— The many Plots of the Dissenters against King *Charles II.* the popish Plot, as it was called, in *Charles II.*'s time.— The *Rye-House* Conspiracy by the Dissenters ; and the Western Campaign by the Dissenters ; so that all these Plots were formed and carried in conjunction by Papists and Dissenters, to the disturbing of the said Government.

One would wonder (in a Christian Land) whence it came from. That's easily answered, from the Devil and his Imps, that the Dissenters brought it first into Fashion in 1647-8.— But now God hath checked this bellish Spirit.— How can that be? Don't you hear how it vaunts and boasts about and foams at the very Mouth of the Saints.— And hath sent it to the bottomless Pit, from whence it came, and I hope it will never have a Resurrection more in England, p. 25, 26.—— I did not know before that the Saints were the bottomless Pit, for it came here in England first from them, and it is now alive with them, and the World will never get rid of it, till it sinks into Styx with them.

He farther adds, *There is now no need of uncouth Garments to obscure them ; no need of flanting Perukes to disguise them in, no need of changing their Names, p. 26, 27.—— Certainly this Gentleman don't mean any of our Protestant Dissenters, for they are commonly known by their black silk Caps ; they never wear long Perukes, he must needs mean the Priests of the Church of Rome that make use of Swords, and such Disguises.— He can never mean others.*

Fourthly, *He hath given us a just Liberty of Conscience to serve God, and worship in the Way which we are absolutely convinced to be the truest and nearest Way to his Rule ; so that every one hath now*

the liberty and glorious Freedom of his own Conscience in Matters of Religion, which hath been so much opposed and tyrannized over by the Men of this Generation. Oh! unparalleled Tyranny! Had We, and our little Ones, been sold for Bond-slaves, our Oppressions had not been so great.— But to be deny'd this Liberty, is so great a piece of Inhumanity, that nothing can be greater. No Slavery like that of having the Conscience manacled, and fettered by the Impious Will of Man: Which (as our most excellent Sovereign hath declared) is not to be constrained, or any way forced. Man has nothing so near to him, or so dear to him as his Conscience. Hence Compulsion and Coertion as to That, is both against the Law of God, and the very Light of Nature: Well, however Conscience hath been bound, 'tis now free: This Glorious and Golden Liberty is once more restored again.— Oh, what a great thing is this! Rejoice, O Land, and break forth into shouting, Oh England! for thy Inhabitants are now made a free People. The Iron Yoke of the worst sort of Bondage and Captivity (which hath so long and so greatly galled them) is taken off their Necks, and every Man is at ease; nothing so welcome to all Christians as Liberty; 'tis the Instrument of Instruments; so we may say of Liberty of Conscience, it is the Mercy of Mercies. Indeed it is a Mercy that makes all other Enjoyments to be a Mercy, p. 30, 31. —

Where-ever the Spirit of the Lord dwells in Power and Life, that Soul is for Liberty; that Soul having tasted the sweetness of Liberty, is as willing to allow it to his fellow Creatures, as to take it himself. Whilst Men are tying the Conscience of others up to the hard Meat of their Humours, they are doing the Devil's Work, and not God's. Oh Sirs! God hath done this great Thing for Us; he hath given us Liberty of Conscience: Oh that we might be so glad of it, as to use it to his Glory, and not as

an occasion of farther provoking him, for this would be sad and dreadful indeed, p. 22. — You must not think that this is a Liberty to say what you please, and to do what you please, if so, 'tis a mistake, there is nothing in it.

God hath turned the Heart of our Royal and Dread Sovereign Lord the King unto Us as the Heart of a Father. — O blessed be God for this mighty Turn, how welcome, how refreshing is it, p. 35. — God hath influenced our Sovereign to do such great Things for Us, which none of his Predecessors ever did, largely expressed in his unparalleled Declaration. — A Declaration so full of Princely Love and Affection, so full of amazing Candour and Condescension, that it deserves to be writ in Letters of Gold. — Behold! Majesty on the Throne, veiling his Scepter, and darting the Rays of his Royal Favour into the poorest Cottage. — Behold a crowned King compassionating and commiserating the Calamities of his meanest Subjects. — What shall I say. — Behold an Index pointing to the rich Graces and Virtues in the largest Folio of the Royal Breast. — And shall we be yet murmuring, and indulge Discontents and Fears? — Oh this would be a very ungrateful Requital both to God and the King, p. 40. — What Murmurers after so gracious and healing a Declaration of Liberty and Conscience, what Excuses can you make for the same.

We are now under the Indispensable Duty of Gratitude (as well as of Law and Gospel) to be a quiet and peaceable People. — O that the King may never see anything in our Carriages, to make him repent of the Kindnesses he hath shewn to Us. — Oh! let us make good our Sovereign's good Opinion, that good Christians will be good Subjects; and here we shall shew our selves glad in a right gladness, p. 41. —

Now pray take care of your selves, and remember that heretofore you were bad Christians,

and rebellious Subjects, and now it behoves you to become good Christians, or else you will forfeit your Right and Title to good Subjects, and therefore beware how you carry your selves towards your Sovereign Lord the King, for the Eyes of all are upon you.

Well, my dear Friend, we have gone through the *Dissenter's Jubilee*, what's your Opinion of it.— A Jubilee do you call it, 'tis so far from a real Jubilee, that I rather take it for a Cat of Nine Tails.— How do you mean?— Observe, he tells us, p. 15. ' That he shall not make any ' Recapitulation of the Particulars of their past ' Sufferings, lest the Design of this Day be changed from the seasonable Duty of Rejoicing, into ' the unseasonable Work of sighing and sobbing.— And is it not well said.— O yes, but not so soon done; lest this Rejoicing brings the whole Congregation into sighing and sobbing, or else he and his Auditors are all great Liars.— How do you make it out?— I told you before, instead of a real Jubilee, it was only a Cat of Nine Tails that they were now resolved to rehearse, and to inflict upon them, which they are pleased to call their Enemies.— Unriddle the Matter of Fact.— That can't be done presently, but give me leave and I will relate first what a true Jubilee is, and then you shall judge whether this is not rather a Cat of Nine Tails to jerk the Church of *England* with, and whether that be not the main End and Design of this Jubilee.— Well then, pray go on and leave us to be judges in the Matter, you won't deny that.— No, I agree to it; and now to set forth what a True Jubilee is, take as follows.

The Jewish JUBILEE.

The first JUBILEE you will find was the JEWISH JUBILEE, of which the Scriptures makes mention, is as follows.—— *Thou shalt number seven Sabbaths of Years unto thee, seven times seven Years, and the space of the seven Sabbaths shall be unto thee forty and nine Years. Then shalt thou cause the Trumpet of the Jubilee to sound throughout all the Land; and ye shall hollow the fiftieth Year, and proclaim Liberty thro' all the Land, unto all the Inhabitants thereof: It shall be a Jubilee unto you, and ye shall return every one unto his Possession, and ye shall return every Man unto his Family, A Jubilee shall that fiftieth Year be unto you: Ye shall not sow, neither reap that which grows of it self in it, nor gather the Grapes of the Vine undressed, Lev. xxv. 8.*—— Well, here is something set forth of a true Jubilee, a Jewish one under the Almighty. But pray what difference is there betwixt this and the Roman Jubilee.—— The Roman Catholick Writers of it do set it forth after this manner.——

The Roman JUBILEE.

They say, 'It is a full forgiveness of all Sins granted by the Pope every five and twentieth Year, to all such who being Contrite, and confessed, and have visited the four Churches of Rome during thirty Days, if they are Romans, or established House-keepers there. And during fifteen Days, if they are Strangers and Pilgrims, who resort for the sake of Devotion, or something else. *Roman Jubilee*, p. 3.—— But pray how is this Roman Jubilee performed?—— After this manner, 'The Bull of the Pope by which he proclaims the Jubilee of the Year following, is read in *Latin* and *Italian*, in two different Pulpits, every Feast of the Ascension, which preceeds

'ceeds this great Year, after reading of the Gos-
 'pel of a solemn Mass that Day with great Pomp
 'and many Ceremonies in the Church of St. Peter
 'of the *Vatican*; after which the Bull is fixed in
 'four different Places of the City, and then no-
 'thing is done till *Christmas* Eve following, when
 'the Pope opens the Holy Gate. In these four
 'Churches of St. Peter, of St. Paul, of St. John
 'de Lateran, and St. Mary Major; these four
 'Churches the People are obliged to visit solemn-
 'ly; there is always a Gate Immur'd, which is
 'called the Holy Gate, except it be the Year of
 'Jubilee, at which time they remain open.—The
 'opening of which by the Pope is performed after
 'this manner.— On the Eve of *Christmas* in the
 'Morning is made a mighty great Procession, at
 'which all the Embassadors of Princes, the Senate
 'of *Rome*, the Penitentiaries of St. Peter's, the
 'Prelates of the Cardinals, and the Pope himself
 'assists.— When Dinner is ended, the Pope
 'descends from the Chapel of the Palace, and goes
 'to the Gate of St. Peter's Church, which he finds
 'Immured, as also the other three Churches, and
 'when he has recited a few Prayers he strikes the
 'Gate with a silver Hammer, tho' sometimes it
 'is of Gold, and is always presented to some
 'choice Favourite, who receives it as a Mark of
 'signal Honour. When the Pope has knock'd
 'thrice, the great Penitentiaries, with two others,
 'receive the Hammer from his Hands, and knocks
 'as he did at the first.— While the Pope upon
 'this is preparing to take his Chair, the Wall of
 'the Gate is by the Masons broken down, and all
 'the Stones, Bricks and Cement are gathered up
 'by the Spectators, with much Devotion.—
 'Then presently the Penitentiaries in priestly Ha-
 'bits, besprinkle with Holy Water, that part of
 'the Gate upon which was the Masons Work.—
 ' And

‘ And the Pope, by this Gate, enters into the
 ‘ Church, where Vespers are sung with extraor-
 ‘ dinary Musick and wonderful Joy. — At the
 ‘ same time that the Masons are pulling down the
 ‘ Wall which incloses the Gate of St. *Peter*, his
 ‘ Holiness dismisses three Cardinals to open the
 ‘ Gates of the three other Churches with the same
 ‘ Ceremonies. — When the time of the Jubilee
 ‘ is expiring, there is published a Proclamation a
 ‘ little before *Easter* Eve, declaring that this Gate
 ‘ is to be closed that Day. The Day being come,
 ‘ there is made a great Procession, which begins
 ‘ from the Apostolic Palace, and is finished as
 ‘ when the Gate was opened. — When Noon-
 ‘ Vespers are ended, the Pope proceeds to name
 ‘ three Cardinals, so that the Gates of the other
 ‘ three Churches, whom he sends away with his
 ‘ Benedictions. — In the mean time he him-
 ‘ self goes out by the Gate of St. *Peter*’s Church,
 ‘ blesses the Materials prepared to close it; then
 ‘ takes in his Hand a silver Trowel, presented
 ‘ to him by the great Penitentiary, with which
 ‘ he cast the Cement three times into the middle
 ‘ of the Passage of the Gate, and upon the Ce-
 ‘ ment casts divers pieces of Gold and Silver;
 ‘ then places three Stones of some thickness, and
 ‘ gravely pronounces these words, — *In the Faith*
 ‘ *and Strength of Jesus Christ, Son of the living God,*
 ‘ *who said to the Prince of the Apostles, thou art*
 ‘ *Peter, and upon this Rock I will build my Church;*
 ‘ *We place this first Stone, so that this Holy Gate,*
 ‘ *which is not to be opened till the Year of the next*
 ‘ *Jubilee. In the Name of the Father, and the Son,*
 ‘ *and the Holy Ghost. Amen.* — This Dis-
 ‘ course being ended, the great Plenipotentiary
 ‘ places another Stone with his silver Trowel, as-
 ‘ sisted by the Penitentiaries that accompany
 ‘ him; and the Wall being quickly finished by
 ‘ twelve

twelve Masons, the Pope gives his Blessing to
 all present, and grants them a most full Indul-
 gence of the Jubilee, p. 6, 7. — Well, I
 must confess here is a full Account of the *Roman*
Jubilee, and now pray don't you forget to prove
 the *Dissenters Jubilee* to be a Cat of Nine Tails
 only to lash the Church of *England* with. —
 You remember they said they would make no
 Recapitulation of past Suffering, lest the Day
 should be turned into sighing and sobbing. —
 Yes, I remember it very well. — Pray do but
 observe the following good Nature of the Beast,
 he tells his Congregation, 'What Flouts, what
 'Jears were the Sons of *Belial* making at us? —
 'How odious hath the Name of a Dissenter been
 'in this Land? how miserably have we been mis-
 'represented in all our Ways? What artful
 'Tricks have been used to make us Despicable
 'even among them that never knew us? —
 'What Contempt hath been poured on us by the
 'Men of this Generation? — What villa-
 'nous base things have been told of us, from one
 'end of the Land to the other? — How have
 'their Pulpits and Benches been full (yea, run-
 'ning over) with these vile and monstrous Sug-
 'gestions? — As if our Ministers were Men
 'without Learning, our People without Sense,
 'and all of us a company of mad distracted
 'Creatures, scarce fit to live. — 'How have
 'we been Be-rebelled and Be-traytor'd? —
 'How many times have we been confidently ac-
 'cused, to be no Friends to *Cæsar*, implacable
 'Enemies to all Government, hatching of Plots,
 'contriving of Mischiefs continually? These,
 'with a thousand other Shams, have been indu-
 'striously managed to make us Odious and Loath-
 'some in the Eyes of our Sovereign. *Dissenters*
Jubilee, p. 18, 19. — And pray have you
 not

not upon all accounts fully proved this Noble Character on your selves by your many glorious Actions ; I appeal to your selves, and the World shall be our Judges.

But say you, ' Our Persecutors are now stumbling, they can no longer prevail, they are now greatly ashamed, and confusion of Face is inevitably come upon them, p. 19.

' He hath stopped the Mouths of our malicious Adversaries, who in their reviling Language, took an unaccountable Liberty to upbraid and abuse us at their Will and Pleasures.— But God hath put a Hook in the Nostrils of the *Senacharibs*, and stopped the Mouths of our railing *Rabshakeh's*.— He hath turned the roaring Bulls of *Basban*, and quelled the wild Boars of the Forest.— Those that were foaming at the Mouth for Madness, for the very appearance of our *Religious Assemblies*, where God was worshipped in the Gospel of his *Son*.— Those that were once raging and taring at a *Meeting*, as tho' the Town were on fire, that were making such an horrible Hubbub with Clamours and Outcries, as tho' some Treason of the first Magnitude were committing.— But where are they now ?

' Alas, they are ashamed of their Craft ; their huffing, and hectoring, their raving, and swearing, their threatening, and exclaiming, is now forcibly quelled, and they are become as Mutes. — Oh ! the Enmity and Inveteracy in some Mens Spirits, has been beyond former Presidents or Examples. What a Spirit of Madness was there against the poor *Dissenters*.—— But now God hath checked this hellish Spirit, and hath sent it to the *bottomless Pit*, from whence it came, and I hope it will never have a Resurrection more in *England*, p. 24, 25, 26.——

Here's a Cat of Nine-Tails, a Whip for ye. Oh how they jerk their Enemies with all their meek, mild, and temperate Spirit they are pleased to put on at this time, which will be to the Astonishment of the whole World.

July 2. 1687. This Day it was reported, that the King had published a Proclamation now, contrary to expectation, for the dissolution of the Parliament, given at *Hampton Court* the said second of July. Some say, whoever advised the King to do so were none of his Friends. — Others said, Friends or Foes he was resolved to see the Face of a new Parliament, in hopes to take off the Test. — And others said, but what if he should never see or meet any new Parliament at all upon that Affair.

July 3. — Much about this time, as Stories go, there was a Report of a very deep Secret discovered in the Queen's Bed-Chamber. — How! What are our blessed Faction turned Eve-droppers? No, say others, we believe they are filchers of Curtain Lectures. — Pray, how is this Matter, say some others? — Oh, 'twas all over the Town bruited, that some of them overheard, in the Bed-Chamber, a Discourse that passed between the Queen and the King, as they were a bed. They give out, that the Queen said, that she had been married many Years to little or no purpose, that the Children the King begat on her Body were, as it were, dead e'er they were well born; That his spurious Issue, formerly begat, grew and thrived mainly, and that she believed the *Scotch* Revenge he received from the Lady S — ark, had so much corrupted his Blood in his Youth, that it was impossible for her to have

have a Child ever to live by him.—— The King reply'd, 'tis true, he had met with that Misfortune; but, after all, his Physicians did assure him, he was no way tainted to that degree, but he might have Children to live as long as any others; you have had some by me, and 'tis God's Pleasure they do not live.——

But perchance, says the K. the Fault may be in you, and not in me: And to put this Matter beyond dispute, let us pray to the Almighty, nay, farther, let us put up the Prayers of the Church, that God will be pleased to bestow that Blessing upon us; and farther, we will go down to the *Bath* and try those Waters, they may strengthen us; and from thence you shall go to St. *Winfred's* Well, (a Catholick Saint) for the Physicians are of Opinion those Waters do Wonders to Women in your Condition, and why may it not produce a great Miracle for Us, to the astonishing of the whole World.—— 'Twas said,

the Q. liked the Motion, and she would persuade Queen Dowager to accompany them thither.—— The K. approved of all, and a time

was appointed for the Journey.—— And

'twas farther said, that Prayers in the mean time were put up in all the popish Chapels in *England* and *Ireland* for that purpose.—— Some said,

this was a very bold impudent Story raised on their Majesties.—— Others admir'd, if truth,

which way they came by their Intelligence.——

Others said, we shall see whether there be any Truth in the Story by their going to the *Bath*.——

And others said, they believed it to be a downright Lie of the Faction's own coining.

But others went farther, nay, had the hardened Front to make a satirical Dialogue, or Lampoon upon the Bruit of the aforesaid Matter.

The DIALOGUE, by the Faction.

M.—**W**H Y am I daily thus perplex?
Why beyond Woman's Patience
vext?

Your spurious Issue grow and thrive,
While mine are dead, e'er well alive.
If they survive a nine Days Wonder,
Suspicious Tongues aloud do thunder;
And strait accuse my Chastity
For your damn'd Insufficiency.
You meet my Love with no Desire;
My Altar damps your feeble Fire.
Though I have infinite more Charms
Than all you e'er took in your Arms,

J— Pray, Madam, let me silence break,
As I have you, now hear me speak.
These Stories sure must please you well,
You're apt so often them to tell;
But if you'll smoothe your Brow a while,
And turn that Pout into a Smile,
I doubt not but to make't appear,
That you the great'st Aggressor are.
I paid such Service as was due,
Worthy my self, and worthy you:
Caress'd you far above the rate
Both of your Birth, and your Estate,
When soon I found your haughty Mind
Was unto Sov'reignty inclin'd.

M— I travell'd farther for your Love,
Then *Sheba's* Queen, I'll fairly prove:
She from the South 'tis said did come,
And I as far from East did come.
But here the difference does arise,
Though equally we sought the Prize.

What

What that great Queen desir'd she gain'd,
 But I soon found your Treasure drain'd.
 Your Veins corrupted in your Youth
 By S—k's Lady, tells the Truth.
 Though I had Caution long before
 Of that which I too late deplore.

¶— True, this unlucky Accident
 Fell on me with a bad intent ;
 But my Physicians do aver
 From taint Corruption I am clear ;
 And Children sound I may beget
 With Lives as long as any yet
 That I have had ; the Fault may be
 In you alone, and not in me.
 Let's to the Almighty send up Prayers,
 That he may give us living Heirs.
 Let's go to *Bath*, and unto the Well
 Of *Winifred's* Saint, 'twill cure all Ill.
 The Physicians tell us very plain,
 Marvels are done, 'tis not in vain ;
 For to compleat our Happy Fate,
 Heirs we may have, 'tis not too late.

Thus they concluded and agreed
 To go to *Bath* and *Well* with speed ;
 And Queen Dowager, 'tis plain,
 Did 'em the Honour to accompany them.

Upon this Factious Jargon some said, they
 were impudent, and no marvel ; for the Nation
 knew by their florid Stile and Language from
 whence this Dialect came of accusing the Q's
 Chastity with their virulent Pens and Tongues.—
 Others said, their Stock was very great ; what
 could not the K. escape them, but he must be ac-
 cused with that which the Faction is pleased to
 call his damn'd Insufficiency ; certainly if they go
 on at this rate, they will make the Royal Family

ly such strange and unaccountable M—rs, as God never suffered the like to dwell on the Earth before. Others were of Opinion, that this Popish Royal Family had cumbered the Earth too long, and they would be glad to have them posted out of their way.—— Others say, the King carested the Q. far above her Estate and Dowry she brought him, which has so much of the Language of *Billingsgate*, that it is far beneath a crown'd Head to be guilty of.—— Others said, the Queen knew herself too well, to presume to tell the King, whate'er she thought, that he had corrupted his Veins in his Youth by the *Scotch Revenge*.—— And others said, 'twas a cursed Medley of Villany, and just like the Offspring the Nation has always been blessed with from the Faction, therefore Monsters fare Ill and be—— that is twice——

About this time it seems (if Lies be true) a grand Council of all *Roman* Catholicks, were ordered by the King to meet him at *Windsor* upon an urgent Occasion; and being met, the Queen present, the Matter was proposed That the King and Queen had a longing desire to have a Son, who might be Heir unto the three Crowns, and they freely declared the Agreement they were come to, *viz.* To put up Prayers to the Almighty to implore his Divine Blessing on what they were now about to undertake, and they were resolved to go to the *Bath*, and to *St. Winifred's Well*, as they had been advised by their Physicians.—— One of the Council started up and said, 'Twas fit that publick Addresses should be made by the Mother Church of Rome by Fasting and Prayer, and that all good Catholicks should be enjoined in so good a Work by their Austerity and Prayer as well as their Majesties.—— And another said, *What was offered be well approved of, but that this was but half*

half the *Work* to be done, and to compleat it, the *Lady of Loretto* ought to be visited, for she was the only fit *Patroness* for so great, so happy, and so prosperous an *Undertaking*.—— Here the whole Council humm'd him up, and approved of the same; but a Nobleman added, that usually a Present was sent to her before they implored her Assistance.—— Another said, it was very convenient we debate this Matter, what will be most suitable to be sent; and many things were proposed; but to end the Controversy, the Queen was of Opinion to send her a Diamond Bodkin, and all the great Council dutifully acquiesced in the Proposal.—— And another stood up and said, *That we ought to consider, that the present Church reformed in England is at this time in Power, and 'tis my humble Motion that they do put up their Prayers too, and we shall try how they stand affected in their Loyalty to their Majesties.* This also was acknowledged to be well moved, and it was said, would put them to their Trial, if not to their Neck-Verse should they refuse it.

Some said, if such a thing should come to pass, it will raise up at last a grand Commotion among the Religionaries, and 'tis presumed there will be old Wrangling together, and it may be falling out by the Ears, if the Queen should after all, so conceive with Child.—— Others asked how? For what reason?—— Answer was made about whose Prayers were most availing and effective in obtaining the great Blessing so mightily coveted and desired.—— Others said, methinks I see the Church of *Rome* putting in for it, as their only Merit, being the Mother of all Churches.—— Others say, I see also *St. Winifred* brisking up, saying it did belong to her, by reason so many Physicians do acknowledge the Virtues and Benefits of her Waters, which has made
so

so many barren Ladies Pregnant when they came to use those sovereign Medicinal Waters.—— Others, that the Lady of *Loretto* laid claim to it, and that it was only due and owing to her; because, after the receiving all those Prayers that were offered unto her, she had showered down that Blessing on the Royal Family.—— Others said, if any thing, it was owing to the Catholicks of *England*, who had fasted, and fervently put up their Prayers, not only to God, but the blessed Virgin *Mary*, the Holy Trinity, and all the Angels, Saints and heavenly Hosts, that God would please to send the King and Queen what they so greatly desired: And they themselves not only coveted, but heartily begg'd, like the Children of *Israel*, who had been kept out of their Holy Mother the National Church Communion ever since the pious Queen *Mary's* Days of every blessed and glorious Memory, it being upwards of 201 Years ago, and therefore it was more likely owing to them than any body else.— And others said, after all, that the whole Body of the *Roman* Catholicks were mightily mistaken in their Account, for they always thought that nothing was never done well that was not done in their own Church. But pray observe upon a case of so great Necessity, they could desire that the heretical Church of *England* should put up their Prayers for so glorious a Blessing as a Son to heir the Crowns of these three Kingdoms; and this shews that they don't believe their own Church always so infallible, but they do some time trust to, and stand in need of the Prayers of others; and why should not that great Blessing be obtained from Heaven upon their Account only; for they could not expect any Temporal Advantage upon this Affair, and there this marvellous Work, should it proceed, is justly due and owing to them and
no

no other Person upon Earth.—— And lastly, say some others, faith, this may be Matter of Fact and Truth, and they have out-done all the rest of them in good earnest.

'Twas reported, that after the aforesaid Resolution of Council, the King wrote Letters with his own Hand, and sent them to *Rome*, beseeching his Holiness to lay his Paternal Commands on all his Churches, that a Catholick Son, as he was, might, by God's Blessing, have an Heir to his three Crowns, which would mightily strengthen the designed End of restoring the Catholick Church once again in his Kingdoms, and would be a great Advancement to the Catholick Cause, and perhaps bring over all his heretical Subjects once more to embrace the *Roman* Faith, and to the re-uniting three Kingdoms under his Holinesses particular Care.—— Others said, that he had also wrote and sent a Courier with a Present to the Lady of *Loretto* upon the same good pious Design.— And others said, he had wrote to the Dutchess of *Modena*, the Queen's Mother, to the same effect, that she would be graciously pleased to cause Prayers to be put up in all the Churches under her Dominion to that End and Purpose, since it was the hearty Desire of her Daughter as well as herself.

The Town was said to flow with Observations and Opinions of all Sorts, and many Stories were raised thereon : Some said that there were so many People, Nations and Churches employ'd in this mighty Affair, that it look'd as if they were going closely to besiege Heaven in a most devout and pious Manner.—— Others, 'twas no matter what it was, or how it was done or designed, so that they did but bring about what was intended.—— Others, that the Papiſts were so

sure of the Matter from the Lady of *Loretto*, that they gave out that she never failed any barren, or other Women that sought to her for Relief, by devout Prayers put up to her.—— Others of them said, that St. *Winifred's* Well Water, after a washing at the *Bath*, never failed any Woman that had no Children in twenty or thirty Years time; for all Physicians had allowed it under their Hands to be a great Truth.—— And others said, they were sure it would be a Son and Heir, and they would lay an hundred Pounds to a Shilling of it.—— And thus went on the Popish Betts, as if they were wagering the Protestant Heirs out of the Kingdom.

Our Dissenting Subjects were not at a Loss for want of speaking, saying, or doing, for they were as ready as any of the rest in fishing in troubled Waters; and here they began to preach that the Papists were mighty positive of a Son and Heir; sure they did not design to top a Child upon us, observe that, as the Popish Queen *Mary* would have done on *England*, if the King *Philip* of *Spain*, her Husband, would have consented to it; but he refusing a spurious Issue to be top'd on his Kingdom of *Spain*, so that great Matter fell, to the astonishing, not only of all the People of *England*, but also the Kingdom of *Spain*.—— Others said, 'twas impossible now to be done here, by reason (and thanks be to God) there are so many People that will be concern'd in it for the sake of the two Protestant Princesses Interest, that they will have so strict an Eye over all the Actions of the Papists, that it will be impossible for them to bring it about.—— And others said, they would defy all the Papists in the World, their Devil and Imps, to put such a grand Cheat upon the Nation; for they were not
Fools,

Fools, they knew the Government as well as the Protestant Religion were struck at, and therefore it behoved every one in his Station to be, not only vigilant in all Affairs, but to out-do 'em if possible.—— At 'em brave Boys, 'tis well if they don't Priest-ride you, for they are damn'd impudent to persuade any out of their Senses.— Others said, at present such a grand Scene is carrying on by some Persons, that 'tis hard to bring People to their right Senses presently, if at all, in an Age or two afterwards.—— However, give 'em Rope enough.——

Some were so very ready at it, that they were resolv'd to give the Court and Council a touch of their Satirical Invectives, which take as follows for a parting Blow.

The S A T I R E.

My Fancy led me once unto the Court
Where only Fools advise and Knaves resort,
Our Kingdoms Curse, and other Nations sport. }
The Council fed the King with merry Tales,
In hopes to bring the Queen a Prince of *Wales* ;
This rais'd their Hopes to such a pitch of height,
They hourly wish'd to see the glorious Sight.
I heard the Council in a grand Cabal,
Resolv'd to root out Heresy, or fall.
Each his particular Opinion gave ; }
They cry'd an Opportunity we have }
To fetter her, who kept us long her Slave. }

Some Observations on their bitter Verse,
Pray take as I unto you do rehearse.

Now who could better tell our Knaves at Court,
 Than such as knew 'em every Make and Sort ?
 How could they hear the Council in Cabal,
 Unless they were in Concert with 'em all ?
 So great a Truth's discover'd by the Faction,
 Proves themselves Villains all alike in Action.

July 3. 1687. 'Twas reported, that the Earl of Castlemain was sent over to the Pope of Rome, as King James's Ambassador Extraordinary. — And that the Pope had sent hither in Quality of his Nuncio, one *Ferdinand D'Adda*, Archbishop of *Amasia*, &c. who had on the third of July his publick Audience at *Windsor*, and was received with a profound Solemnity, and had a Place prepared for his Reception.

'Twas since reported that he had a secret Message sent from the Pope to communicate to his Majesty in his Cabinet, at which it was said, none but *Roman* Catholicks were desired to be present. — And farther, being well assured there were none in the Cabinet but what were such, the Nuncio was pleased to open himself to this effect, “ His Holiness is pleased to invite your Majesty in-
 “ to a Confederacy with several Catholick Princes,
 “ of which you are to be the head against the
 “ King of *France*, who at this time of day despises His Holinesses Supremacy, and all the
 “ World may judge that he is setting up for a universal Monarchy, and if he obtains it, he will
 “ make the Cardinal *de Noaille* Archbishop of
 “ *Paris*, Pope, there is no doubt of it. The
 “ Articles his Holiness would have your Majesty
 “ enter into, and swear unto them, are as follows, *That no Peace be made with Lewis XIV.*
 “ *till he has made Reparation to the Holy See for*
 “ *whatsoever he has acted against it.* — *That he*
 “ *annul*

“ annul and make void all those infamous Proceed-
 “ ings in France against the Holy Father, Inno-
 “ cent the Eleventh.— That all things Ecclesi-
 “ astical (in France) should be restored to their
 “ former State.—— And it was bruited about
 Town, that his Holiness at that time requir-
 ed of King *James* his Promise to use his endea-
 vours to have the Oath of Supremacy taken
 away in *England*.

’Twas said, that after some time of Considerati-
 on, K. *James* was pleased to declare himself to this
 effect, “ That by Marriage the *French* K. and he
 “ were firmly allied one to the other ; that his
 “ whole Family as well as himself, in the Troubles
 “ of the Civil War, had been greatly obliged to
 “ him upon many accounts, I presume ’tis well
 “ known to his Holiness, without putting me to
 “ the trouble of a Repetition.—— And as
 “ touching the Oath of Supremacy, his Holiness
 “ may as well ask the Crown from my Head, for
 “ my Subjects, I am sure, will never consent to
 “ it.—— And in these Points he de-
 sired his Holiness would be please to excuse
 him.—— Upon which it was said, that the
 Nuncio withdrew, and the Council broke up.—
 Some said, that King *James* was in the right to
 make the Pope such an Answer.— Others said,
 he was in a secret League with the *French* King,
 and durst not do otherwise for fear he should dis-
 cover it to the World.—— Others said, ’twas
 true, the Pope might as well have asked King
James’s Crown, as the taking off the Oath of
 Supremacy.— And others said, certainly the
 Pope had a mind to quarrel with King *James*, as
 he did with the *French* King.

Upon

Upon the Pope's receiving this Answer of the King's from his Nuncio in *England*, the Catholicks gave out, that when the Earl of *Castlemain* went next to wait on his Holiness, he had all the Slights put on him imaginable, not only by the Pope, but by his Court, and several other *Italians*.—— The Catholicks being asked the meaning thereof, reply'd, that the *Italians* were a curious sort of People, and were always prying into the Characters of Noblemen who came there, and they mortally hated any one who had the repute of being a Cuckold.—— Some say, is this Nobleman such?—— Yes, reply'd they, and upon that account they were not commonly civil, but would be continually Laughing, Pointing, and making Horns at him behind his Back, and the Lord knows how many other foolish antick Tricks to affront him.—— And did the Pope suffer such a Rudeness to be committed in his Court, which one would have thought should have been the only Place of all Honour and Civility.— He did so no doubt of it, say others.— Oh the monstrous Civility of *Italians*! especially of one Catholick to another; don't they think that Cuckolds are as good Catholicks as such as are not Cuckolds?— I, I, there is no doubt of it; but 'twas the King's Fault, he knew the Nature of the *Italians* very well, and as there were Catholicks enough in *England* fit to go thither, he should not have sent one with that unfortunate Character.—— Nay, if this be the Nature of the *Italian* Beasts, it would be very fit to send them all here to *Billingsgate*, and I don't question in the least but their wise Nobility would have been well match'd to some purpose, and it may be exceeded in their monstrous Civility.—— But pray, what's the reason his Holiness never let his Excellency the Earl of *Castlemain* have his publick
audience

Audience clear out, to be heard at one time? for, as I have been informed, he waited many Days, Day after Day to be heard; but his Holiness always when my Lord had gone a pretty way in his Speech, did mimick, hatch, and pretend to be taken with a violent Fit of Coughing, and made so many wry Faces and straining at it, as if it would have broke his very Heart-strings; and he held in that sort of Barking for upwards of half an Hour and better, till at last the Earl was forced to go away without being ever heard, or receiving his Audience of him. — Really I believe I have heard as much, it has been often told me so.

Some *Romanists* said, that *Italian Toux's* were not like our *English Coughs*, especially when the Sons of the *Roman Church* are turning Hereticks, and Rebelliously deny their Holy Father the Supremacy which is justly due to his Holiness, and therefore they are often taken with such *Italian Toux's*: It is a sort of an heretical Bark, or otherwise a barking against Hereticks, such as are not truly and in good earnest in the Interest of the Court of *Rome*. — But others said, his Holiness could not help it if he would. — And the Reason was asked. — The Reply made, That it was so predicted by a Renegado heretical Stargazer in his Hogan Blast, call'd his *Mene-Tekell*, who declar'd therein, *That a certain Ambassador of the King of England's shall be trick'd, and (basely) put upon to his Shame and Disparagement.* (It is not said, by his Holiness, that would have been too home at that time of Day; but you will find it as it was reprinted from the foreign Copy under the Title of *Annus Mirabilis*, p. 21. at London, by *Randal Taylor*, in the Year 1689.) and therefore his Holiness might well be excused in it, by reason he could not be permitted to do otherwise

otherwise by the cunning Craft of that heretical Necromancer. ——— Others said, certainly his Holiness had learnt his Art of Magick or Canting from *Ben. Harris's* Popish Pageants, those Protestant Scenes at *Temple-Bar*, which having waited so long in the cold in their Procession from *White-Chapel* thro' the City of *London*, that it set his Mimick Holiness into much such a Fit of a Protestant Barking, not unlike the Popes, that they were forced to appease it always by flinging his Holiness into the Flames of their Protestant Bonfire. ——— 'Twas no matter, say others, if this Pope had been served so too for the Affront put upon an *English* Nobleman. ——— Oh, but Man, this is a Protestant Pope, for he, and a Protestant Doctor, who, they say, are as great together as the Devil and Doctor *Faustus*, and are continually drinking of Healths, and Prosperity to the noble Cause in hand, and at every Health they fling each Man his Glass over their Heads: You don't know the Goodness that is in this Pope for the Protestant Interest at this Day. ——— Others said, that to be revenged on King *James* and the *French* King, because they won't consent to own his Supremacy, this Heretical Necromancer, by his Art, has brought the Pope over to declare himself for the Protestant Cause, and he is so mightily in love with them, because they have declared they will lend him their help to pull down that great *French* Monster, that nothing is like it. ——— Nay, it was farther said, that this Protestant Dr. by producing a Credential Scrip from some Persons to his Holiness; the Pope received him with all Grandeur imaginable, and embraced him with the greatest Content and Satisfaction, to the Astonishment of the whole Christian World upon that glorious Affair. ——— And is this Pope
for

for the true Protestant Interest, as you say.—

Oh, yes, there's no doubt on't.— I think it ought to be very much question'd, for who can put any Credence in such a protesting Popish Monster as this is?— Pray, how a Monster?—

Why, has he not acted a monstrous and villainous Part with the Earl of Castlemain, King James's Embassador at Rome; and did not you say that the *Italians* are very good and curious at inspecting and finding out of Noblemen's Characters; and when they have found out a Cuckold amongst 'em, don't they, as it were, bait him to Death with their Flouts and Jeers, which they so plentifully bestowed on him, and has not the World been astonished at this Nobleman's Treatment?—

Nay, really, I can't commend their Conduct in it.— But pray, have they not as many Flouts and Jeers for a Whore-Master, or such as are of that Strain, whether they be *Temporal* or *Ecclesiastical Panders*, *Pimps*, or *Mauquereaux's*, as the *French* call 'em, if they have, I will help them to one of the noblest Character of an eminent *Ecclesiastick* ase'er you heard or met with, and I will give it you by way of *Retaliation* for the great affront put upon his Excellency the Earl of Castlemain.—

Pray, who is it?— I shan't mince the Matter, it shall be on this present Pope, set out by a *Protestant Hand*, and copied from a *Roman Author*, which is said to be a very true and just account of him.— A *Protestant* do you say.— Yes, one that stiles himself a true Protestant and an *Englishman* too; an hater of this present Pope, as well as of Popery, Slavery, and arbitrary Government.— Prithce his Name, I beseech you.— Hold, my dear Child, 'twill be time enough to know that after you have heard the *Noble Character*.— Have Patience then.—

The Devil's PATRIARCH: Or,

A full and impartial Account of the notorious Life of this present Pope of Rome, Innocent XI.

Wherein is newly discovered his Rise and Reign: The Time and Manner of his being chosen Pope; his prime Procession, Consecration and Coronation. The Splendor and Grandeur of his Court; his most eminent and gainful Cheats, by which he gulls the silly People: His secret and open Transactions, with the Papists in England, Scotland, France and Ireland, and other Protestant Countries to this very Day: Together with the rest of his bellish Policies and infamous Actions of his wicked Life. Written by an eminent Pen, one of his own Communion.

This is a very bitter Title; but why, pray, the *Devil's Patriarch*? — Observe it always when the Papists and the Dissenters have any mischeivous Work to carry on against the Government and the Church of *England*, they always blacken one another, to prevent and obscure, if possible, their Designs, that they may not be discovered before they have brought it to perfection. — I have often heard as much indeed; and in my remembrance, when the Popish Plot in *K. Charles the Second's* time failed; then the *Rye-House* Conspiracy was trump'd up; and after that the *Western Martyrology* took Place; and I need not tell you what followed after, — that I remember very well, but go on.

He tells ye, “ The present Pope, *Innocent XI.* “ was a Cardinal called *Odescbalchi*, of *Comes*, in “ the *Dutchy of Millaine*, when call'd to the *Roman Chair*. *Vid. Ditto*, p. 1. — “ That he “ changed his Name from *Odescbalchi* into *Inno-* “ cent *XI.* *Ditto*, p. 7.

“ This

“ This present Pope, while he was in his publick
 “ Capacity at this Town of Comes, went then un-
 “ der the Name of *Benedict Odeschalchi*, and was
 “ created a Cardinal under Pope *Innocent X.* the
 “ 6th of *March*, in the Year of our Lord 1645;
 “ Ditto, p. 10. — He says, “ this is *Antichrist*
 “ the *Red-Letter-Man*, in his *red Hat*, and *scar-*
 “ *let Gown*. — This is the bloody and scar-
 “ let colour’d Beast, Ditto, p. 17. — You hear his
 “ fine Epithets. — Yes, yes. He says,
 “ No wonder if the *Popish Clergy* be the greatest
 “ Rogues and vilest Villains in the World, no won-
 “ der if they carry so deep and Epidemick a *Tin-*
 “ *ture*, as the only and unparallel’d Tools to be
 “ employ’d by their Great Master *Belzebub*, for
 “ murdering of Kings, blowing up of Parliaments,
 “ managing not only private and personal *Assassi-*
 “ *nations*, but also publick and notorious *Massa-*
 “ *crees*, to Astonishment: To say nothing of burn-
 “ ing down Cities and Market Towns, and many
 “ more matchless Mischiefs; whereof how far this
 “ their Holy Father (both while Cardinal, and
 “ when Pope) in Conjunction with his Unholy Sons,
 “ have been guilty, the Sequel will demonstrate;
 “ and that *ex abundanti*, Ditto, p. 18, 19. —
 Here’s for you: Out of the abundance of the
 Heart the Mouth speaketh. What extraordinary
 Matter is here set forth.

Again, he says, “ It was not *Odischalchi* the
 “ Cardinal, that vowed perpetual Poverty, it was
 “ *Odischalchi* the Monk that did so, saying, I am
 “ not He that made that Vow, ’tis not obliging
 “ to me, as a Cardinal, but least of all, as now
 “ I am Pope. Ditto, p. 34.

Farther, he says, “ My present Task is to
 “ Limn to the Life the very Person of this present
 “ Scarlet-coloured Beast the Pope in particular;
 “ shewing first how he rose up Step by Step to the

“ Pontifical Chair, into which this our Cardinal
 “ *Odifchalchi* was ushered with abundance of
 “ Pomp and solemn Ceremonies, Ditto, p. 42. —
 “ None can climb up *Antichrist's* Ladder, save
 “ such as have the larger Conscience of a *Lati-*
 “ *tudinarian* that can stretch it out. We must
 “ suppose *Odifchalchi* had a Throat wide enough,
 “ he was not at all *Scrupulous*, he could gulp
 “ down any *Romish* Ceremony (tho' never so cor-
 “ rupt and *unscriptural*) provided it might but
 “ give him an *bearty* Lift into the Seat of *Infal-*
 “ *libility*. How far this our *Odifchalchi*, was *desi-*
 “ *cient* in *Morality*, let the Author of the *Scar-*
 “ *let Gown* (his own Countryman the *Italian*) be
 “ heard to speak; his Relation thus, — *Bene-*
 “ *ditto* *Odifchalchi* was a very rich *Prelate*, who a
 “ long time courted *Don Barberino* for preferring
 “ him to be *Clerk* of the *Chamber*; which Place
 “ he was ambitious of (that he might the better
 “ be acquainted with all the *Grand Intrigues* of
 “ the *Consistory*) and which the *Don* had promised
 “ upon his paying upon the Nail a round Sum of
 “ Money for it: But seeing that his Purchase
 “ proved nothing, save only a company of Court
 “ Complements, and that this *Crooked-Back* *Don*
 “ *Antonio*, dealt but crookedly with him, in
 “ making him a Fool with fair Words, and being
 “ wearied with a little Court Holy Water only,
 “ he began to think of the Proverb too late, *That*
 “ *a Fool and his Money is soon parted*. He hereup-
 “ on is resolved to take new *Measures*, and to try
 “ whether (against, and in contradiction to all
 “ Grammar Rules) the *Feminine Gender* might not
 “ prove more worthy than the *Masculine*; and whe-
 “ ther the *Gray Mare* might not prove the better
 “ Horse; so makes his Application to the then
 “ famous *Strumpet* that imperious *Jezabel*, Sister
 “ in Law, &c. to *Pope Innocent X.* *Don Olym-*
 “ *pia*,

“ *pia*, who was no less than an Omnipotent Crea-
 “ *ture*; for she could *create* what *Cardinals*, and
 “ what *Popes* she pleased with her *irresistible*
 “ *Charms*; no wonder then, if when at a loss he
 “ falls upon his new Expedient, and turns *Don*
 “ *Antonio* into *Don Olympia*; yea, turns from the
 “ former to the latter, as being better furnished
 “ with Conveniences for him, as now thinking
 “ nothing so commodious to *court* a *Lord*, as to
 “ *court* a *Lady*, especially one so accomplished
 “ both with an Almighty Power, and with a
 “ bewitching Beauty. Was not this brisk Ma-
 “ dam, well worth a *Prelate's*, yea, *Cardinal's*
 “ courting, *Ditto*, p. 43 to 45. The Substance of
 “ this Account (tho' here dress'd up in other Lan-
 “ guage) may be seen in the *Scarlet Gown* Author,
 “ p. 21. Who says farther, That this *Benedictò*
 “ presented this Lady with rich Love. Tokens
 “ wherewith at length he got into her Favour.—
 “ But above all (saith the said *Italian*) with one
 “ *Amorous Bribe* more than *ordinary*, and most to be
 “ remarked; he obtained what he wanted, and
 “ which was managed after this manner; our *Odif-*
 “ *chalchi* going one day (as he did often) to pay his
 “ Respects to this his Lady *Don Olympia*, about the
 “ Coronation of her Brother-in-Law *Pope Inno-*
 “ *cent X.* a Goldsmith came at that very time and
 “ shew'd her a very fair *Beaufet* of rich and *modish*
 “ *Silver Plate* to sell, and perhaps promoting the
 “ Lady to buy it, as conducing much to the *Grace*
 “ and *Honour* of the *Great Solemnity*. *Olympia* view-
 “ eth it thro' and thro' in the Presence of this
 “ *Odifchalchi* (her Paramour) and other *Lords*
 “ there present, and no doubt she had more than
 “ a Months mind to it; but how to compleat it
 “ without her own Coin was her present Project;
 “ and in order to this, she highly commends every
 “ Vessel

“ Vessel by it self, both the Work, Workman-
 “ ship and Lustre, and then all in the whole,
 “ saying, It was a goodly and *curious Beaufet*
 “ of new-fashion’d *Plate*; but adds, *She was a*
 “ *poor Widow* (she should have said a *rich Harlot*)
 “ so pretending she was not able to purchase it.
 “ Lastly, upon this (as the Matter was contrived)
 “ she withdraws immediately to her Chamber,
 “ leaving the By-standers *Odisebalchi*, and the
 “ rest (who admir’d all for her sake) to make out
 “ some better Proof (than yet he had done in all
 “ his former Gifts) of his cordial Affection to
 “ her. This *Prelate* (being but as this same Au-
 “ thor calls him) a *Man of mean Understanding*,
 “ was the easier insnared with that Wily-wit of a
 “ Woman, which at a pinch doth usually exceed
 “ that of Man (who requires more deliberation)
 “ even of such as have deeper Reaches and Ca-
 “ pacities than our shallow *Odisebalchi*. Here
 “ under this sudden Surprize, he calls the Gold-
 “ smith to him, asks the Price of the *Plate*, which
 “ was 8000 Crowns; he paid for it, and without
 “ more ado sent it into the Lady as a Present
 “ from him, to her, in her Chamber. *Don Olym-*
 “ *pia* was so *transported* (both with the Success of
 “ her Craft, and with the Possession of so much
 “ rich *Plate*, all costing her nothing, save only
 “ casting a Figure about a credulous Fool) that
 “ she immediately went to the *Pope*, where she
 “ was *Domina Factotum*, and where she had free
 “ access Night and Day. (See *Scarlet Gown*, p.
 “ 81. at the bottom) begs of him for *Odisebalchi*,
 “ not only the *Clerkship* in the *Chamber*; but soon
 “ after a *Scarlet Gown* also: How far this *She Don*
 “ help’d him with her Hand (if not in Person,
 “ yet by Proxy) into *Peter’s Chair*, I know not,
 “ ’tis enough to know here that *Odisebalchi’s* fa-
 “ miliar

“ miliar Converse with this *famous* Woman (but
 “ *infamous Whore*) gives ground enough to be-
 “ lieve it. ——— *Vid.* said Book and Pages,
 printed in *English* by *John Dunton*, at the *Black*
Raven in the *Poultry*, 1683.

I protest he has boxed *Pope Innocent XI.* very
 furiously, and fully proved the *Pope's* lewd Con-
 versation and Familiarity with that infamous
 Strumpet *Don Olympia*. ——— Yes, yes, say o-
 thers, they may take it amongst them by way of
 Retaliation for the great Affront his Holiness
 put upon King *James's* Ambassador. ——— Say
 others, is this your protesting *Pope*, a protesting
 Whore-Master, and one that is not fit to be nam-
 ed among the Saints, being now so publicly
 blown by *Dunton*? ——— And others said, deliver
 us from meddling with such Protestant Monsters,
 let the World have nothing to do with them. ———
 Sure the Saints, one would have thought, would
 never have joined with one of such an ill Life and
 whoring Character, but more especially with that
 great Beast the grand Whore of *Rome*.

July— 'Twas this Day given out, that his
 Grace the Duke of *Grafton*, Vice-Admiral of
England, went from *London* to the Gun-Fleet, to
 take the Command of his Majesty's Ships, with
 which he was ordered to receive the Queen of
Portugal on Board at *Rotterdam*, and to conduct
 her to *Lisbon*. ——— How, say some, a Pro-
 testant Admiral to receive and conduct a *Roman*
 Catholick Queen to *Lisbon*? ——— Sure, say
 others, she could not trust, or think herself safe,
 in such a Heretick's Hands. ——— Others, that
 the King had not been at leisure to tempt this
 Nobleman to turn his Religion. ——— And o-
 thers, 'twill be time enough after he has received
 the many noble Presents from her *Portugal* Ma-
 jesty,

jeſty, they perchance may have a great Influence, and will be more likely to prevail with him than any thing elſe.—— It may be ſo, ſaid others.

About this time 'twas reported, that ſeveral Commiſſioners were appointed to ſit in divers Counties of *England*, on ſundry Days, for the ſale of the Eſtates of ſuch Perſons of as had been in the Western Rebellion with the Duke of *Monmouth*, and publick Notice was given of the Days and Places of their Meeting, and ſitting at eight of the Clock in the Morning at the ſeveral reſpective Places, &c.—— Sure, ſay ſome, there will be a great deal of Favour and Mercy ſhew'd to thoſe unfortunate Creatures, eſpecially ſince Liberty of Conſcience has been granted; and the King expects that all the Diſſenters ſhould forthwith lend their helping Hand, by joining with his Maſteſty in order to repeal and take away the Teſt and Penal Laws.—— Others were of the ſame Opinion.—— And others doubted it very much, by reaſon hungry Courtiers muſt be rewarded for the extraordinary Services done to his Maſteſty.

The End of the Third Part.





REPORTS,
LYES,
AND
STORIES,
TRUE and FALSE.

PART IV.

July
25.



WAS said that this Day arrived at *Windsor* an Express from *Rome*, that brought the News of the Death of the Dutchess of *Modena*, the Queen of *England's* Mother: She died 19 *July*, in the 53^d Year of her Age, after 11 Days Sickness.—How! the Queen's Mother dead! the blessed Virgin *Mary* and her Son have Mercy on her Soul.— A good

PART IV. B Catholick

43. 8.



Catholick, no doubt of it.— Others by this means doubted very much whether her Death might not put a Stop to the publick Prayers of her Churches, and so be a means to prevent their being heard in that charitable Office for a Son and Heir to the King's Crowns.— And others said, No, no, the Duke of *Modena* no doubt wou'd cause 'em to be continued for the Benefit of the Queen, and the King his Relation.

'Twas likewise said, that the King, the Queen, the Court, and the Nobility, were ordered to go into Mourning for the Dutcheſs of *Modena*.

The *Sieur Zeulestein* who was sent from the Prince of *Orange*, to make the Compliments of Condolence in his Highness's Name upon the Death of the late Dutcheſs of *Modena*, had his Audience of Leave of their Majesties, and her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark* at *Windsor*.

Much about this Time 'twas given out that the King had a Mind to set himself Lord Paramount above all Controul of Law, and to that End, from time to time pick'd out a Set of Judges very fit to overturn the very Fundamentals of human Society, and annihilate the very Ends of Government; and after their Pardon drawn up by *Brent*, which was said to be passed under the Great Seal to indemnify them for what they did or said illegally, they affirm'd to the King for Law.— First, “ That the King was “ an Independent Prince.— That the Laws of “ the Kingdom, were the King's Laws.— “ That the Kings of *England* might dispense “ with all Laws that regard the Penalties and “ Punishment, as oft as Necessity required.— “ That they were Judges and Arbitrators, who “ have Power to judge of the Necessity which “ may induce them to make use of these Dispen-
“ sations.—

“fations.— And *Lastly*, That the King of *England* could not renounce a Prerogative annexed “to his Crown.”— Some said by Virtue of these Concessions and Opinions of the Judges, all the Laws of the Land in *England* made in the Reign of four several Princes, for the Security of the Nation against Popery and Arbitrary Government, were rendered of no Effect.

Others said, by these Concessions it was that Father *Peters* was made a Privy Counsellor, on purpose to out-brave the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Bishop of *London*, and he confidently gave out he had four Provincial Bishops under him, that many Priests and Jesuits swarmed in all Parts, built them several Convents and Schools in the *Savoy*, *London*, and several other great Towns and Cities in this Kingdom; nay, they erected Colleges in the *Savoy* at *London*, and in many other Places, as also of other Orders of Monks; and it was grown a Crime as great as High Treason but to speak irreverently of their Priests, &c.

But above all Things, some said great Industry and Application was used to abolish the Penal Laws and Test, That being then the great Design in Hand. The Jesuits and Privy Council, fully to get their Ends by taking them away, persuade the King to Closet the Nobility and Gentry in order thereto, upon which, if any refused so to do, they were to be turn'd out of all Places and Preferments under the King.— And here 'twas reported, that many of the Nobility and Gentry of *England* refus'd to do the same, tho' the King desired it of them, and among the rest the Earl of *Rocheſter* (Brother to the King's former Wife, and Uncle to the two Princesses, *Mary* and *Anne*, Princess of *Orange*, and the other Princess of *Denmark*, and next Heirs to the Crown) was put out

of the Government of the Treasury, and Vice Admiral *Herbert* of the Navy, and many others.— This was done by the Advice of his Council; say some, Popish Council.— Popish or not, 'twas done by the Advice of his Council, and how far they were his real Friends, the King has lived to make his Experience of them.

Some Persons pretending to be Men of Honour, did not let the King pass without some of their Remarks on his Transactions.

Great Sir, renown'd for Constancy, how just
Have we obey'd the Crown, and serv'd our Trust;
Espoused your Cause and Interest in Distress,
Your self must witness, and Our Foes confess:
Permit Us then ill Fortune to accuse,
That You at last unhappy Counsels use,
And as the only Thing we must refuse. }
Our Lives and Fortunes freely We'll expose,
Honour alone We cannot, must not lose:
And would You rob Us of the noblest Part,
Accept a Sacrifice without a Heart.
'Tis much beneath the Greatness of a Throne
To take the Casket when the Jewel's gone.
What Confidence can You in Them repose,
Who e'er they serve, you all their Value lose.
Men, like our Money, come the most in play,
For being base, and of a coarse Allay.
The richest Medals, and the purest Gold,
Of native Value, and exactest Mould,
By Worth conceal'd, in private Closets shine,
For vulgar Use too precious, and too fine;
Whilst Tin and Copper with new stamping bright,
Coins of base Metal, counterfeit and light,
Do all the Business of a Nation turn,
Rais'd in Contempt, us'd and employ'd in Scorn.

Mark

"Taylor 1689."— Yet you see, it seems, nothing would do, Infatuation is a great Matter, and they that shut their Eyes by their Priests, and and see no farther than they say, may be deceived and outed at last, when 'tis too late to mend the Matter.— I, I, say others, so it is, we have all seen it to some Purpose, to the Ruin of a King and his Royal Family.

Aug. 1.— 'Twas reported this Day that the Count de Caunitz had Audience of Leave of her Majesty at *Windsor*, as he likewise had of her Royal Highness the Princess of *Denmark*.

Aug. 14.— 'Twas given out that his Royal Highness Prince George of *Denmark* this Day landed at *Harwich*; came to *London* the 15th in the Afternoon; and went thence immediately for *Windsor*, where he was welcomed Home by her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* his Consort.

Aug. 16.— Now the Queen to divert her Melancholy for the Death of her Mother, the King and she left *Windsor*, the King going to *Portsmouth* on his Progress, and the Queen towards the *Bath*, as it was then reported; the 17th his Majesty arrived at *Portsmouth*; the 18th about 5 in the Evening he came to *Bath*, and about an Hour after her Majesty arrived also at that Place.

Aug. 22.— The King left the Queen at the *Bath*, and about 6 in the Evening he came to *Worcester*, and visited many Places, till he came to *Holy-Well* in *Flintshire*; in his Way he gave necessary Orders for many Things: This Progress was the longest that had been made, and was attended with many splendid Entertainments: The
mean

mean while the Queen continued at the *Bath*, and wherever the King came, the Dissenters crowded their Addresses on him, and they murmured mightily at, and reproached very much, the Church of *England* often for not doing the like.— Was not this staunch Loyalty to the Royal Monarch, say some, do you think 'twill ever be forgot, and especially for the reproaching of them which they called the King's Enemies.— No, say others, 'twill be remember'd to the Glory of the Dissenters the longest Day they live.— I, I, let it stand upon Record to their Honour, say others.

Here it was likewise given out, that the King went more Westward, that the Earl of *Tyrconnel* and he might have an Interview one with the other, but on what Account was kept a Secret, for it did not come to the Knowledge of the Saints, or we might have heard on't; but it was given out that the said Earl only came to wait on his Majesty to pay him his Duty, as also to return him many Thanks for the many Favours he had bestow'd upon him.— Some said this was very dutifully done, and shew'd very much his great Loyalty to his Majesty.— And others said 'twas well if a *Judas's* Face was not hid under this Mask of his pretended great Duty, Loyalty, and Obedience to his Majesty.

Aug. 30.— The King in his Progress came to *Newport, &c.* and about the 6th of *September* he came to the *Bath*, having met with very dutiful Acknowledgments in all Places where he came.— Not fained, 'tis to be hoped.— No, certainly, all loyal, but more especially from the Dissenters, for his most gracious Declaration for their Liberty of Conscience.— It behoved them to be so, say others.

Sept.

Sept. 12.— Their Majesties dined at *Bristol*.—
 14th. The King went to *Winchester*, and the 17th
 he returned to *Windsor*. Her Majesty staying
 somewhat longer at the *Bath*, having found a
 Benefit thereby.— I, I, say some, these Popish
 Prayers have done Miracles.— Yes, yes, say
 others, we shall have now a Prince of *Wales*,
 there's no doubt of it.— And others, pray why
 not a Princess as well as a Prince, is it in their
 Choice to take which they please?— But it must
 be a Prince, right or wrong we'll have it so.—
 Then so be it.—

During his Majesty's Proceedings in his Pro-
 gress, there were a certain Set of Creatures started
 up in *England*, called Regulators of Corporations,
 and they undertook to new-mould all the Corpo-
 rations in the Kingdom of *England*, here placing
 and there displacing at their Pleasure, and labour-
 ing with the People to give their Word, that if
 any of them were chosen Members of Parliament,
 they should be for taking away the Penal Laws
 and Tests, &c. or Vote for the Election of such
 as should do it.— Here 'twas said that the wiser
 Sort seeing farther into the Matter, answered but
 very coldly.— And only some others that were hot-
 headed addressed upon this Occasion, promising
 to do it whenever the King should please to call
 a Parliament.— What pity, say some, the Art
 of Borough-Jobbers had not been found out then,
 to compleat the King's Scheme which he had so
 unfortunately laid.

But there was another Project on Foot, and
 that was, that several were sent thro' all the Places
 of Electing that had a Right to choose Members
 of Parliament, to take an Account of all the Free-
 holders who elect Knights of Shires, of all the
 Freemen who elect Citizens, and all the Scot and
 Lot Men who elect Burgesies to serve in Parliament,

to see which had the greatest Majority on their Side, the Churchmen, or the Papists and Dissenters, and upon that numbering the People of *England*, and their Number being certainly returned to the King, it was found upon the Account given in, that the Church of *England* Men were twenty-two to one against all Papists and Dissenters.— Some say then, that the Design of taking off the Test will fall of course; for if the Churchmen are so strong, it can't be expected that they will repeal their own Laws to let in Papists and Dissenters.— No, say others, they would be reckon'd the greatest Fools in Nature if they should do it.— Then the Dissenters had best take care how they disoblige the Churchmen, lest they stick on their Skirts when Time and Opportunity serves.— Indeed so they had need, for if this Account be true, they are not to be affronted or provoked by them in the least.— Others say, is it not very ominous for King *James* to number his Kingdom and not to trust in the Lord?— Why ominous? And why don't his Majesty trust in the Lord?— Because King *David*, we read in the Scripture, lost his Kingdom by numbering his People; and the Scripture says plainly, that he put his Trust in the People and not in the Lord, and for that very Reason he lost his Kingdom.— God forbid the King should lose his Kingdoms.— I say so too, but like numbering of the People may have the like Misfortune and Event for ought we know.— It may, or it may not, I can say nothing to the matter.— But give me leave to observe by the by, that our Factions are always like their Great Grandfather *Belzebub*, full of the Scripture at their Fingers Ends; when it is to serve a wicked Purpose, then they are always a quoting it, for they, like the *Roman* Catholicks, make it a Nose of Wax to bend

PART IV. C which

which Way they please when they handle it; but otherwise 'tis of no Use to them, tho' it teaches 'em their Duty and Obedience to Princes, they make Use of it their own Way to the Damnation of their own Souls, 'tis no Matter for that, they will venture it.

'Twas given out that my Lord *Spencer* was sent Envoy Extraordinary to his Highness the Duke of *Modena*, to make the Compliments of Condolence upon the Dutchess's Death in their Majesties Names.—— And the same Day, Sir *Francis Ratcliffe*, of *Dilston* in the County of *Northumberland*, Baronet, was dignify'd by his Majesty with the Title of an Earl of this Kingdom, by the Name of Baron of *Tindale*, Viscount *Ratcliffe* and *Langley*, and Earl of *Derwentwater*.—— Two staunch *Roman* Catholicks no doubt of it.

Sept. 15.— His Grace the Duke of *Albemarle*, they say, sets sail this Day from *Spithead*, in order to take a Voyage for his Government of *Jamaica*, which the King has been pleased to bestow on him.—— Very well say some, we are sending all the Protestant Peers out of the Kingdom to make more Room for Popish ones.

Sept. 18.— The Marquis *De Torcy*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *France*, they give out, had his Audience of the Queen Dowager at *Somerset-House*.—— What had the King of *France* to say to her Majesty, sure he is not going to court her.—— Who knows, says another, she has a pretty large Dowry settled on her, and it may be he will court her for the sake of her Money.— Sure she can't have laid much up since she became Queen of *England*.—— No, why not? she can't have laid up less than 60000*l.* a Year since she came,

came, viz. from the Year 1662, the Time of her Marriage with King *Charles*, to this present Year 1687, it comes to about 150000 *l.* a good round Sum of Money, besides her Jointure of 60000 *l.* per *Ann.* she will be a very great Fortune for the *French King*.— I doubt old *Lewis* is a cunning Fox, he knows what he is doing.— I, I, trust him for that.— Yes, yes, it shall be done out of hand immediately at a Jerk.— And others said, the Parliament and the People of *England* would be against it.— So they may when such a Thing happens.

Sept. 23.— It was reported that this Day *Don Simon de Sozza de Magelhanes*, Envoy from *Portugal*, had Audience of his Majesty this Day at *Windsor*, to notify the Consummation of that King's Marriage, being conducted by Sir *Charles Cottrell*, Master of the Ceremonies.— Great and good News to Catholick Princes.

Sept. 25.— The Right Honourable *Roger Earl of Castlemain*, his Majesty's late Ambassador Extraordinary at *Rome*, was this Day sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board at *Windsor* accordingly.— 'Tis well his Majesty considers this Nobleman's Misfortune at *Rome*: To make him a Privy Counsellor is an Honour, 'tis true, but where's the Reward?— Perchance he may be above it, having an Estate enough of his own to support his Grandeur.

Octob. 5.— This Day it seems the Duke of *Norfolk* (as was given out) the Earl Marshal of *England*, &c. held his first Court of Chivalry in the Painted Chamber next the House of Peers in the City of *Westminster*, according to the an-

cient Custom and Law of Arms.—— Some said it was now very convenient to revive such an old antiquate Court, by reason there were many Popish Arms, that had many Years lain dormant, would now come into play again, and might in his present Majesty's Reign have once more a Resurrection again.—— Some ask how so, and what Sorts of Arms those were?—— Reply was made, the several Arms that were taken away in *Henry* the Eighth's Time, when the Desolation fell upon the Noblemens Charities, and all the old Monasteries.—— And others said, then the Protestant Noblemen must refund what they have added to their Estates, and have so long a Time lain conceal'd from the Publick.—— And why should they not? say the *Roman* Catholicks.—— And pray, say others, why should not all Things be restored by any Person or Persons that has been taken away from the Dead by Sacrilege?—— I know your Meaning, say some *Roman* Catholick.—— 'Tis *St. Edward* the Confessor's Crucifix you would say if you durst.—— If that be called a Sacrilege, and is in effect so, then it ought to be restored to the Dead that were robbed by such as you call Hereticks; if not, let me tell you, 'tis no good Precedent to keep it, lest it should spirit up the Protestants to follow this new Mode of robbing the Dead, and especially whenever they have an Opportunity of doing it on the *Roman* Catholicks in some or other of their Countries, as *Oliver Cromwell*, and other such Monsters, have done heretofore, as they may well remember.

Octob. 6.— This Day 'twas reported that her Majesty safely return'd to *Windsor* by small Journeys from the *Bath* for fear of Miscarrying, and came in perfect Health to her Palace there, and
was

was received with great Joy, and an hearty Welcome home by his Majesty.— Some say, they began betimes to take Care of the pregnant Queen.— Others did not believe that she was with Child.— Others said, with Child of a Cushion, a Bundle of Clouts, a Pillowbear, or any other Thing to create a Look like— I, I, but every Look like is not a Child, but a deceitful Tympany, a Cheat, an Imposture.— And others said the *English* were modest, and made mighty free with the Royal Family.

Octob. 11.— 'Twas this Day said that their Majesties came safely to *Whitehall*, having left their Palace at *Windsor*; where there was great Demonstration of Joy and Satisfaction, especially upon the News of her Majesty's happy Conception.— And many were the Compliments made thereon.— Some say, "The Blessing which Heaven has bestow'd on your Royal Consort, is to us a convincing Argument, that you have your Directions for the well Management of your three Kingdoms from that great Court.— And we pray, that the Issue of his Majesty's Royal Consort may prove a Son, which may inherit soon his Royal Father's Virtues, tho' late his Throne."— Some say, who would ever pray for that which they always gave out they were sure of, viz. a Son: Who could imagine the King would have given himself the Trouble to get a Child at near sixty Years of Age, unless it was to have been a Son.— Others said, neither would his Queen have design'd to have conceived any Thing else, considering their Royal Highnesses the Princesses of *Orange* and *Denmark* were living, and his Majesty did not seem to stand so much in need of Daughters as a Son.

Others

Others pray, " That their Children may see
 " the hop'd for Issue that his Royal Consort is
 " now like to bless them with, instructed by a
 " long Example, a true Hero of his Majesty's
 " heroick Virtues.— Others say, with Hearts
 " full of Joy they congratulate the Fruitfulness
 " of his Majesty's Royal Consort, which as 'tis
 " the Hope and Expectation of all loyal Souls, so
 " may it frustrate the great Ends of the Factions,
 " by a happy Production of a Prince of *Wales*."—
 Some say, when People pray heartily, they may
 expect to be heard; but others say, perhaps there
 was more in this Matter than mere Prayers, for
 the Catholicks might have a prophetick Spirit on
 them, like the rest of their Brethren, and could
 foretell 'twould be a Prince, as well as if they
 had peep'd into the Royal Womb.

The taking off the Test and Penal Laws—
 " is a Work which Heaven smiles on, and will
 " reward with no less a Blessing. We hope then
 " a Prince of *Wales*.— Why we hope, say
 some, sure they were in the Secret, or they would
 not have said so. For as boundless as their Faith
 was, they could not have been so presumptuous as
 to have hoped for a Prince of *Wales*, unless they
 had had some Item of the Matter from some of
 their particular Friends from Court.

Octob. 12.— 'Twas this Day reported, that
 Count *Valfassine*, Envoy Extraordinary from the
 Governour of *Flanders*, had Audience of their
 Majesties, to make the Compliments of Condo-
 lence on the Death of the late Dutchess of *Mo-*
dona.— Good lack, say some, what Compli-
 ments are here among the Catholicks for the
 Death of a silly Woman; was there never such a
 Misfortune happened in this World before now?—
 Yes, yes, without doubt, and should not they
 value

value one another, perhaps they might slip out of the World without being taken Notice of.

It was also said, the same Day their Royal Highnesses Prince George and the Princess Anne of Denmark, returned from Hampton-Court to Whitehall.—— Sure the Queen's Conception will be an Obstacle in the Way in receiving them so cordially as they ought.—— Others said nay, their Resentment to 'em so suddenly would awaken and open the Eyes of the People, and then the World would be apt to think there might be some Design and Treachery carried on to deceive the Nation.

Octob. 14.— His Grace William Duke of Hamilton, and Sir Nicholas Butler, one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, were, as it was reported, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took their Places accordingly.—— This is likely to be a Medly Sort of Privy Council.—— Say some, why?— Because here are *English* Noblemen, *Scotch*, *Irish*, Jesuits, and many other Roman Catholicks, and Well-willers to serve them, that they will never draw all one Way in Advice, Judgment and Opinion.— No, say others, there may be Discord instead of Concord, and then if so, the King will be in a hopeful Pickle, when they will neither lead nor drive.

Octob. 15.— The Marquis De Torey, Envoy Extraordinary from France, had, as was given out, his Audience of Leave this Day of his Majesty and the Queen, and the 17th of the Queen Dowager, and of their Royal Highnesses Prince George and the Princess Anne of Denmark.—— Sure this is his last farewell to England; and how well he may be received by his Master the French Monarch,

Monarch, when he comes to the Kingdom of *France*, is a Query.

'Twas reported that the Count of *Valfassine*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Governour of *Flanders*, had Audience of the Queen Dowager at *Somerset-House*, and was very well received by her.— More Catholick Compliments.— And always will, so long as there's any Catholick Princes living.

Much about this Time 'twas said that my Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* went to dwell at his new House built for him in *Duke-street, Westminster*, and after he had been in it some Time, abundance of People from the Town and Country came to see this new sort of Building, which had been the Occasion of many Reports: The first was about the two Side Buildings added to the House, with a noble great Gate and Stone Steps leading into the Park, Iron-railed, and two Ways coming up into the Garden or Court-yard before the House.— Some said, did ever old *Jefferies*, my Lord's Father, think that his Son should live in so fine a House.— Others, nay, did he ever think that he should be made Lord Chancellor of *England*.— Why not, if a Man deserves Honour, let him have it o'God's Name.— See, say others, how this new additional Building to the House forestalls and takes away the Light of those two Houses which stands on each Side of the Chancellor's House.— Yes, say others, and had it been another Person, he would have been made to pull it down, and if he was out of it, the Landlords would soon have it down, let it cost what it would.— I don't in the least question it, say others.— But pray, why are these Wings added to the Buildings, was not so great an House big enough for his Lordship?— Others said No, for he had never a Room big enough for a Cause-Room

Room, and he has now built one large enough.— It may be too large, say others.— What, is the other Side of the Building for a noble Room to entertain his Visitants?— And what is that long narrow Building added to it?— 'Tis for a Kitchen.— My Conscience, he has put the King no doubt to vast Expence.— Prithee, all that's there added, and the House and all, never cost three thousand Pounds the building of it, and therefore no such great Expence to his Majesty as is imagin'd.— You say one of the great Rooms is a Cause-Room, pray which is that?— The Room on the Right-hand going into the Park.— And why the Right-hand?— Because all the Causes that come before my Lord, will have the Right-hand of Fellowship above all other Causes.— Yes, it may be to the introducing of Popery, Slavery, and Arbitrary Government.— Don't judge so fast, let's see first what he will do.— Do, you need not question his Doings, for 'tis to be fear'd that they will be felt to some Purpose by all.— Hold there, it can be but on one Side, that's the Church, all the rest will go Scot-free.— Say you so, well, then they are bound to see it.

Octob. 17.— This Day 'twas said that the Marquis *De Torcy*, Envoy Extraordinary from *France*, had his Audience of Leave of Queen Dowager, at her Palace at *Somerset-House*, and on the 18th of their Royal Highnesses the Prince George and Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*.— Sure, say some, he's carrying over Queen Dowager's last Resolutions whether she will consent to the Marriage of his Master.— Others, that should the Queen Dowager marry him, or any other Prince, she would lose her *English* Dowry.

Octob. 18.— The Count *Valfassine*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Governour of *Flanders*, had Audience of his Royal Highness Prince *George*, as he had Yesterday of her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*.

There is a great Report that my Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* has sent for one Mr. *England*, a Brewer, who lives in *George-yard* in *King's-street*, *Westminster*, where he keeps his Brew-house, it being very near to my Lord's House, and he has rattled him severely because the Smoke of the Brew-house offends his Lordship, and all the Company that comes to his Lordship's House. Mr. *England* says, his was a Brew-house before his Lordship came thither, nay, before *Duke-street* was built; and if they by Building will do so, how can he help that; his Brew-house is his Property, and 'tis hard for him to be depriv'd of his Right. My Lord said it should be pull'd down, and he would have it remov'd, it should not stand there to discommode him in the King's Business; and he would make him to know, that that should be prefer'd before any thing else, and bid him to pluck it down forthwith out of hand, there was Places enough in *Westminster* to build a Brew-house in. *England* reply'd, so there was, but they don't stand all alike for Custom, and insisted he would defend his Right. At which his Lordship was very angry, and bid him take care what he did, for there had been many a richer Man than he ruined in such an Affair before now, and so they parted in Anger.

Some say that old *England* is a very great Favourite of King *James*, he being a Dissenter, and has been closeted by the King: And, as some give out, he has promised the King to bring over the City of *Westminster* to choose such Members as shall consent to the taking away the Test and Penal

Penal Law, and therefore my Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* will meet with his Match.— Others said, true, such Men as these are not to be dis-oblighd at this time of Day.— And others say, old *England* will be too many for his Lordship there is no doubt of it.— I believe as much, say others.

Octob. 25.— 'Twas reported this Day that his Majesty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Charles Carteret, Esq;*— A bright Person there's no doubt of it.— Why not, say others.

Octob. 27.— 'Twas this Day given out that the Count *De Valfassine*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Governour of *Flanders*, had his Audience of Leave of his Majesty this Day.

Octob. 29.— 'Twas said that his Majesty (accompanied with his Royal Highness Prince George of *Denmark*, the Pope's Nuncio, the *French* Ambassador, and many other foreign Catholics, &c. and attended by the principal Officers of the Court) was pleas'd to dine this Day at *Guild-Hall*, it being the Anniversary of the new Lord Mayor upon his Office.— Some asked who was this new Lord Mayor that the King did him so great an Honour?— Some said it was Sir *John Shorter*, a downright rank Presbyterian.— Others said 'twas convenient that the Papists and Presbyterians should be all together, for they were all of a Piece.— And others said, the Nation is not blind, for they plainly see which Way things are posting as fast as can be.— The more Haste the better Speed, said others.— I, I, so let it be, quick, and away with it.

'Twas said also, that his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *John Barnden* and *William Asburst* 'Squires, two rank Presbyterians, at my Lord Mayor's Feast.— What's become of None but Papists and popishly affected that are prefer'd by King *James*.— Oh, say others, the Tongue of the Jews Trump is pulled out, it can't cry Papists and popishly affected now.— And say others, the By-standers will believe as much, let the Presbyterians forbear the saying so if they please.

'Twas much about this Time reported, that there was a thorough Reconciliation made by the King betwixt my Lord Chancellor and 'Squire *England* the *Westminster* Brewer, and they were as great together as Pot and Can; and that there was old visiting of one another, for there was something on the Anvil that must be hammer'd out for the Interest of the King; nay, and they say, for the Interest of the antient City of *Westminster*; but what, it is kept a Secret yet; and they say, that *England* the Brewer has undertook to assemble all the best and richest Men, the Heads of the City of *Westminster*, to meet my Lord Chancellor in the great Room at the *Bell Tavern* in *King-street*, *Westminster*, on *Monday* next come se'ennight, where the great Secret is then to be discover'd to them all, and it's not doubted, but they will all embrace the said Offer, it being for the Benefit and Advantage of all the People of *Westminster*.— This sure is some mighty noble Thing, that they are so sure it will be accepted by them.— 'Tis a very great Question, for old *England* mayn't have all the rich Men at his Command, for they are more inclining to the Church than to the Dissenters, and always out-vote 'em in every Thing.— Therefore it may be doubted very much.

Much

Much about this Time 'twas said, That there had been a Conference held between some of the *Romish* Priests, and some Divines of the Church of *England*, before the King, my Lord *Sunderland*, and several others, in which it was said, the Papists were baffled in their Arguments before the King.— Others, that the King was pleased to say, their Religion was the only Catholick in the World, but they wanted Priests to manage their Arguments so well as the Divines of the Church of *England*.— Others said, then since the King's Priests were worsted in the Dispute, that it was hop'd his Majesty would be pleased to declare himself a Member of the Church of *England*.— And others said, to confirm the King in his own Opinion, my Lord *Sunderland* was brought over to be a *Roman Catholick*.— Others said, when his Highness the Prince of *Orange* had heard this News of my Lord *Sunderland*, he was pleased to say, 'tis no matter what Religion he was of, so he was not turn'd out of his Places under his Majesty King *James*.

'Twas farther said, That my Lord *Sunderland* was dressed up all in white Sattin, and went with a Veil cover'd over him with a lighted white Wax Candle to the Gate of the King's Chapel Royal, and finding of it shut, he knock'd several times; at last fell to his Prayers, and then knock'd again several times; at last a Priest, appointed for that Purpose and Ceremony, asked, *Who was there?* His Lordship answer'd, *A poor Heretick that is now converted to the Holy Roman Catholick Faith, and therefore humbly begs to be admitted into the Communion of the said Holy Church;* that when he had repeated those Words three or four times, the Priest whipt him, and after received him into the Bosom of their Church, where there was a Service in the said Church, perform'd by the
Right

Right Reverend Father *Peters*, for that so solemn Occasion.— Some said, sure his Lordship turn'd Papist to serve a Turn.— Others ask'd, why?— Answer was made, that if what was spoke by the Prince of *Orange*, was said by the Prince, it look'd likely enough.— And others said, that was a lying Story rais'd on his Highness on purpose to blacken him by the Faction.

'Twas now confidently given out, That my Lord Chancellor *Jefferies*, to ingratiate himself with the great ones of the City of *Westminster*, hearing that there was likely to be a great Suit of Law betwixt Sir *John Cutler* of *Westminster*, Knt. and one *Hugh Squire*, Esq; of the same Parish, touching a Seat in a Gallery of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*, which Gallery cost Sir *John Cutler* 500 l. the building, which he gave for the Benefit of the Poor of the said Parish, and took near a Seat thereof for him and his Family, but paid for a Pew besides in the said Church, in which they sat in: Now it so happen'd, that the foresaid *Hugh Squire*, Esq; had also given a new Pulpit to the said Church, and in lieu thereof, took one of the Fore-seats of Sir *John Cutler's* Gallery for him and his Family to sit in: Sir *John* said it should not be so: The Doctor of the Parish, and several others took *Squire's* Part, and a Suit of Law was going to be commenced thereon. My Lord Chancellor hearing of it, sent for them all, and appointed a Day for hearing this Matter before him; and the Day being come, and all the Parties and their Friends appearing there, my Lord was pleas'd to open himself to this Effect: Gentlemen, I hear there is a Difference betwixt Sir *John Cutler*, and *Hugh Squire*, Esq; and that they are going to an expensive Suit of Law to determine the same, and I being an Inhabitant among you, Gentleman-like I have sent for ye altogether, to determine

mine this Matter, without putting you to the Expence of a Law Suit: Pray let me hear how the Case stands between you, and I will make a friendly and amicable Agreement betwixt ye.— Sir *John Cutler* declar'd the whole Matter of Fact as has been before related, and so finish'd his Discourse. And the Doctor of the Parish being pretty forward, declared what *Hugh Squire, Esq;* had given, and my Lord Chancellor took him up short, and reply'd, why all the World knows it, for he has set his Name in Gold round about his Pulpit before his Death, but so has not Sir *John* about his Gallery; and as Sir *John* has bought another Seat, and paid for it for him and his Family, I think it is but reasonable, if *Hugh Squire, Esq;* will have that Fore-seat in Sir *John's* Gallery, that he also pay for his Seat as Sir *John* has done for his. And after my Lord Chancellor treated them all very handsomly, and made a thorough Reconciliation between them without going to Law. This was so well taken by the Gentry of the City of *Westminster*, that it was given out, a vast Number are resolved to meet my Lord Chancellor at the *Bell Tavern* in the great Room in *King's-street, Westminster*.

Some of the witty Satyrists have writ a satyrical Lampoon on the Conversion of my Lord *Sunderland*, as follows.

This Peer has sat long at the Helm,
And bravely steer'd the giddy Realm,
With Taylor's Motion, Mien, and Grace;
But a right Statesman in Grimace;
The Sneer, the Cringe, and then by turns,
The dully Grave, the Frown and Scorns,
Promises all, but nought performs.
But howe'er great he's in Promotion,
He's very humble in Devotion;

With

With Taper Light, and Feet all bare,
 He to the Temple did repair,
 And knocking softly at the Portal,
 Cry'd pity (Fathers) a poor Mortal,
 And for a Sinner make some Room,
 A Prodigal returned Home.
 Some say, that in that very Hour,
 Convert *Moll Megs* arriv'd at Door,
 So both with penitent Grimace,
 Statesman and Bawd, with humble Pace
 Enter'd, and were receiv'd to Grace.

Here the Church of *Rome's* great Charity at once is shewn, to admit a penitent Bawd, and an humble repenting Courtier, both together, to be received to Grace.— Say others, this sure is a very great Affront put on the Nobleman to couple him with a rank Bawd, and both at the same Time to become Converts, and admitted together.— And others said, the Priest might have had a greater Respect for the Nobleman.— Oh, but say others, it was done on purpose to affront *King James*, for if his Minister is affronted, it is affronting of the King.— I, say others, and for all this the King could not see it.— But I admire the Patience of the Nobleman, so meekly to go through all without any Resentment.— Oh, he was become a true Catholick, and therefore he meekly bore all things put upon him for his Soul's good.— Don't you flatter yourselves, Gentlemen, the Nobleman had a better temporal Interest to serve than his spiritual one, for he got more by it than ever he thought he should get by his spiritual one, for you must know, he was thought to be placed in that Station, only to out-wit the King in his intended Reform.

This Day my Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* was met by many Gentlemen of Quality, where, after
 a plen-

a plentiful Entertainment, my Lord began to harangue the Gentlemen to this Purpose; I suppose, Gentlemen, you are not unacquainted with his Majesty's Design, for the Ease of all his Subjects, to repeal the Test and Penal Laws: His Majesty has publickly declar'd that he will protect and maintain all his Arch-bishops, Bishops, and Clergy, and all other his Subjects of the Church of *England*, in the free Exercise of their Religion, as by Law Established, and in the quiet and full Enjoyment of all their Possessions, without any Molestation or Disturbance whatsoever; and after so gracious a Promise of this, certainly none will, I presume, be so bold as to question his Majesty's Gracious Intention in this his Royal Promise to the Gentlemen and Clergy of the Church of *England*; all that his Majesty aims at is, that all his Dissenting Subjects may receive and enjoy the full Benefit and Advantage of his Gracious Indulgence, and that they may be hereafter acquitted and discharged from all Pains, Penalties, and Disabilities by reason of their Non-conformity, and that every Person and Persons may be equally employ'd in any Office or Place of Trust, Civil or Military, under his Government; and that his Majesty may have the Service of all his Subjects in general, without giving Disturbance to any one.—Now, Gentlemen, 'tis his Majesty's Pleasure, that this his ancient City of *Westminster* will be aiding and assisting him in a parliamentary Way, to repeal the said Test and Penal Laws, which at present is the only Let of his so glorious Intentions, and does offer to make this City as honourable and as great as his City of *London*; that he will grant you a new Charter, in which he will grant you Power to choose a Mayor, 24 Aldermen, and a Common-Council suitable: And this I have in Commission to tell you, that it is his Majesty's

Pleasure to nominate your first Mayor, which shall be his very loving and dutiful Subject *George England*, Esq; which he designs shall be Knighted, after he shall be accepted by this his ancient City of *Westminster*, and he leaves your Aldermen and Common-Council to be elected at your Choice. Thus his Lordship having so freely declared his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, there was a great Hum among the Assembly, and a great Cry long live King *James* the Great: There was huzzaing and drinking the King's Health, the Queen's, and the Health to the Hans en Kelder, wishing that their Majesties might have a Prince of *Wales* to enjoy the Crowns of his Kingdoms, and they might long live to see so great a Blessing shower'd down on their Majesties, to the great Content and Satisfaction of all their loyal Subjects in his Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and that there might never want a Male Heir to sit on the Throne of his Ancestors, was the hearty Wishes of most or all there present, to the King's Satisfaction.— After this, some were of Opinion that this mighty Matter would not take Place with 'em for all their seeming Consent and Satisfaction.— For some will have the Prudence to think twice of it, before they once act.— Others said, they were disgusted at the King's topping on them old *England*, a rank Presbyterian.— And others said, had his Majesty been pleased to have left all the Matter to have been transacted by them only, some good might have been done.— Others say, nay, they were so much in the Church Interest, being a vast Majority of them Churchmen, that it was impossible to believe they would do any thing to the Prejudice of their own Church and Laws.— Others, whoever advised the King to top a Mayor on them, it was the only Way

to make all the Matter then offered abortive; and thus the Debates pass'd *Pro* and *Con* to no purpose.

November — Much about this Time 'twas reported, that Father *Peters*, the crafty Jesuit, having got into the King's Privy Council, carry'd main Strokes at Court.— Some say they were mighty unhappy for the King, for his violent Proceedings began to break the Measures that were taken.

It seems Doctor *Sharp*, Dean of *Norwich*, preach'd a Sermon at *St. Giles in the Fields* against Popery, and the King sent to the Bishop of *London* to suspend him for preaching the said Sermon, without hearing the said Dean what he had to say in his Defence, and upon his Non-performance, he was cited before the King and Council, and 2 or 3 Days spent in hearing what the Bishop of *London* had to say in his Defence, he was at last suspended himself, to the very great Surprise of the City of *London*.— Zealously done, say some.— Others, that Popery begins to shew herself in all her noble Colours.— And others, 'tis their Time, they must do something to be talked of.

Some gave out upon this Hearing and Suspension of the Bishop of *London*, that Father *Peters* was heard to say, that *Rahshekah*-like, he would make the Clergy of the Church of *England* be glad to eat their own Dung before he had done with them.— Say others, why don't they crack his Crown, bombast his addle Pate, and well thrash his Corps.— Is this Language fit to be used to a Prelate of the Church of *England*, bid him take care he be not glad to eat his own Words, lest he be swaddled into better Manners, for all he's the King's Priest.

Father *Peters* is much now the publick Talk of the Town, they say he is appointed one of the

Overseers of the building of *St. Paul's*.— And 'tis said he has given Orders for enlarging the Foundation, and the Works are carry'd on with more than ordinary pressing.— Some say, no doubt but he hopes it shall be call'd Cousin to *St. Peter's Church at Rome*.— I, I, 'twill be very kind to bring our *St. Paul's Church* to be kin to so rich a Relation.— Yes, yes, and 'tis to be hop'd they'll send over some of *St. Peter's Pence* to enable our *Roman Catholicks* to push forward the establishing the *Popish Religion* here.— And others, we can make Use of their Money tho' we don't of their Religion.

There goes a Story about the Town, that *Dr. Busbey* walking one Day in *St. James's Park*, met with *Father Peters*, who saluted *Busbey* Cap in Hand, which occasion'd this following Dialogue.

P. Reverend Doctor, your humble Servant, how have you done this long Time?— *B.* Very well, I thank you; but Sir, I don't know you, and especially in this Dress.— *P.* Not know me, Doctor, why, I was one of your Scholars.—

B. That may be, pray what is your Name?—

P. My Name is *Peters*.— *B.* *Peters!* What, not that *Peters* who has made all this Noise in the World.— *P.* The very same, Sir.— *B.* You

surprise me very much: You was of another Faith, Sir, when you was under my Tuition; how came you to change it, Sir?— *P.* Because the Lord had need of me.— *B.* Need of you, Sir, why I have read the Scriptures as often as any one Man, and I never read that the Lord had any need of any Thing but once, and that was of an *Ass*.— Here *Busbey* took *Peters* knapping at his own Weapons. I hope, say others, he won't pretend to handle 'em again with *Busbey*.— Say others, No, no, I believe he has enough, if not too much of it already.

There

There goes a Report about Town, That Father *Ellis*, Father *Leyburn*, and other Popish Bishops, have taken into their Hand the Power of Licensing Books, and that no Books are to be printed, unless permitted by their Authority; they License all manner of Papers that are wrote against, or that do reflect upon the Church and Clergy of *England*; nay, farther, that they encourage every little Scoundrel that brings or promotes them; 'tis also said, that they allow Pensions to mercenary Scriblers for that Purpose.— Some say, one may easily guess which Way Things are a going.— Others say, they lock up the Press as much as in them lies, to prevent the coming out of any Vindications against their Calumnies.— Others say, 'tis impossible to hinder 'em; however, many have stolen out into the World, and especially that notable Piece, called, *A Letter to a Dissenter*, shewing their imminent Danger, which Piece was fell upon with great Fury by twenty odd Answers, and divers insignificant ones, which rather encreas'd than hinder'd the People's good Opinion of the unknown Author.— Some say, the Papists and Dissenters would give all they are worth to find out the Author.— Others say, 'tis a Nobleman that has writ it by the Smartness of the Stile.— And others, that 'twas wrote by Sir *Roger l'Estrange*; and to cover it the more from the Knowledge of the Government, he has pretended to write an Answer to it.— And others believe it to be wrote by my Lord *Hallifax*, for he has as much as confessed the same to some of his Friends.— Others say, they can't tell whom to fix it on; but they say it is very seasonable, and well wrote to the Purpose.

Nov. 4.— A Letter was writ by *Mynbeer Fagel* Pensioner of *Holland*, to Mr. *James Stewart*, Advocate;

vocate; giving an Account of the Prince and Princess of Orange's Thoughts concerning the Repeal of the Test and Penal Laws.—

The L E T T E R.

S I R,

“ I Am extream sorry, that my ill Health hath
 “ so long hindered me from answering those
 “ Letters, in which you so earnestly desire to
 “ know of me, what their Highnesses Thoughts
 “ are concerning the Repeal of the *Penal Laws*,
 “ and more particularly of that concerning the
 “ *Test*: I beg you to assure yourself, that I will
 “ deal very plainly with you in this Matter, and
 “ without Reserve, since you say that your *Let-*
 “ *ters* were writ by the *King's Knowledge* and
 “ Allowance.

“ I must then *first* of all assure you very posi-
 “ tively, that their *Highnesses* have often declar'd,
 “ as they did it more particularly to the Marquis
 “ of *Albeville*, his Majesty's *Envoy Extraordinary*
 “ to the *States*, that it is their Opinion, *That no*
 “ *Christian ought to be persecuted for his Conscience,*
 “ *or be ill used because he differs from the Publick*
 “ *and Establisht Religion*: And therefore they
 “ can consent, that the *Papists* in *England, Scot-*
 “ *land, and Ireland*, be suffered to continue in
 “ their *Religion*, with as much Liberty as is al-
 “ lowed them by the *States of Holland* in these
 “ *Provinces*; in which it cannot be deny'd, but
 “ that they enjoy a full Liberty of Conscience.—

Some say, well, then the Church of *England* is in Danger, for if the Prince and Princess are for allowing the *Papists* in *England, Scotland, and Ireland* a Liberty of Conscience, what need there be more said about it: Then they agree with King

James

James that it is very convenient and necessary to repeal the Test and Penal Laws.— Hold, hold, say others, you run too fast, let's hear what the Letter says farther for itself.— “ And if his Majesty shall think fit further to desire their Concurrence in repealing of the *Penal Laws*, they are ready to give it; *Provided always, that those Laws remain still in their full Vigour, by which the Roman Catholics are shut out of both Houses of Parliament, and out of all publick Employments, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military*; as likewise all those other *Laws*, which confirm the *Protestant Religion*, and which secures it against all the Attempts of the *Roman Catholics*.— But their *Hightnesses* cannot agree to the Repeal of the *Test*, or of those other *Penal Laws* last mentioned, that tend to the Security of the *Protestant Religion*, since the *Roman Catholics* receive no other Prejudice from these, than the being excluded from Parliaments, or from Publick Employments.”— I, I, this is according to our Wish, this is keeping the Saddle on the right Horse.— Yes, yes, if this is their Opinion and Judgment, then the Church of *England* cannot be destroy'd, unless she pleases herself to repeal them, to oblige the *Roman Catholics* and Dissenters.— No, no, never fear them, they'll take Care of all those hungry Cormorants that joined together in Forty to destroy the Church, and now are once more united to do the same Thing.

Nov. 5.— 'Twas reported, That the *Hollanders* much about this Time having a great Esteem for the *English* Government, were pleased to send us over as a Token of their Love and Affection, the Picture of a Waggon drawn with twelve Horses, which seem'd, notwithstanding, to be set
in

in a Place where the Dirt did not exceed the Rim of the Wheels. The Waggoner was drawn whipping his Horses to get the Waggon along, and the King of *England* shouldering one of the hinder Wheels, endeavouring to thrust it forward, but to no purpose.— 'Twas said the Waggon was only loaded with the Test and Penal Laws.— Some said this was like the *Dutch* to a Tittle, for they were always good at Picturing.— Others said, Yes, yes, we remember their noble Designs in the *Dutch* War, their Pictures stand recorded in Dr. *Collins's* Survey. They will never leave till they are well threshed into better Manners.

William Penn holding forth one Day before those Lambs of the Lord the *Quakers*, took an Occasion to tell them, how severely they had been persecuted by the *Penal Laws*, even to the Loss of Goods, Coats, and Cloaks also: But now they were happy in *Liberty of Conscience*, by Royal Favour; and therefore, that they could do no less than, at the King's Request, take off the *Test* and *Penal Laws*, which, he told them, would not only oblige the King, but redound to their everlasting Liberty.— And was not this well spoken, say some. Yes, yes, excellently well spoken, say others.— But pray mind the Conclusion, say others.— No sooner had *William Penn* done his Speech, but up starts another in the Congregation, and said, what *William Penn* hath declared is very true, that they had been persecuted to the Loss of *Coats* and *Cloaks*, but let me tell you, said he, take but away the *Penal Laws* and *Test*, and we shall lose our very *Skins* also.— Well, reply'd my little Friend, thou hast cramp'd *Will. Penn* to some Purpose.— Yes, yes, say another, he'll never be able to reply to any Purpose.— And others said, they were of that Opinion too.

Some-

Somebody very full of Invention made another Picture, as was said, and that was of a Coach and six Horses; Father *Peters* it seems was placed for the Coachman, and *William Penn* the Quaker the Postillion, the Coach was fill'd full of Devils, and *Belzebub* the great Devil riding in the Back of the Coach, bidding the Coachman drive on; down apace with the *Test* and *Penal Laws*. Behind the Coach was drawn a Bishop of the Church of *England*, fixing his Hands and his Feet in one of the hinder Wheels, so that the Coach could not move or stir either backwards or forwards: Behind the Bishop was King *James*, whipping the Bishop with a Scourge till the Blood came, but for all that he would not let go his Hold.— Some said, 'twas an Emblem that Bishops in those Days could suffer Persecution for the sake of Religion.— Others said, it also shew'd what a persecuting Spirit King *James* was of for the sake of Religion.— And others said, it signified that King *James* never design'd to keep his Promise made to the Church of *England*.

Nov. 6.— Much about this Time 'twas given out, That his Majesty had been pleased to appoint an Ecclesiastical Court, and Commissioners thereof under the Broad Seal, for examining all Ecclesiastical Causes, and for visiting all Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches and Colleges, &c. and are to examine all Transactions that shall fall out during the Time of the Commission, whether in *England*, &c.— Say some, this will help forward Popery to take Possession of all the Churches and Colleges in process of Time.— Others said, 'twas a Mistake, it would help forward to send Popery and its Priests out of the Kingdom in a short Time.— And others said, they can't make too much Haste, for 'tis Time they were posting

to *Rome* with all Speed.— But others, more vers'd in the Laws of the Land, said, such a Commission, and impowering of the Persons nam'd therein, were illegal, for they could not take Cognizance, and give Arbitrary Directions contrary to the Laws of the Land.— Others, those that were of the Commissioners, one of them was a profess'd Papist, and others were Abettors of Popery and Popish Superstition.— And others said, to what a deplorable Condition was the Church of *England* reduc'd, that a Commissioner for the Church of *England's* Affairs should publicly abjure the Protestant Religion, by which means he was not only very unfit, but also incapable of holding any Publick Employment.— And others said, that this Arbitrary Court was so unlawful, that *Jefferies* himself had no Pretence of Law to support it; but when demanded by what Authority of Law they held such a Court, 'twas answer'd, 'twas by the King's Prerogative only.— And was not that Authority enough, say some.— Not enough, say others, for the good of the King and Kingdom in general.

Nov. 20.— 'Twas reported that King *James* sent his Recommendatory Letter to *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, to choose a downright Roman Catholick to be their President. The Fellows read the King's Letter, and upon searching their Statutes, they found they could not elect a Stranger, but one of their own Foundation, and they elected one of their Fellows to be their President, according to the Oaths they had taken so to do, which made the King so angry, that he turn'd out their President, and cited them to appear before his Ecclesiastical Commissioners.— Here will be whipping Doings, say some, on their Appearance.— I, I, say the Whigs, 'tis to be hoped that

that they will take Warning, and that this Community, and all others of that University, will take care for the future how they advance the Prerogative of the Crown so high another Time.—

Yes, yes, say others, and how they nourish those two pestilent Doctrines of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance, and the Divine Right of the Crown and Succession; but these Doctrines do expose them to a greater Danger than what was expected.— 'Tis strange that any shall have the Impudence to call those two Doctrines, which our blessed Lord and Saviour commanded us to observe and practise, pestilential Doctrines.— But the Devil and his Imps will say any Thing.

'Twas given out, that Father *Peters*, by his Letters to Father *Le Chaise*, Confessor to the French King, said, that he had gain'd a very great Point, in persuading the King to place some of their Fathers in *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, who would be able to tutor the young Scholars in the *Roman Catholick Religion*.— Some say, 'twas true, Father *Peters* was his chief Counsellor who advis'd the King in this Affair.— And others say, now will be the Tryal of Skill who are the King's best Counsellors in this Affair.— But take a parting Blow with this noble Counsellor.

Peters grew Fat, and with *Mandamus's* Canker'd the worthy Universities;

Those Seats of Learning Block-heads might command,

Yet the King's Promise to the Church doth stand,

'Tis not the King's, 'tis *Peters's* Countermmand;
And—

But one Thing by the way we must not forget,
and that is, upon the Advancement of *Obadiab*

Walker, a Papist, in the University of *Oxford*, 'twas reported that there was a Natural Fool liv'd there, who could hardly remember any Person or manner of Thing, yet with a great deal of Pains and Trouble some arch Wag had instructed so long this foolish Fellow, that he had got by heart this satyrical Distich against *Obadiab Walker*.

THE DISTICH.

Old *Obadiab*
Sings *Ave Maria*,
But so will not I-a.

Some said this arch Person must needs have been at a great deal of Pains, besides Charges, to bring this Natural to get these Lines by heart.— Others said, there's no doubt of it; but what could *Obadiab* do?— Others said, he could only complain to the King.— And others said, 'twas the best way to let it fall without taking Notice of it.

Nov. 20.— And another Report was, that the King, in Favour to one *Francis*, a *Benedictine* Monk, sent him to *Cambridge* to corrupt the Youth there: He was planted in *Sidney College*, where the King had placed one *Basset* a Papist in that House as a Master; he had an Appartment, wherein he performed the Office of a Priest, according to the Church of *Rome*; but being a Fellow that had taken no Degrees of any University, either at Home or Abroad, the King sent his Letter to the Vice-Chancellor, to admit the said *Francis* to be a Master of Arts without taking the Oaths, which the Vice-Chancellor refus'd.— The King no doubt was angry.— And the Whigs observ'd,
and

and said, that *Francis* was a very great Rogue, and fit for any Villany.— And others said, surely one Rogue was well acquainted with another, that they could be able to give so just and true a Character of *Francis*.— However, this Vice-Chancellor was also cited to appear some Time in *December* before this high Commission Court.

Nov. 25.— 'Twas said that King *James* did consent, and was at the publick Consecration of four *Roman* Catholick Bishops, consecrated by an *Italian* Arch-Bishop Count *Dada* the Pope's Nuncio, in his own Royal Chapel, he himself being present, when the Pope's Bull was read, and the Consecration solemnised by Virtue of the said Bull. Some said this is totally against his own Supremacy over this Realm, and all other his Dominions and Countries, as well in all Spiritual Things or Causes, as Temporal.— Others said, that thereby he own'd foreign Jurisdictions, Powers, Superiorities and Authorities.— And others said, that by this Act the King renounced all such Powers, Superiorities and Authorities that were united and annex'd to the Imperial Crown of this Realm.— Others said, that he had done as much as ever King *John* did, except giving away his Crown, and if King *John's* Parliament could challenge that, the King could not dispose of the Crown without their Consent.

The four Popish Bishops were permitted by the King to hold their Visitations, and they sent their printed Circular Pastoral Letters through the Kingdom.— Some say, the *English* Clergy no doubt did not obey them, so that there will be Room enough for more Complaints.— There's no doubt but there will be old fighting before the new Court of Ecclesiastical Commissioners.— And others said, this Court will engross all the Law Business from

from the rest of the Courts, and no doubt but it will create 'em Enemies enough.

'Twas also said, that Doctor *Massey*, an old Papist, was constituted Dean of *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, and permitted to set up a Popish Chapel in the College.—— And at the same Time giving Doctor *Obadiab Walker* his Royal Licence and Dispensation to do the same; as also another Licence to him for 21 Years, to print and sell the Popish Books in the said Licence mention'd, to the Number of 40, without incurring any Penalty, &c. so as the Number of one Book printed in one Year exceeded not 20000.—— Certainly, said some, here was a vast Sum of Money in Expectation to be gotten.—— Others said, no less than 700000 *l.* in 21 Years time, if each Book had been sold only at one Penny a-piece.—— And others said, it would have been a vast Sum at six Pence per Book.—— No less than 2400000 *l.* in that Time. A fine Sum for one Popish Doctor alone to get.

Nov. 25.—— 'Twas reported, that the Duke of *Albemarle* arriv'd safely at his Government at *Barbadoes*, and was heartily receiv'd by the greatest and richest of the Inhabitants, and was treated very splendidly for several Weeks together, and many fine Presents were made him.—— 'Twas well he was so well receiv'd there, the King sent him out of *England* to get rid of him and many other Protestant Noblemen.—— This is what the Faction is pleas'd to give out, it must needs come from them, for they are always doing Mischief underhand.

'Twas farther given out, that several Protestant Lords were sent to foreign Courts, on Embassies, and other Affairs beyond Sea, on purpose to get rid of 'em.—— This no question was as true as the rest, it came from the same Quarter, and if

if so, who knows better than they that are in King *James's* Secrets.—*Jack Presbyter* for that.

The same Faction gave out also, that Sir *Robert Holmes* was order'd away with a Squadron of Ships to suppress the Pirates in the *West Indies*, with a Power to destroy all such as would not submit or come in.—Sure, say some, his Power was then very extensive.—Yes, to be kill'd by the Pirates, or he to knock them o'th' Head.—This, I presume, was not the *Holmes* that was Knighted for the eminent Service he did the Kingdom on the *Dutch* in King *Charles* the Second's Time.—Yes, 'was he that burnt down to the Ground upwards of a thousand Houses in the Town of *Bandaris* upon the Island of *Schelling*, and destroy'd and burnt above one hundred and fifty Sail of *Dutch* Ships in the *Fly*, most of them richly laden.—Nay, then 'tis no Matter if he is destroy'd, for he never was a Friend to the Protestant Cause.—No, not your true Protestant Cause that has always appear'd in so many Plots against King *Charles's* Government, on purpose to Trump up the good old Cause, and to settle a Common-Wealth in *England* as heretofore.

Decemb. 6.—'Twas reported, that an extraordinary Inundation happen'd at *Dublin* in *Ireland*, *Rings-end*, *Cork*, and other Places, occasion'd by violent Rains, the Water not only breaking down the Bridges, but rising even to the first and second Stories, so that Boats for some Days were row'd in the Streets.—A great deal of Goods and Cattle were destroy'd, and some Persons perish'd in the Rapidity of the Torrent.—Some say, this is a Fore-runner of a great many Miseries that will befall this Kingdom of *Ireland*.—Others say, the Faction are always good at predicting of Judgments and Omens that will fall out.—Others say,

say, how often have they predicted the same Misfortunes of the King and his Kingdoms, yet nothing God be thank'd has fallen on him hitherto.— I, I, but for all this, say the Whigs, you do not know what may yet happen.— No, say others, but it may be they do, or else they would never be so often trumping up of such Evils as are to come as they talk of.

Decemb. 10.— 'Twas given out, that on this Day the High Court of Commissioners that had been appointed by his Majesty, under his Broad Seal for Ecclesiastical Causes, and for visiting all Collegiate Churches and Colleges, &c. met, and they were resolved to go upon the Matter of St. Mary Magdalen's College in Oxford, and having cited Dr. Hough, Dr. Charles Aldworth, Dr. Henry Fairfax, Dr. Alexander Pudsey, Dr. John Smith, Dr. Thomas Baily, Dr. Thomas Stafford, Mr. Robert Almont, Mr. Mainwaring Hammond, Mr. John Rogers, Mr. Richard Strickland, Mr. Henry Dobson, Mr. James Baily, Mr. John Davis, Mr. Francis Bagshaw, Mr. James Fayzer, Mr. Joseph Harwar, Mr. Thomas Bateman, Mr. George Hunt, Mr. William Cradock, Mr. John Gillam, Mr. George Fullham, Mr. Charles Peneston, Mr. Robert Hyde, Mr. Edward Yerbury, Mr. Henry Holding, and Mr. Stephen Wilks, they all appearing, and answering to their Names.— 'Twas given out, that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners never examin'd the recorded Persons touching their Transactions at Oxford, but without hearing of them what they had to say in their Defence, pronounc'd Judgment against them as follows,— That Whereas the President and Fellows of Magdalen College in Oxford, being disobedient to the King's Royal Commands, are Guilty of Rebellion; yet his Most Gracious Majesty, out of his great Good-

Goodness and Lenity to the Church of *England*, does voluntarily pardon the said Rebellion; but for the Contempt of his Commands, and refusing to oblige his Majesty in electing such a President as was desired, We declare, decree, and pronounce, That Dr. *Hough*, &c. shall, for their High Crimes and Misdemeanors, be for ever expell'd the said College, and also be incapable of receiving, or being admitted into any Ecclesiastical Dignity, Benefice or Promotion; and such of them that were not in Holy Orders, were adjudg'd incapable of receiving, or being admitted into the same, and that all Arch-Bishops, Bishops, and other Ecclesiastical Officers, were required to yield Obedience to this Sentence and Decree. — Some say, this is a very hard Case, to be turn'd out without being heard. — Others say, see what the Church of *England* must come to if the King's Commands, contrary to Law, are not obey'd. — Yes, yes, you may remember that Father *Peters* said he would do their Business. — I think he's doing it to some Purpose. — Let him go on, 'twill come upon them suddenly.

Decemb. 11. — 'Twas said this Day, that the President, and the Fellows of *St. Mary Magdalen's* College in *Oxford*, were advised to Petition King *James*, and to set forth their ill Treatment of being expell'd the College, without being heard what they had to say in their Defence, and accordingly they went with the same, and waited on the King, and prostrated themselves at his Feet. 'Twas said, that the King would not let the Petition be read, crying out, get you gone about your Business, and refusing to hear them speak for themselves. — Some said, this was so transcendent an Act of Injustice and Cruelty from the King,

PART IV. G who

who had so solemnly engaged to shew all Clemency and Tenderness to his People.— Others said, the King of himself was always reckon'd a merciful Prince.— And say others, his damn'd Counsellors had put him upon it with some other Designs they had in View, and not for the King's Interest 'tis to be fear'd.

Decemb. 12.— 'Twas reported, That the Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge* appear'd before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and without ever hearing what the Vice-Chancellor had to say for himself, my Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* pronounc'd Sentence against him, viz. That the Vice-Chancellor being guilty of great Disobedience to the King's Commands, and other Crimes and Contempts, shall be deprived of the Office of Vice-Chancellor, and suspended of his Headship of *Magdalen College*, in the said University of *Cambridge*.— Then the Vice-Chancellor underwent the same Fate as the President and Fellows of *Oxford*.— True, they have so.— Say others, this is never for the King's Service, depend on't.— I believe as much.

Decemb. 14.— 'Twas reported, that all those worthy Gentlemen, tho' turn'd out to make Way for the Creatures of the Popish Bishops, were kindly receiv'd, had many rich Presents made them, and not a little applauded for their Resolution wherever they came, rather to relinquish than give a Precedent of Innovation upon that Foundation.

Much about this Time it was given out for a certain Truth that the Queen was with Child.— Some reported that the great Present made at the Shrine of the Lady of *Loretto* had done the Feat. This made the Papists greatly rejoice, and they

did not stick to say that it would be a Son, a Prince of *Wales*, no doubt of it.— Many Priests spread it loudly in their Sermons, attributing it as a Miracle wrought by the *Virgin Mary*, as a Return of the Offering.

Upon which the King set forth a Proclamation, appointing a Publick Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout the Kingdom, that is, in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, to be observed and kept the 15th Day of *January* next, and ten Miles thereabouts, and on the 29th throughout the Kingdom.— And Prayers were form'd and publish'd to that End, to be read in the Churches upon the Days mentioned.

'Twas also said that the Privy Council of *Scotland* made an Act likewise for a Publick and Solemn Thanksgiving through that Kingdom to the same End, bearing Date the 17th of *January* 1687.— Here's Loyalty in Grain.— True Blew-Bonnet Loyalty.— But how long will it last?— That's a Question.

The Prayers for the Thanksgiving were hardly set forth, before some noble Sir took upon him to Lampoon 'em, as well as the King and Queen,

The LAMPOON.

I.

Two *Toms* and *Nat*
Together sat,
To Rig out a Thanksgiving,
Or a dainty fine Prayer,
For a Son and Heir,
That's neither dead nor living.

G 2

II

II.

Old Mother *Eaft*,
 As 'tis exprest
 All in her laſt *Epistle*,
 Devoted the Baby
 Unto our Lady
 With Coral, Bells and Whistle.

III.

As ſoon as e'er
 The Queen of Prayer
 Had receiv'd the Diamond Bodkin,
 Our Queen had leave
 For to Conceive,
 And was not that an odd Thing.

IV.

Here's a Health in Ale—
 To the Prince of *Wale*,
 And moſt are of Opinion,
 That when he comes out,
 A double Clout
 Will cover his Dominion.

Well, what ſay you to this *Lampoon*?— Really the Faction has done it to Perfection.— How, pray?— Don't you ſee how they *Hoſanah* the King with one Hand, and Crucify him with the other, while they are ſtriking at the whole Royal Family thro' the Sides of his Son, if God ſhould bleſs him with one.— I don't underſtand you. No! don't they ſay, That when he comes out, a double Clout will cover his Dominion.— That, I muſt confeſs, is a very ſmall Compaſs.— Therefore there muſt needs be ſome Plot or other forming and deeply laid, which they are ſure will ſo effectually

effectually take Place, that he will not have so much Room left in his Dominion as may be covered with a double Clout; this I take to be the Sense of the Faction.— I suppose you mean the Dissenters, not the Papists.— True, I do so.— But I'm of another Opinion, that this Lampoon came not from that Quarter, but rather from the Papists.— Why so?— For many Reasons; the *first*, because the Prayers of the Thanksgiving were not composed by them, but by three Bishops of the Church of *England*, and they are disgusted thereat, by reason they so spightfully say, Two *Toms* and *Nat*, as if they were not worthy of some Reverence, Respect, and Title.— True, 'tis not like a Gentleman, and therefore 'tis so much like the Dissenters vulgar Way of expressing themselves, that it must needs come from their Quarter.— Pray hear my *second* Reason; it must needs be the Papists, because they always give out, that the Queen would have a Son, and don't the Lampoon say, A dainty fine Prayer, for a Son and Heir, that's neither dead nor Living.— Therefore you infer from thence, it must be the Papists.— Yes, and my *third* Reason is this, don't the Lampoon say, As soon as e'er the Queen of Prayer; now none but the Papists call the *Virgin Mary* the Queen of Prayer; therefore it must come from that Quarter o'Course.— My *fourth* Reason is this, As soon as e'er the Queen of Prayer had receiv'd the Diamond Bodkin, our Queen had leave for to Conceive, and was not that an odd Thing: Now none could know that King *James* said that the Leave given was an odd Thing, but the Council, and they being all Papists, it must needs come from them, unless you will say, that my Lord *Sunderland* and Father *Peters* were Presbyterian Dissenters.— I must confess, what you have offered is something

to the Purpose; but yet it don't amount to a full Proof that the Papists did it.—— Well, then my *last* will be so full a Proof of what I have to offer, that it can never be deny'd, no, even by the most obstinate of them.—— Pray let's have it then out of hand.—— You must know, that the Gentleman that I had this Lampoon from, was one that used the *Golden Horse* in *Theobald's-Row*, a Publick House, a sort of a Livery-stable, or at least a Place where Coaches and Horses used to stand at Livery, and the Gentlewoman of the House let him see these Verses one Evening as he was there a Drinking; and she being ask'd where she had it, reply'd, from one whose Coach and Horses stand here, and before the Gentleman went away he came in and owned the Verses, and said they were his; the Gentleman found him by his Brogue to be an *Irishman*, and a Man of Letters, and after he was withdrawn, the Gentlewoman of the House said she took him for a *Roman* Catholick, and several of his Acquaintance were such; but the Gentleman believed he was a Jesuite or Priest under the Disguise of an Hackney-Coachman, for he drove the Coach, tho' it was said to be his own: The Gentleman had lik'd to come into Trouble about the Verses, and this reaching the Coachman's Ears, he withdrew from the Place, and never was seen more; and now I think this is a full Proof of the Matter of Fact, that can't easily be contradicted; therefore this Man, and those *Roman* Catholicks, could never be in the Interest of *King James*.—— Really, I am of your Opinion, and without doubt he was a Priest or a Jesuite, for many at this Time o'Day are hid under such Disguises.

Here

Here follows another, call'd a Lampoon on the
Queen's Conception; but from what Quarter it
came I will leave you to judge.

I.

Ye Catholick Statesmen, and Churchmen rejoice,
And praise Heaven's Goddess with Heart and with
Voice,

None greater on Earth or in Heaven than she,
Some say She's as good as the best of the three;

Her Miracles bold,

Were famous of old,

But a braver than this was never yet told;

'Tis pity that every Catholick living

Had not heard on't before the last Day of
Thanksgiving.

II.

In *Lombardy* Land, great *Modena's* Dutchess,
Was snatch'd from her Empire by Death's cruel
Clutches,

When to Heaven she came (for thither she went)

Each Angel receiv'd her with Joy and Content,

On her Knees she fell down

Before the bright Throne,

And beg'd that God's Mother wou'd grant her a
Boon,

Give *England* a Son in this critical Point,

To put little *Orange's* Nose out of Joint.

III.

As soon as our Lady had heard the Petition,

To *Gabriel* the Angel she strait gave Commission;

She pluck'd off her Smock from her Shoulders

Divine,

And charg'd him to hasten to *England's* fair Queen;

Go

Go to the Royal Dame,
 To give her the fame,
 And bid her for ever to praise my great Name;
 For I in her Favour shall work such a Wonder,
 Shall keep the most insolent Heretick under.

IV.

Tell *James* (my best Son) his Part of the Matter,
 Will be with this only to cover my Daughter;
 Let him put it upon her with his own Royal
 Hand,
 Then let him go Travel and visit the Land,
 And the Spirit of Love
 Shall descend from above,
 Tho' not as before in the Shape of a Dove;
 Yet down he shall come in some Shape or other,
 Perhaps like Count *Dada*, and make her a Mother.

V.

This Message with Hearts full of Faith was
 receiv'd,
 And the next News we heard the Queen had
 conceiv'd,
 You great ones converted, poor cheated Dissenters,
 Grave Judges, Lords, Bishops, and common
 Consenters;
 You Commissioners all
 Ecclesiastical,
 From *M——ve* the doubtful, to *Chester* the tall;
 Pray Heaven to strengthen her Majesty's Placket,
 For if this Trick fail, then beware of your Jacket.

Troth this Lampoon must needs come from
 that Quarter of the Dissenters, because it has so
 much of the Air of their Modesty, as to tell the
 World, that *Modena's* Dutchess beg'd the Blessed
 Virgin for a Son to her Daughter, in order to put
 little

little *Orange's Nose* out of Joint.— The next was the plucking off her Smock, and sending it to *England* in order to make the Queen conceive, which good Work should astonish the World, and keep all the Hereticks under.— But the greatest Piece of Impudence, is to make the King a Cuckold, and Count *Dada* the Pope's Nuntio the Cuckold-maker, to get the Queen with Child who was to be made a Mother.— I say, these Hints are so much like the Party, that it must needs proceed from their Quarter, as I have observed.— No doubt of it.

'Twas given out much about this Time, that Commissioners were appointed by his Majesty to enquire what Monies or Goods had been received or seized by any Persons Ecclesiastical or Civil from the Dissenters within the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Essex* or *Surrey*, from the 29th of *September* 1677, for Matters relating to Religion, directing them to Places where they should be heard and redress'd.— Some say, this is to sooth with the Dissenters intirely to bring them over to the King, to help him to take off the Test and Penal Laws.— Others said, this Way of Proceeding will make a great Noise thro' the Kingdom for a while.— And others, in the End it will dwindle into nothing, or fall o'course of itself.

Jan. 20.— 'Twas reported, That the Marquis *Bedmar*, Envoy from the King of *Spain*, had Audience of the King.— Likewise a Proclamation against the Pirates in *America*.— Why not a Proclamation against the Popish Pirates in *England*, that rap away whole Colleges at a Time.— Yes, say others, and Rewards and Encouragements from the Crown for taking of them dead or alive.— I, I, say others, let the

Reward be proportion'd to the Greatness of the Piracy committed.

Jan. 22.— The Duke of Berwick, King James's Natural Son, they say, is made Governour of Portsmouth.— What, does the King fear any Thing from beyond Sea that he's made Governour.— No, no, but 'tis fit that all the King's Castles and strong Holds be put into such safe Hands as the King can confide in.— That's true.

Much about this Time came forth the *Weekly Test Paper*, for the Service of King James's Government; this Paper is wrote by one of the King's greatest Enemies, but how at this Time reconciled to his Majesty is much doubted.— They say it is the true Protestant Henry Carr, who heretofore wrote the *Weekly Packet*, or *Advice from Rome*, or the *History of Popery*.— They say, he espouses the King's Interest mightily, and makes the Church of England Men the greatest of Rebels and Traytors to his Government.— 'Tis well, say some, if he continues long Loyal to his Majesty, for those Cattle were always false when they had an Opportunity to serve themselves by the Fall of others.

And soon after follow'd another Paper, call'd, *The Weekly Occurrence*, set out by the same Author, by which all the Proceedings that should happen to be transacted betwixt the Refunding Commissioners, and such as had received Monies, or seized any Thing from the Dissenters; he's to grace the said Matter, and to give a friendly Touch upon them, touching their uncharitable Proceeding, as he is pleas'd to call it.— This is well done to expose 'em.— And very well approved of both by the Papists and the Dissenters.— And to be quit with them both, pray take this following Dialogue, wrote by a true-hearted *Englishman*.

The

The DIALOGUE betwixt honest *Harry Carr* and a Protestant Dissenter, against repealing the Test and Penal Laws.

Diff. I am sorry I have disturbed you, Gentlemen, my Business is only with you, *Harry*, but I'll call on you another time.— *Har.* I am never so engag'd, but I am always ready to wait on you; yours is publick Business, I am sure, not having seen your Hand yet to an Address, you come now at least some hundreds strong.— *Diff.* That's not my Business at present, there is a small Place vacant in my Neighbourhood, and so can easily attend the Duty, and I hope I may beg your Interest in my Behalf.— *Har.* Before I can appear, you must answer these Questions: Will you endeavour to choose such Men as will take off the Test and Penal Laws?— *Diff.* Why, this is encountering Test with Test, you seem to set up as hard Things as those you would abrogate; pray what difference between abjuring the Test, and the Laws requiring to renounce Transubstantiation, which I take to be the more Innocent.— *Har.* The Tests are Matters purely Political; they were promoted by a Faction, only to gratify and please the Church of *England*.— *Diff.* *Harry*, these Words are too severe, can you make the Enacting of these Laws to be the Business of a Faction, without King *Charles* and his Parliament at the very Head on't; but suppose a Man should believe in his Conscience that the Tests are a great Security to the Protestant Religion, and the repealing of them will introduce Popery.— *Har.* They are groundless Apprehensions; I have prov'd these Tests over and over to be mere *Mud Walls*: Surely, you have never seen my *Occurrences*.—

rences.— *Diff.* Ay, but I have, and tho' I could laugh at your Jest, I was offended at your Scurrilities; I remember in your *Packet of Advice from Rome*, you say, *That no mortal Man can Embrace or Countenance the Popish Religion, but either a designing Knave, or a cajol'd self-will'd Fool* [Pack. Vol. 3. p. 15.] now I cannot think you look upon either of these Characters to be very honourable.— *Har.* I would have the Papists into Offices as well as other Subjects; *They may sometimes have better Abilities to serve their King and Country than others* [Occ. No. 9.]— *Diff.* Harry, you are made up of Knavery or Forgetfulness; have not you said, *That you could wish we were fairly rid of two and fifty thousand Papists, and you believ'd the King would not lose one good Subject by the Bargain* [Pack. Vol. 1. p. 143.]— *Har.* You should not so spitefully recollect my former Opinions; but, I say, *These Tests sets up an Inquisition in Mens Thoughts, put their Souls on the Rack; so that a Papist must either starve, or violate his Conscience* [Occ. No. 9.]— *Diff.* Harry, your Compassion leans much on the Popish Side, you seem not concern'd, whether a Protestant dies in his Bed or on a Dunghill, for if the Loss of Employments be a Symptom of starving, more Church of England Men are put to those Circumstances, than there are Papists of any Note in the Nation.— *Har.* Are not many Churchmen prefer'd as well as others.— *Diff.* I have seen Bulls and Bears wear Top-knots, but it was only to expose the Fashion; there are Knaves of all Persuasions, and the Church as well as Barn breeds Vermin.— *Har.* Why are you afraid of Papists; I'll assure you they are not such Men as you imagine, and whosoever says they are bloody and cruel, foully misrepresents them.— *Diff.* Pray, Harry, what are all the Holy Candles burnt out, that you formerly

merly told us, were made of Protestant Grease at the Irish Massacre [Pack. No. 15. 1680.] I can shew you, that some of them are bound on Oaths to give Hereticks no better Quarter.—*Har.* Surely, there is no such Thing.—*Diff.* I assure you, I had it from the worthy Author of *The Packet of Advice from Rome*; he has it at large, but I shall only give you the Clause of it: *And all Hereticks, Schismaticks, and such as rebel against our Lord the Pope, or his Successors, I shall, to the utmost of my Power, persecute, impugn and condemn. So help me God, &c.* [Pack. 30 Jan. 1679.]—

Har. And does not the Church of England with her Penal Laws come upon you and your Brethren with the same Severities.—*Diff.* To give the Church her due, she requires her Bishops, &c. to endeavour, by Instruction and Persuasion to reclaim all Recusants, and if some of her Communion did put the Laws in Execution against us, what they did was not so much out of Mistake as by Order.—*Har.* But now you have a Commission to enquire what Money was taken from you on account of your Religion, you may make yourselves whole again.—*Diff.* Prithee, why do'st thou send us to the Spanish Wreck to dive for Gold and Silver; if you procure us all that was return'd into the *Exchequer*, that will enable us to sue for the rest; do you think the *Exchequer* ought to thrive by Oppression any more than a private Gentleman's Pocket.—*Har.* If you consent to take off the Tests, you don't know what may be done for you.—*Diff.* Suppose the Church of England Men had comply'd to take off the Tests, do'st think then we should have been such Favorites: I find it was our Turn to be as'd last: We have something of *Original Sin* that still sticks to us, and I am afraid when it comes in, we that have no Foundation, and are as it were Strangers

Strangers in the Land, must expect that this Liberty will only encrease our future Task, and put us further into the House of Bondage.— *Har.* But this Act will be such a Law as shall be unalterable, and not in the Power of future Ages to revoke.— *Diss.* Hold, not too fast there, *Harry*, you will ruin the Dispensing Power at once, for if the King may not suspend that Act too at Pleasure, what will become of those Officers who have made bold with the Laws in Being, for the Consequence must reach all Acts alike.

Jan. 24.— Much about this Time came out from the Popish Quarters, a Pamphlet (printed by *Henry Hills*) call'd, *Reasons, why the Church of England, as well as Dissenters, should make their Address of Thanks to the King's Majesty for his late Gracious Declaration for Liberty of Conscience.*— In which they tell us, the said Declaration was received with all imaginable Expressions of Joy and Thankfulness.— For they are well assured, that by it, Relief is given to the Body of the Nation, which of late Years has been exposed to several Sorts of Misery: And therefore they cannot but be amaz'd, to hear, that any of our Clergy (observe that) (as you write) have express'd themselves indecently about his Majesty's granting it, and reproachfully of the Dissenters thankfully receiving it.— Some said, 'twas well the Dissenters had receiv'd it with such imaginable Expressions of Joy and Thankfulness.— Others, but how dutiful it will make them to the King's Majesty, some of us may chance to live to see the Experiment of.— Others with the Dissenters mayn't shew themselves more indecent, and use his Majesty more reproachfully than ever the Church of England has hitherto done.— And others, that Friends, whether real or pretended, are now at Liberty to say what

what they please; and farther, pray God that the Dissenters don't in Time do what they please against this most Excellent Prince.

Jan. 27.— Upon which follow'd another, call'd, *A new Test of the Church of England's Loyalty*, from the same Quarter, printed by *Nat. Tompson*, another Popish Printer, in which the new Test-monger, it seems, had often consider'd, but cou'd never yet find a convincing Reason, why that part of the Nation (which is commonly call'd the *Church of England*) should dare to appropriate to themselves alone the Principles of true Loyalty, and that no other *Church* or *Communion* on Earth can be consistent with *Monarchy*, or indeed any Government.— This (he says) is a Presumption of so high a Nature, that renders the *Church of England* a despicable Enemy to the rest of Mankind; or what can be more injurious, than to aver, that no other Sect or *Community* on Earth, from the rising of the Sun to the setting of the same, can be capable of this singular Gift of Loyalty: So that the *Church of England* alone (if you have Faith enough to believe her own Testimony) is that beautiful Spouse of Christ, Holy in her *Doctrine*, and *Infallible*, in her Duty to the Supreme Magistrate, whom (by a Revelation peculiar to herself) she owns both for her Temporal and Spiritual Head.— Here 'tis to be observ'd, said some, that the *Church of England* is mortally hated by all Dissenters and Papists, by reason they appropriate to themselves alone the Principles of true Loyalty.— Yes, yes, say others, don't they declare that this is a Presumption of so high a Nature, that it renders the *Church of England* a despicable Enemy to the rest of Mankind.— Say others, this being so, are they not all herded together to bring her into Contempt, Scorn and Disgrace, and
doing

doing their utmost to ruin her to all Intents and Purposes.— O, yes, say others, has not Father *Peters* given out in a Bravado, that he will make the Church of *England*, *Rabshekah*-like, be glad to eat their own Dung.— Say others, pray let's hear this Story of *Rabshekah*.

The Story is this, He was Captain *Orroaither*, General to *Senacherib* the great King of *Affyria*, who was sent by him to defy the Living God of *Israel*, and was so outrageous against the Ministers of the good *Hezekiah*, who only besought him not to speak in the *Syrian* Language, but in the *Jewish* one, that they might understand him, flew into so great a Passion, and said unto them, Hath my Master sent me unto thy Master, to consent to what you desire? no: Hath he not sent me to the Men which sit on the Wall, to tell them that they may eat their own Dung, and drink their own Piss with you?— Is this the Story, say some? why then Father *Peters* is the *English Rabshekah*, and is sent by his Holiness to defy the Living God in the Church of *England*, and to pronounce this his outrageous Message against the Church, that *Rabshekah*-like, he will make them be glad to eat their own Dung, but how he will make them perform it, I cannot foresee by any Means.— No Question, say others, the Churchmen being always so loyal to all their Kings and Princes, as well Protestant as Catholick, that they are become the Envy and Hatred of all those antimonarchical deposing Presbyterians and Papists, who have no doubt laid a very deep Plot to ruin their Loyalty, Credit, and Reputation, and are now venturing not only the Damnation of their Bodies and Souls, if possible, to bring it about to all Intents and Purposes.— Oh, yes, say others, but by the Grace of God, for all that, they may live to unriddle this very deep Mystery, and whether the Point
with

with them, and this is one way, if they do but hold fast their Noses to the Test and Penal Grindstone, they may chance to grind them into better Manners, there's no fear on't.— And others say, do but hold them to it, brave Boys, and you'll do their Work at last, for all their stumping, bouncing, huffing and hectoring.

Jan. 30.— These Remarks had hardly been made, but out comes a Reply to the *New Test of the Church of England's Loyalty*, in which he says, such nauseous Stuff have we of late been troubled with from a Fraternity, that one wou'd swear by their *Vow of Poverty*, they chiefly vow'd to be *poor in Understanding*.— How have we bawl'd about a new Test, &c.— And thus does the mighty Champion accost us: *What can be more ridiculous! that a Church, which cannot pretend to be infallible in Matters of Faith, should assume to themselves an Inerrability in Point of Civil Obedience!*— That is to say, Infallibility in Matters of Faith, and Inerrability in Civil Obedience are inseparable. Now instead of proving the *Church of England* cannot be Loyal, has he prov'd the *Church of Rome* cannot be Infallible? For thus the Argument will run; whoever is infallible in Matters of Faith, is inerrable in Civil Obedience; but the *Romanists* are not inerrable in Civil Obedience: *Ergo*, The Major is your own. The Minor I shall fully prove.— You say, *Our Church owns the supreme Magistrate (by a Revelation peculiar to herself) both for her Temporal and Spiritual Head*: Well, then the Question between us is, Whether the *Church of England*, who owns as well the King's Ecclesiastical as Civil Jurisdiction, be as Loyal as the *Church of Rome*, who disowns the first, and so deprives and robs the King of a most noble Part of his *Prerogative*?— But,

Sir, this is not a Revelation peculiar to our Church: 'Twas the Sense of all the Churches in the World in the purest Ages, as is abundantly prov'd by the learned *Dr. Barrow* in his *Pope's Supremacy*: And ever since this Kingdom was govern'd by a Monarch, it has been the standing Law of the Nation, constantly the Opinion of Popish Parliaments and Judges, tho' not of Priests, that the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction was in the King: See *Lord Coke* 5. *Rec. and his Inst.* 342.

Your other mighty Charges are, That we endeavoured to exclude *Queen Mary*, and put up a *Brat of our own*.— You know, Friend, this is false as well as I can tell you: The whole Kingdom was at a *Dilemma* where to find the Right to the Crown: Some for *Queen Mary*, and some for *Lady Jane*; and Protestants there were on both Sides: But what's this to their Loyalty, when 'twas dubious where the Title lay?— I was afraid you would have inform'd us of a *Gun-Powder-Treason Plot* after *Queen Mary's* Coronation, or that our Martyrs all died with their Swords in their Hands; but you decline to speak any Thing to the Purpose.— So that after all this Noise, there's not the least Appearance of Disloyalty either in the Principles or Practices of our Church, tho' we have taken most Things for granted, which you have weakly, yet confidently asserted.— And the Reasons which makes me believe you can't clear yourselves from that Sin you unjustly charge us withal, are from these Considerations.— When *Phocas* murdered his Master the Emperor *Mauritius*, and all his Family, the then Pope spoke as many fine Things upon the Action, as honest, honest *Mr. D.* (who you know has a nicking Conscience) did upon *Oliver Cromwell's*, and upon that Score the Pope's Reward was, that *nefandum illud nomen*, which honest Pope
Gregory

Gregory had so much exclaim'd against: Both *Gregory* the Second and *Gregory* the Third excommunicated the Emperor *Leo*, and annull'd the Oath of Allegiance which the *Italians* had sworn to him: *Zachary* did the same, in effect, by *Childerick* King of *France*, and gave his Kingdom to *Pipin*. *Hildebrand* acts the same Part by the Emperor *Henry* the Fourth: *Gregory* by the Emperor *Frederick*: *Paul* the Third deposes and damns *Henry* the Eighth King of *England*, absolves his Subjects from their Allegiance, and commands them all upon Pain of Excommunication not to obey him; and *Pius* the Fifth did the same by Queen *Elizabeth*. All these Things are extant upon Record in your own *Popish Annals*, and are glorious Examples of your *Church's* Loyalty.— Some say, this Author has Fact 'em to some Purpose.— Sure, say others, 'twill open the King's Eyes, that at last he may take Care of himself, for if he's refus'd to be Head of the League of the Confederates against the *French* King, sure he must needs stand ticklish in this Pope's Sight, therefore it behoves him to take Care of himself.— Troth, say others, so it does, and he will be mightily blam'd if he don't.

Feb. 3.— Much about this Time there was a Copy of Verses handed privately about the Town dedicated to the Haters of Popery, by what Names and Titles soever dignified and distinguished, and said to be taken out of *Partridge's Almanack*, printed in *Holland* this Year 1687.

Thus 'twas of Old: Then *Israel* felt the Rod,
When they obey'd their Kings, and not their God.
When they went whoring after other Loves,
To worship Idols in new planted Groves.

They made their Gods of Silver, Wood and Stone,
 And bow'd and worship'd them when they had done:
 And, to compleat their Sins in every Way,
 They made 'em Things call'd Priests; Priests, }
 did I say?

A Crew of *Villains* more prophane than they.
 Hence sprung that *Romish* Crew, first spawn'd in
 Hell,

Who now in Vice their *Pedagogues* excell.
 Their Church consists of *vicious Popes*, the rest
 Are whoring *Nuns*, and bawdy *bugg'ring Priests*.
A noble Church! daub'd with religious Paint,
 Each Priest's a Stallion, every *Rogue's* a Saint.
 Come you that loath this Brood, this murd'ring
 Crew,

Your Predecessors well their Mercies knew.
 Take Courage now, and be both bold and wise;
 Stand for your *Laws, Religion, Liberties*:
 You have the Odds, the Law is still your own,
 They're but your *Traytors*, therefore pull 'em
 down;

They, struck with Fear, seek to destroy your *Laws*;
 They're raving mad, you see they fix their Paws,
 Because from them they fear their fatal Fall,
 And by those *Laws* they know you'll hang 'em all.
 Then keep your *Laws*, the *Penal*, and the rest;
 And give your *Lives* up, e'er you give the *Test*.
 And thou great *Church of England* hold thy own, }
 Force you they may, otherwise give up none,
Robbers and Thieves must count for what they've
 done. }

Let all the *mighty Pillars* now appear,
Zealous and brave, void both of *Hate* and *Fear*.
 That *Popish Fops* may grin, lie, cheat and whine,
 And curse their *Faith*, while all admire thine.
 And thou brave *Oxford, Cambridge*, and the rest,
Great Hough and Fairfax, that durst beard the
 Beast;

Let

Let all the Just with Thanks record their Name
On standing *Pillars* of immortal Fame.

Let God arise, and his Enemies perish.

Well, my dear Friends, what say you to this Copy of Verses deliver'd from the Dissenters Oracle, don't you think he's a profound Conjuror, to tell all these Things before they happen'd.—Say to it; why really his *Mene Tekel*, tho' it is pretend- ed to be then printed, is only antedated to serve a Turn, for I shall prove by and by, that it must needs be printed in *December* or *January* following, in the Year 1617-8, and not before.—Prove it, prove it if you can.—That I will do, pray observe what I say.

And thou *brave Oxford, Cambridge*, and the rest,
Great *Hough* and *Fairfax*, that durst beard the
Beast.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for visiting all Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches and Colleges, met on the 10th of *December*, and then went on with the Matter of *St. Mary Magdalen's College* in *Oxford*, declar'd, decreed, and pronounc'd, That *Dr. Hough, Dr. Charles Aldworth, Dr. Henry Fairfax, &c.* should be incapable, &c.—Therefore the Saints Oracle could never give any Account of such Things acted and done to any Person or Persons, and especially by naming the Persons before it was transacted and done, and the Time here you see was *December*, therefore this *Mene Tekel* could not be set forth before the *January* following, and this Antedating of it could only be made use of to serve a Turn, as I said before.—True, I believe as much; but what say you to the
great

great Encomium they give the Church of *England* Men at this Time.— Pray let's hear it.

Let all the *Just* with *Thanks* record their *Name*
On *standing Pillars* of *immortal Fame*.

I'm of Opinion, the Whigs will praise any Thing that does but seem to push forward any Designs they have covertly hid from the Eyes of the World; but if once this great Church of *England* should chance to put a Spoke at any Time in their Wheel to retard 'em, they will be the first (as in 1641) that wou'd cry, crucify 'em, crucify 'em; so that there's no Heed to be taken in what they say.— But pray, who do they mean by all the *Just*?— It can't be the Presbyterian Tribe, for they were never just and true to themselves, nor to Monarchy, tho' now they address King *James* so pretended loyally, for they have been Rebels from their Cradles.— But what do you think of the Papists? they never was true to any Monarch where the Pope was against him.— Who can these *Just* be?— They are a hidden Sort of Animals, like *Vaux* and his Dark-Lantern; all the Mischief lies hidden under Ground like the Popish Gunpowder Treason; till 'tis just ready to spring, we shan't discover the Depth of it; therefore the *Just*, I take to be, is the *Just* going about it when their Design is ready to be accomplish'd, and what that is, is a Mystery that at present can't be unriddled.

Several Pamphlets came out in Answer, to the first Popish Pamphlet, call'd, *The New Test*, &c.— The second was intituled, *A New Test of the Church of England's Loyalty examined by the Old Test of Truth and Honesty*.— A third was call'd, *Reflections upon the New Test, and the Reply thereto, with a Letter of Sir Francis Walsingham's, concerning*

cerning the Penal Laws made in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, in which Answers there were many Things that did not at all please the Government, which caused a Proclamation (*Feb. 10.*) to be set out against all seditious Books tending to disturb his Majesty's peaceable Government.— Some said, the said Pamphlets had so gall'd Father *Peters*, and the rest of the Popish Crew, that they were not able to bear it; and they could not contradict the Matter of Fact, it standing upon their own Popish Records; so that to put an end to it, if possible, they got his Majesty to issue this Proclamation against all those true Records, calling them seditious Books.

Feb. 20.— Much about this Time 'twas given out by the Papists, that Pope *Innocent XI.* said he was sure of King *James* for a dutiful Son of the Church; that for the Sake of his Religion, he would sacrifice his Subjects, the Laws of the Land, his Crown, nay, his very Life, but he would set up the same in his Kingdoms, let what will come of it: And 'twas said, that the Pope made his Brags of it, that he was well assured thereof by the Jesuits who were his constant Slaves, that did inform him from Time to Time how all Things went at the Court of *England*.

Feb. 25.— Another Report of theirs is this, 'twas said that the Queen of *England*, in her Letter to the Pope, declared that she had oftentimes lifted up her Heart to God, and many times she had said *Ave Maria* Nights and Days in great Agonies, and in great Pleasure, behold my Desires, my Wishes; and how often have I lifted up my Voice and praised the Holy Trinity, praised St. *James*, but praised for evermore be our Lady of *Loretto*, which has exalted me in so happy a Condition, by
receiving

receiving my small Present, an Image of Gold set off with Diamonds; but what is this in Consideration of so great a Benefit, and is not worth my mentioning: But I hope, most holy Mother, to make you a vast richer Present, if you will but assure me that I shall bring forth a Prince and not a Princess, and I will consecrate him wholly to your Glory, and to the Advancement of our Popish Religion.—— Some said, the Papists were not so sure of a Prince as was given out at first, for here the Queen wish'd to have it so, therefore not sure.—— Others said, 'twas some Story forged and invented of their own, and no Truth in it.—— And others were of the same Opinion.

Feb. 26.— Upon some Complaints that the Soldiers in Pay were disorderly in their Quarters; a General Court Marshal, consisting of General Officers, and other Officers of the Army were appointed to meet at the Horse-Guard every Friday Morning, to hear and redress Grievances of that Kind, and 'tis said that Command was given not to spare any for Respect or Favour that should be found culpable.—— A good Order, say some.—— And well done, if well perform'd and kept.

March 1.— 'Twas given out, on Notice that King James intended to recall his Forces in the Service of the State of Holland, they circumvented it by disbanding them, and listing them anew, such as would be listed into their own Service, before our Ambassador receiv'd his Orders to require their being sent home, or at least had made them known to the States General; so that the King finding himself disappointed, published a Proclamation, bearing Date as aforesaid, commanding the Return of all his Subjects who had taken Arms,

Arms, or were in the Service of the States General of the *United Netherlands*, either by Land or Sea, upon Pain of being proceeded against, if refusing; and the *English* Ships had a strict Charge to give such free Passage as would return; where-upon a great many Officers, tho' but few of the Soldiers, came over.— Here some said, the King's Secrets were betray'd in the Cabinet to the States of *Holland* by some of his Council.— Others said, would not this open his Eyes to distinguish his Friends from his Foes?— To be sure, the *Dutch* upon this Affair were none of his Friends, that should dare so publickly to affront his Majesty.— Others said, they never were Friends to any of the Family of the *Stuarts*; and if they shew'd a Kindness to them at any Time, it was always to serve their own Interest.

March 2.— 'Twas reported that a second Proclamation was set forth, forbidding the Subjects of *England*, &c. to go into any foreign Service by Sea or Land, without Leave of his Majesty, as they would answer it at their utmost Peril.— This, some said, was too late, for it came, as it were, a Day after the Fair.

March 6.— The Commissioners that were appointed by the King to enquire what Monies and Goods were taken away or seized from the Dissenters by any Persons Ecclesiastical or Civil, within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Surrey*; they of *Essex* met this Day at *Chelmsford*, to enquire after the Money that was there levy'd on the Dissenters; but what they did is not yet made publick.

March 8.— Much about this Time 'twas given out, that some People were mighty free with their Tongues, and that the Queen was not with Child.— Others said, her Bigness was made up of Pillows and Cushions.— Others, that the Papists design to put a Cheat on the People of *England*.— Others said, she was only big of a Tympany.— Others said, that the Queen's Pretence of being with Child, was only spread about out of Policy.— And thus the Rumors run about the Queen, and few or none believe she is with Child, but such as would have it so.— And many are in Danger for publickly speaking their Minds.

Partridge tells you in his *Mene Tekel*, printed at the *Hague*, that there is some *bawdy Project* on foot that must be manag'd by some People as are described by the *Moon* in *Scorpio*.— And this is either about *buying, selling, or procuring a Child or Children* for some *pious Use*.— Perhaps it may be nothing else but the taking Care of *F. P—s's Child*, that he got on *Mrs. Betty* (not on *Mrs. Mary*) at the *Bath* last Summer.— And that I may do you all the Service I can, I will here describe what manner of mad Persons they are that are to be concern'd in this *bawdy Project*.— And they are a Sort of *scandalous, impudent, mercenary* People, that will sell or ruin their own Souls, to serve the Cause they are dip'd in, of a *Fat corpulent Body*, not very tall, perhaps but short; for they are like the *Moon* in *Scorpio*, which may give both, but always *Fat*, or inclined to it.— *Vid. Annus Mirabilis, p. 6. 7. Printed by Randal Taylor 1689.*— Nay farther, he says, *Poperie* appears more *bare faced* than it us'd to do.— Some Child top'd upon a *lawful Heir*, to cheat them out of their *Right and Estate*.— God preserve the *Kingdom of England* from *Invasion*, for
about

about this Time, I fear it in Earnest, and keep the *Protestants* there from being *Dragoon'd*.— Here some said, do but observe the *Dissenters* Oracle, *Partridge*, the famous true Protestant Conjuror; does he not say, whether the Queen be or be not with Child, 'tis all one to him right or wrong; the Royal Infant, if it be a true Child, lawfully begot by the King on the Queen, it is by him made out to be an Impostor and Cheat.— I, I, say others, whether the Papists miscarry in their Designs or not, it seems the State Wizard is resolv'd not to miscarry in his'n, does he not stir up the Populace to a Belief, and which they easily swallow, without any Thought or Consideration, that it is a Popish Trick; (I wish it is not a Fanatick one) Imposture and Cheat by the Papists on the Nation in general.— But others say, that which is most admirable, and ought to astonish the whole World is, that this is done and proclaimed before the Royal Infant is born.— But suppose, say others, if the Queen should after all be really with Child, and it should be born in the Presence of many, what then?— 'Tis all one for that, the said Royal Infant (what betwixt Presbytery and Popery) is doom'd to a very hard Fate.— How pray, say others.— Why, does not the State Wizard on the one hand tell you that he is an Impostor and Cheat; and the Papists on the other believe it, and declare as much, nay, go farther, by saying,

Here's a Health in Ale
To the Prince of *Wale*,
And most are of Opinion,
That when he comes out,
A double Clout,
Will cover his Dominion.

So that the Royal Infant is likely between 'em to have a very small Dominion, by reason a double Clout it seems shall cover it.— And say others, at this rate the Child had better be out of the World than born, by reason he's doom'd between 'em to a very hard Fate, and a deplorable Condition.— True, say others, if the King and Queen don't take great Care on't.— Say others, if all these Things should happen to come to pass which he has predicted, he will be reckon'd one of the most famous Conjurers as ever was known.— I deny that.— Why so?— Because we may plainly see from what Quarters so many Reports have arisen on the Queen, the King, &c. and what they say, whether true or false, is swallow'd and believ'd by the common People.— But well, say others, where could he get such a Precedent as this he gives, for certainly this must needs be of his own Make and Invention, for he is a Person very well skill'd in the Knowledge of the Stars, therefore all is owing to his divine Wisdom.— How, you make me laugh to hear you say he knows many notable Things: Give me Leave, and I'll make you sensible from whence he has fetch'd his Precedents for these his bold Assertions.— Where, pray, let us see 'em, say others.— That's easy enough done: You must know, that Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth's* Sister, married the Infant of *Spain*, afterwards King *Philip* the Second, but thro' very good Luck to her People, for she prov'd Childless, and had but one *supposititious big Belly* by means of a *Cushion* which she clapt over it, to which (as some reported) she daily added more Feathers to make it appear bigger.— “ At that Time (*i. e.* when “ Processions and Bonfires were made for Joy of “ the young Prince) many talk'd diversly; some “ said, ~~at~~ this Rumour of the *Queen's Conception* “ on

" on was spread out of *Policy*.— Some others af-
 " firmed, that she was deceiv'd by a *Tympany*, or
 " some other like *Disease*, to think herself with
 " Child, and was not.— Some thought she was
 " with *Child*, and that it did by some *Chance mis-*
 " *carry*, or else that she was *bewitch'd*; but what
 " was the *Truth thereof*, the Lord knows, to
 " whom nothing is *Secret*.— One Thing of
 " my own *Hearing* and *Seeing* I cannot pass over
 " *unwitnessed*: There came to me, whom I did
 " both *bear* and *see*, one *Isabel Malt*, a Woman
 " dwelling in *Aldersgate-Street* in *Horn-Alley*, not
 " far from the House where this *present Book* was
 " *printed*, who before made this Declaration unto
 " us, That she being *delivered* of a *Man-Child* up-
 " on *Whitsunday* in the *Morning*, which was the
 " 11th Day of *June*, Anno 1555, there came to
 " her the Lord *North*, and another Lord to her
 " unknown, dwelling then about *Old Fish-street*,
 " demanding of her, if she would part with her
 " *Child*, and would swear that she never knew of,
 " nor had such a *Child*; which if she would, her
 " Son (they said) should be well provided for,
 " she should take no Care for it, with many fair
 " Offers, if she would part with the *Child*.—
 " After that came other Women also, of whom
 " one, they said, should be the *Rocker*, but she
 " in no-wise would let go her Son, who at the
 " writing hereof being alive, and called *Timothy*
 " *Malt*, and was of the Age of thirteen Years
 " and upwards.— Thus much, I say, I heard of
 " the Woman herself; what Credit is to be given
 " to her Relation, I deal not withal, but leave
 " it to the *Liberty* of the *Readers*, to believe it
 " they that list, and to them that list not I have
 " no farther Warrant to shew them.— *Vide Fox's*
Martyrol. 3 Vol. Fol. 271. Col. 1 and 2. Printed
 1641.

Now

Now pray, what think you of them, is not this a full Proof from whence he has taken his Precedent.— Yes, say others, there's no doubt of it, but he's not so modest or ingenuous to own as *Fox*, (but down right to charge the Papists with this Forgery) that he leaves the Readers to believe as they list.— And say others, he looks like (those that he calls scandalous, impudent and mercenary) a Fellow that will not stick at selling or ruining his own Soul to serve the Cause he's dip'd in.— I, I, say others, he fled to *Holland*, he was a Rebel originally, a Traytor to King *Charles* and his Government; and thus much for our Protestant Conjurer.

March 10.— 'Twas reported this Day, that a Priest was railing mightily against the Hereticks in his Sermon at *Wild-House*.— He said that the Bible contained nothing but a parcel of Lyes, that it had in it above five hundred false Quotations of Scripture, whereupon a Gentleman being there, broke his Head as he was in his Pulpit, and told him he was a Lyer, a Son of a Whore, and one of the Sons of the Whore of *Rome*; which so animated the Catholicks, that in Vindication of their Priest, they immediately rose in Arms, and designed to knock out the Brains of the Protestant Gentleman, which came to the Rabble's Ears, who one and all run into *Wild-House* to his Assistance, and drove them all out of their Chapel, and had pull'd it down, but they were suppress'd.

Much about this Time there happen'd a Disaster at a Cow-keepers near the Backside of *Gray's-Inn* going to *Pancras*; it seems, as the Boys were washing themselves in one of his Ponds, to keep them away from thence, he set his Mastiff on them, and the Dog fasten'd on one of the Boys, and tore him very much, which occasioned

sion'd a multitude of Rabble to rise, and they were
 design'd to pluck down the Man's House, and do
 him all the Mischief they could; he, to defend
 himself, got many of his Servants, and others,
 Hay-makers, to withstand the Shock, and so for
 many Days this Uproar continued, and at last it
 took the Name of the *Welch Camp*; he got se-
 veral Constables and their Watch to his Assist-
 ance, yet that did not keep the Mob from break-
 ing their Windows all to shatters; the Trained
 Bands was rais'd to keep them in quiet, but they
 so pelted them with Stones that they were nothing
 in their Hands; this gave Occasion for the King's
 Guards to come down, and they pelted them with
 Stones as they had done the Train'd Bands, so
 that at last they were forc'd to put on Armour to
 keep off the Stones, and for their better Security,
 sometimes they used to draw up in the great Court-
 yard at the Mass-house at St. Jones's, and they
 rang'd themselves under a considerable long Wall,
 and still the Mob would follow them, because they
 had no Orders to shoot any of them; and thus they
 follow'd them to St. Jones's for some time, and the
 Gates being shut up that the Mob could not get in to
 the King's Guards, they constantly flung Stones over
 the Wall to knock 'em o'th' Head; and one Day a-
 bove the rest, one of the black Guard that used
 to look after the Gentlemen of the Guards, Horses
 at *White-hall*, had a mind to go with them to St.
 Jones's to see the Deportment of the Mob, and the
 Guard was hardly got into St. Jones's before they
 saluted them with a great Shower of Stones,
 and one of the Mob got upon the Top of the
 Wall to see whether their Stones did any Execu-
 tion, or not, and as he lay peeping o'er, the Black-
 Guard Boy desired one of the Guards Pistols, which
 was loaded with a Brace of Bullets, and he shot at
 the Fellow upon the Wall, and it so happened,

he

he took him right in the Head, and kill'd him on the Spot, and the Fellow falling down dead among the Rabble, they run away as if they had been bewitch'd, and did not appear again; and thus was the *Welch* Camp broke up at once.— Say some, I, I, 'tis no matter, they must take it for their Pains, for there is more Ways than one to bring a Man to Justice, without the Mob's taking it in Hand.— And therefore, say others, he had his Deserts.

During this Encampment, on a *Sunday*, Captain *Tom*, alias the Mob, for their Diversion, took a securer Way to oppress and disturb another Popish Chapel, and that was in the City of *London* in *Lime-street*, whereupon 'twas reported, that the Priest went to the Lord Mayor, who advis'd him to shut up the Chapel till the Rabble was appeased.— But it was said he did not like my Lord Mayor's Counsel, and would not shut it up.— The next Day the Rabble came again, and the Priest sent his Footman for his Lordship twice before he would go.— When his Lordship came, the Priest took the Liberty to tell him, that he wondered he would not come when he sent his Footman for him, and that he would acquaint the King with it.— To which it was said, his Lordship reply'd, that if the Prophet's Afs had spoken to him, he should have taken it as a Call, but for his Footman, he would acquaint the King he had not to do with.

F I N I S.

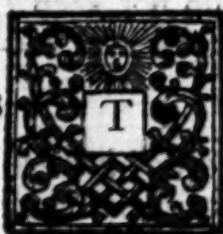




REPORTS,
LYES,
AND
STORIES,
TRUE and FALSE.

PART V.

March
19.
1687-8



HE Duke of *Grafton* arriv'd
in the Downs with his Ma-
jesty's Fleet very safe, and
all the Seamen in good
Health.

March 20.— The Mayor of the City of *Exeter*
brought down to the Citizens thereof, from his
Majesty, their new Charter, for which they were
very well pleased.

PART V.

43.



A Gen-

A Gentleman being at the *Swan Tavern*, over-against *Somerset-House* in the *Strand*, met there a Friend, and a Priest of the Church of *Rome* being in Presence, they fell into a Discourse, how that the *Roman Catholicks* keep *Lent* very strictly, and that the Church of *England* Men eat all manner of *Flesh*, and drink *Wine*, which *Romanists* observe very strictly, and abstain therefrom.— Says the Gentleman, good Father, I'll hold you a Bottle of *Wine*, before this Gentleman, that I prove, that none of you who pretend to keep *Lent* so strict, do it; but eat *Flesh* and drink *Wine* very often in the said *Time*.— *P.* I'll take you up, but who shall be the Judge.— *Gent.* I know your Church do mightily insist upon a Judge to determine all Controversies, and therefore, to end this Controversy, you shall be Judge yourself.— *P.* Well, then the Matter will soon be decided, pray go on.— *Gent.* Don't you receive the *Eucharist* several times in each Month.— *P.* Yes, what do you infer from that.— *Gent.* Then don't your Church teach, that you believe that the holy Sacrament is Transubstantiated into the very *Body* and *Blood* of our Blessed Lord, and that you receive him Corporally.— *P.* Yes, we do so.— *Gent.* Then by your own Argument, you eat his *Flesh* in *Lent*, and drink *Wine*, which is his very *Blood*, and consequently you do not keep *Lent*.— Say some, the Priest has lost his Wager.— Yes, without Dispute.

1688. *March 24.*— This Day was handed about the Town a Copy of Verses made by some Heretick against Purgatory, which take as follows:

A Copy of Verses against Purgatory.

When the Almighty had his Palace fram'd,
That glorious shining Place he Heaven nam'd;
And when the first rebellious Angels fell,
He damn'd them to a certain Place call'd Hell.
There's Heaven and Hell confirm'd in Sacred
Story ;

Yet never do we read of Purgatory.
This Place of late Years Priests have found,
For sinning Souls to flux in till they're found.
Oh *Rome*, we'll own you for a learned Nation,
To add a Place wanting in God's Creation.

March 18.— 'Twas reported, that certain Pa-
pists pretended that the Ghost of a Person, buried
some Time since, walk'd and appear'd to some,
declaring it could not rest, unless it was buried
under the Pulpit at St. *Clement's Church*. —
'Twas said, they made their Application to the
Minister of the Parish, and upon making him
some Present, he consents to it, and a great
Funeral was appointed, and a Sermon preach'd
upon that Occasion; the Funeral being over,
the Rector of the Church went home, to Bed.—
And waking about the middle of the Night,
he called his Wife, and told her, he had
a very surprising Dream, and she asking what it
was, declar'd he dream'd his Church was on Fire.—
She persuading him to go to Sleep again, he dream'd
the same Dream, which so perplex'd him that he
could not rest; up he gets, calls up the Grave-
digger, tells him the Dream, and persuades him
to go along with him into the Church and dig up
the pretended Corpse newly bury'd.— But, O
wonderful! to the Amazement of them both,
B 2 when

when they open'd the Coffin, they found no Corpse therein, but filled up with Fire-balls, and other Combustibles, and a Match lighted, in order to have blown up the Church.— Say some, this was another Intrigue laid against the Church, as deep as the Fifth of *November*.— Others said, they verily believ'd the Rector knew something of the Plot.— Others said, why?— And others answer'd, or else he would not have suspected Fire-balls, or Fire in a dead Man's Coffin.

April 6.— 'Twas this Day reported, that his Majesty, at the Desire of the Clothiers, Wool-Staplers, Woollen-Drapers, Wool-Combers, and all other Traders dealing in Wool, issued out a Proclamation against exporting of it into foreign Countries.— Some say, this will very much disoblige his Friend the *French King*.— Others say, no Matter if it does.— And others, that his own Subjects ought to be supported and maintained in all their Rights, Liberties and Properties, and not suffer them to be oppressed in their trading Part by any foreign Nation whatsoever.— Some say, this was an Over-reach of the *Hollanders*, to make a Difference betwixt the *French King* and King *James*; if so, 'tis best to look to it in Time.

April 12. 1688.— 'Twas reported, that on this Day his Royal Highness the Prince of *Orange* is to have a Visit from the Elector of *Saxony*, who then will come to see him at his Court at *Loo*.— Some say, he made his Appearance with a very great Equipage, being attended by his own Regiment of Guards, his Regiment of Dragoons, with a great Number of Coaches of several Persons of Quality.— What he comes for is a Secret, it can't be only a pure Visit.— Others say, there

there is something in it more than an ordinary Visit.— Sure, say others, he don't lend the Prince these two Regiments, if he should, it will amaze the *English* and *French* Embassadors.— I, I, there's no doubt, if he should, but it would surprize 'em very much.— Nay, say others, it can't be imagin'd what they came to *Loo* for.— But how they were entertained at *Loo* by the Prince of *Orange*, at present is not said, we may perchance hear of it in due Time.— Say others, we are in a longing Condition till we know.— All in good time, say others.

April 16.— 'Twas much about this Time reported, that very many Persons who had been very active in addressing the King upon his first Declaration, printed and published for their Liberty of Conscience, began to hang an Arse, and appeared very wavering at this Time.— Some said, that the Dissenters were by no means to be trusted, for they might seem dissatisfy'd on purpose to insinuate themselves into the Secret Thoughts of others, to betray 'em to the Government.— Yes, yes, say others, they can mean nothing less.— No, no, say others, they have perchance told Noses, and finding the Church of *England's* Freeholders are Two and Twenty to One against all Dissenters and Papists, they now pull in their Horns, fearing they may lie at the Mercy of the Church Members some time or other, and this I take for their only Reason.— No, no, say others, they are better advised by their Brethren the Dissenters of *Scotland*, that have utterly refused to comply with the taking off the Penal Laws and Test, and stand astonish'd at the King's taking on him the dispensing Power.— And others said, let it be which way they pleased, they were not fit at all to be trusted by any of the Church of *England*, having herded themselves

themselves with the Papists on purpose to do the Church of *England* all the Mischief they can invent and imagine.

April 17.— 'Twas this Day given out, that the King, by a second Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, had more amply renewed the first, as to the Management of that Affair.— And it was also reported, that the *Scotch* Dissenters had varied from their first Design, and do now chime in with his Majesty's most gracious Intention of aiding and assisting him to take off the Penal Laws and Test, which take in their own Words, as follows.

The Presbyterians of *Scotland*, upon the first Edition of the publick Proclamation for granting a Toleration to Christians of all Persuasions (as many Men) stood amazed at the dispensing Power at first, and seemed to see clearly the ill Consequences of a Breach it would make in the Church of *Scotland* (for the Dissenters were then united to the Church) in that Juncture; this themselves frankly confess'd at the Beginning; and some say it was therefore once very near to a general Resolution among them, never to take the Benefit of it.— The Papists saw clearly, that if the Unity of the Church of *Scotland* was not broken, their Interest would advance but very slowly.— So Pains were taken by them with the Presbyterians, to make them separate from the Church of *Scotland*; and because perhaps they might scruple at the Oath contained in the first Edition of the Toleration, a second Edition without the Oath was obtained and published.— Now whether the Arguments which were made use of to engage them prevailed, is a Question.— Or by that time the second Edition came out, they had considered the Strength of their Party, and found they would be able to make a Figure.— Or whether they had
got

got secret Instructions from *Holland* to comply with the King's dispensing Power; I shall not readily determine.— But this is certain, they closed presently with the second Edition, and on the other hand, never appeared a more thankful People to his Majesty than they.— For Addresses then being much in Fashion, none were more forward, Witness their famous one, entitled,

“ To the KING's Most Excellent
“ Majesty.

“ The Humble Address of the Presbyterian
“ Ministers in his Majesty's Kingdom of
“ Scotland.

“ That they his Majesty's most loyal Sub-
“ jects, from the deep Sense they have of his
“ Majesty's Gracious and surprizing Favour, in
“ not only putting a stop to their long sad Suf-
“ ferings for Non-conformity; but granting them
“ the Liberty of the publick and peaceable Exer-
“ cise of their ministerial Function, as they bless
“ that great God, who put it in his Royal Heart,
“ so they do withal find themselves bound in
“ Duty to offer their most humble and hearty
“ Thanks to his Majesty. *Then they make vast*
Protestations in behalf of their Loyalty. “ His
“ Majesty is but Just to them when he believes
“ them Loyal: And by the Help of God they
“ will so demean themselves, as his Majesty may
“ find Cause rather to enlarge than diminish his
“ Favours towards them; and they humbly be-
“ leeche, that all who promote any disloyal Prin-
“ ciples or Practices (as they do disown them)
“ may be looked upon as none of theirs, what-
“ soever

“ soever Name they may assume to themselves.—
 “ Subscribed in our Names, and in the Names of
 “ the rest of the Brethren of our Persuasion at
 “ their Desire, in this Address.”

How, say some, what are they gone from their first Resolution, and are they resolved to help take off the Test? Then there is something in it more than ordinary.— Yes, yes, say others, we believe as much, or why against the first, and now so violently for the second.— O, say others, 'tis a common Discourse amongst 'em, that they have had Instructions from *Holland* to comply with the King's Designs, in order to carry on some extraordinary Matter, which Time will, no doubt of it, bring to Light.— But some said, by their accepting of this Toleration, it was observ'd, that vast Swarms of Popish Priests were let loose thro' the whole Kingdom of *Scotland*, which were kept out before.— Others said, the Priests were infinitely active to gain Converts in their Church.— Yes, yes, say others, they compass Sea and Land to make one Profelyte, and no Words come out of the Presbyterians Mouths against Popery in any of their Meeting-houses.— Say others, here *Pontius Pilate* and *Judas* were agreed to sacrifice the Church of *Scotland* betwixt Papists and Presbyterians, and 'tis not doubted but they will copy after this Precedent, to ruin the Church of *England* as fast as they can.— And say others, then at this Rate the Dissenters of both Kingdoms are all Saint-Devils alike, and join with the Whore of *Rome* to destroy all our Churches both in *Scotland* and in *England*: This their Union promises them all to be Papists alike, and will link together at any Time to carry on their damnable Designs; so help them Devil, or they are all ruined.— Let 'em go on, we may live to see them all dis-
 appointed

! appointed of their Ends at last.—'Tis to be hop'd so, say others.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The Address of the *Atheists*, or the Sect of *Epicureans*, most humbly sheweth,

Great Sir,

Since Men of all Factions and Misperasuons of Religion have presented their Thanks for your Majesty's Gracious Declaration of Liberty of Conscience, we think ourselves obliged, as Gentlemen, to bring up the Rear, and become Addressers too: We are sure there is no Party of Men more improved and advanced by your Indulgence, both as to Principles and Proselytes, in *England*. And our Cabals are as full as your Royal Chapel; for your unlimited Toleration has freed the Nation from the troublesome Bigotries of Religion, and has taught Men to conclude, that there is nothing Sacred or Divine but Trade and Empire, and nothing of such eternal Moment as secular Interest.—Your Majesty's universal Indulgence hath introduced such unanswerable Objections, and happy Inferences towards all Religion, that many have given over the troublesome Enquiries after Truth, and set down that easy Inference, that all Religion is a Cheat.—In particular, we can never sufficiently congratulate and admire that generous Passage in your Majesty's Gracious Declaration, wherein you have freed your People from the solemn Superstition of Oaths, and especially from slavish Ceremonious ones of Supremacy and Allegiance; and are pleased to declare, that you expect no

more from your People, than what they are obliged to by the ancient Law of Nature, and so have bravely given them leave to preserve and defend themselves, according to the first Chapter of Nature's *Magna Charta*.—Your Majesty was pleased to wish, that all your Subjects were of your Religion, and perhaps every Division wishes you were of theirs: But for our Parts, we freely declare, that if ever we should be obliged to profess any Religion, we would prefer the Church of *Rome*, which does not much trouble the World with the Affairs of invisible Beings, and are very civil and indulgent to the Failures of human Nature.—The Church can ease us from the grave Fatigues of Religion, and for our Monies allow us Proxies both for our Piety and Penances.—We can easily swallow and digest a Wafer-Deity, and will never cavil at the Mass in an unknown Tongue, when the Sacrifice is so unintelligible.—We shall never scruple the Adoration of an Image, when the chiefest Religion is but Imagination: And we are willing to allow the Pope an absolute Power to dispense with all Penal Laws in this World and in another.—But before we return to *Rome*, the greatest Origin of Atheism, we wish the Pope and all his Vassal Princes would free the World from the Fear of Hell and Devils, the Inquisition and Dragoons, and that he would take off the Chimney Money of *Purgatory*, and Customs and Excise of Pardons and Indulgences, which are so much inconsistent with the flourishing Trade and Grandeur of the Nation.—As for the Engagements of Lives and Fortunes, the common Compliment of Addressers, we confess we have a more peculiar Tenderness for those most sacred Concernments; but yet we will hazard them, in the Defence of your Majesty, with as much Constancy and Resolution,

as your Majesty will defend your Indulgence, that is, so far as the Adventure will serve our Designs and Interest.

Which Address was graciously received.

Some say, that the witty Traytors are at work in all Shapes and Disguises, on purpose to ridicule and affront the King's Majesty to his Face.—I, I, let 'em alone, they will have enough of it some time or other.—And say others, I wish they may.—But I can't part before I have given you another Address, and that is this following.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Master Poet *Laureat*, and other the Catholick and Protestant Dissenters, Rhymers, with the rest of the Fraternity of *Minor Poets*, Versifiers, and some time of the Corporation of *Parnassus*,

Sheweth,

That we your Majesty's poor Slaves,
Your merry Beggars, witty Knaves;
Being highly sensible how long,
A dull dry Prose-addressing Throng,
Has daily vex'd your Royal Ears,
With fulsome Speeches, canting Prayers,
Unanimously think it better
T' Address your Majesty in Meter.

Great Sir, your healing Declaration
Hath cur'd a bare distemper'd Nation,
The godly hug it for the Ease
It gives to squeemish Consciences:

And by the *Mammonists* 'tis made,
 The great Encouragement to Trade:
 But we must reckon it in our Sense,
 A gracious Poetick License:
 'Tis your peculiar Excellency,
 T' indulge Religion to a Frenzy,
 And our Religion is our Fancy;
 For which we judge 'twill be a Crime,
 Not to present our Thanks in Time:
 We wish all Subjects of our Mind,
 To pay like us, our Dues in kind,
 That zealous Protestants would greet,
 With Laws and Tests your Royal Feet;
 That all would sacrifice in course,
 Their stubborn Consciences to yours:
 That *Academies* would oppose,
 On no Pretence your Royal Cause,
 But quit the Oaths and Founders Laws;
 And no more grudge your Soldiers Quarters,
 That Corporations yield their Charters;
 That Borough Towns wou'd chuse such Men,
 That you shan't need send home again;
 That all fit Members take their Stations,
 Such as Sir *Roger*, and Sir *Patience*;
 That your new Friends stand every where,
 Of which we recommend one Pair,
 Honest *Will. Pen*, and *Harry Care*.
 Dissenters will with all their Heart-a
 Vote for a general *Magna Charta*:
 Your Judges too will over-awe
 The poor dead Letter of the Law;
 Your high Commissioners, from whom
 The obstinate receive their Doom,
 For trusty Catholicks make Room.
 Only one trusty Pair o'th' Nation,
 Would bind the Power of Dispensation;

For

For which we'll Rate the Rogues again,
 With second Part of *Hind* and *Pan*;
 We'll Rhyme 'em into better Manners,
 And make them lower their Paper Banners;
 Nor is it all that we will do,
 We, Sir, will pray like Poets too.

May our great God *Apollo* bless you!
 May *Juno* bless the budding Issue!
 May you live long, see peaceful Days!
 May we live to sing your Praise!
 And after all may you inherit,
 The Over-plus of the Saints Merit!

This Address was said to be
 Received by th' King most graciously,

A LETTER to a Dissenter upon Occa-
 sion of his Majesty's late Gracious Decla-
 ration of Indulgence,

SIR,

Since Addresses are in Fashion, give me leave
 to make one to you.— This is neither the Ef-
 fect of Fear, Interest, or Resentment; therefore
 you may be sure it is sincere, and for that Reason
 it may expect to be kindly received. Whether it
 will have Power enough to convince, dependeth
 upon the Reasons, of which you are to judge;
 and upon your Preparation of Mind to be
 persuaded by Truth, whenever it appeareth to
 you.— It ought not to be the less welcome for
 coming from a friendly Hand, one whose Kind-
 ness to you is not lessened by Difference of Op-
 nion, and who will not let his Thoughts for the
 Publick

Publick be so try'd or confined to this or that Subdivision of Protestants, as to stifle the Charity, which, besides all other Arguments, is at this Time become necessary to preserve us.—

I am neither surpris'd nor provok'd, to see that the Condition you were brought to by the Laws, and the ill Circumstances you labour'd under, by having the Exclusion and Rebellion laid to your Charge, you were desirous to make yourselves less uneasy and obnoxious to Authority.— Men who are sore, run to the nearest Remedy with too much Haste, to consider all the Consequences: Grains of Allowance are given, where Nature giveth such strong Influences.— When to Men under Sufferings it offereth Ease, the present Pain will hardly allow Time to examine the Remedies; and the strongest Reason can hardly gain a fair Audience from our Mind, whilst so possessed, till the Smart is a little allay'd.

I do not know whether the Warmth that naturally belongeth to new Friendships, may not make it a harder Task for me to persuade you. It is like telling Lovers, in the beginning of their Joys, that they will in a little Time have an End.— Such an unwelcome Stile doth not easily find Credit; but I will suppose you are not so far gone in your new Passion, but that you will hear still; and therefore I am under the less Discouragement, when I offer to your Consideration two Things:— The *first* is, the Cause you have to suspect your new Friends.— The *second*, the Duty incumbent upon you, in Christianity and Prudence, not to hazard the Publick Safety, neither by Desire of Ease, nor of Revenge.— To the *first*: Consider, that notwithstanding the smooth Language which is now put on to engage you, these new Friends did not make you their Choice, but their Refuge: They have

have ever made their first Courtships to the *Church of England*, and when they were rejected there, they made their Application to you in the second Place.— Instances of this might be given in all Times: I do not repeat them, because whatsoever is unnecessary, must be tedious, the Truth of this Assertion being so plain, as not to admit a Dispute.— You cannot therefore reasonably flatter yourselves, that there is any Inclination to you.— They never pretended to allow you any Quarter, but to usher in Liberty for themselves under that Shelter.— I refer you to Mr. *Coleman's* Letters, and to the *Journals of Parliament*, where you may be convinced, if you can be so prejudiced as to doubt it; nay, at this very Hour, they can hardly forbear, in the height of their Courtship, to let fall hard Words of you.— So little is Nature to be restrained, it will start out sometimes, disdaining to submit to the Usurpation of Art and Interest. *Vide said Letter, p.*

1, 2, 3.

Think a little who they were that promoted your former Persecutions, and then consider how it will look to be angry with the Instruments, and at the same time to make a League with the Authors of your Sufferings. *Ditto p. 13.*

Have you enough consider'd what will be expected from you? Are you ready to stand in every Borough by Virtue of a *Conge d'Elire*, and instead of Election, be satisfy'd if you are returned? *Ditto.*

Will you in *Parliament* justify the dispensing Power, with all its Consequences, and the Repeal of the *Test*, by which you will make Way for the Repeal of all the Laws that were made to preserve that Religion, and to enact others that shall destroy it? *Ditto.*

Are

Are you disposed to change the Liberty of Debate into the Merit of Obedience, and to be made Instruments to Repeal or Enact Laws, when the *Roman Consistory* are *Lords of the Articles*? Ditto p. 14.

Are you so linked with your new Friends, as to reject any Indulgence a *Parliament* shall offer you, if it shall not be so comprehensive as to include the Papists in it? *Ditto*.

Consider, that the imply'd Conditions of your new Treaty are no less, than that you are to do every Thing you are desired, without examining; and for this pretended Liberty of Conscience, your real Freedom is to be sacrificed: Your former Faults hang like Chains still about you, you are let loose only upon Bail; the first Act of Non-compliance sendeth you to Goal again. *Ditto*.

You have formerly blamed the Church of *England*, and not without Reason, for going so far as they did in their Complaisance; and yet as soon as they stopped, you see they are not only deserted, but prosecuted: Conclude then from this Example, that you must either break off this Friendship, or resolve to have no Bounds in it.— If they do succeed in their Design, they will leave you first; if they do not, you must either leave them when it will be too late for your Safety, or else after the squeamishness of starting at a Surplice, you must be forced to swallow down Transubstantiation. *Ditto* p. 15.

Remember, that the other Day those of the Church of *England* were called *Trimmers* for enduring you, and now by a sudden Turn, you are become the Favourites; do not deceive yourselves, it is not the Nature of lasting Plants thus to shoot up in a Night; you may look gay and green for a little Time, but you want a Root to give you
a Con-

a Continuance.—— It is not so long since, as to be forgotten, that the *Maxim* was, *It is impossible for a Dissenter not to be a REBEL*. Consider, at this Time in *France*, even the new Converts are so far from being imploy'd, that they are disarm'd; their sudden Change maketh them still to be distrusted, notwithstanding that they are reconciled: What are you to expect then from your dear Friends, to whom, whenever they shall think fit to throw you off again, you have in other Times given such Arguments for their Excuse? *Ditto p. 15.*

Besides all this, you act very unskilfully against your visible Interest, if you throw away the Advantages, of which you can hardly fail in the next *probable Revolution*.— Things tend naturally to what you would have, if you would let them alone, and not by an unseasonable Activity lose the Influences of your *good Star*, which promiseth you every Thing that is prosperous: So that in Truth all Things seem to conspire to give you Ease and Satisfaction, if by too much Haste to anticipate your good Fortune, you do not destroy it.— The Protestants have but one Article of human Strength to oppose the Power which is now against them, and that is, not to lose the Advantage of their Numbers, by being so unwary, as to let themselves be at this Time divided. *Ditto p. 16.*

To conclude, the short Question will be, whether you will joyn with those who must in the End run the same Fate with you?—— If Protestants of all Sorts, in their Behaviour to one another, have been to blame, they are upon the more equal Terms, and for that very Reason, it is fitter for them now to be reconciled.— Our Disunion is not only a Reproach, but a Danger to us; those who believe in modern Miracles, have more

Right, or at least more Excuse, to neglect all Secular Cautions ; but for us, it is as justifiable to have no Religion, as wilfully to throw away the human Means of preserving it.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most Affectionate

Humble Servant,

T—W—.

Well, Gentlemen, your Patience, I believe, I have tired at last,—— No, no, but I am glad you are got thro' it, for I have something to offer that will not be amiss.—— What's that.—— I wonder what the Dissenters have to say now by Way of Reply to this Letter, being so full to the Purpose.—— Never fear it, you will find they will say enough to colour their Proceedings in this Matter.—— But one Thing I cannot but remark by the Way, sure there can be no Design against the King and his Government in Agitation.—— Why so?—— Because the Author of this Letter plainly says,—— Besides all this, the Dissenters act very unskillfully against their visible Interest, for if they throw away the Advantages, of which they can hardly fail in the next *probable Revolution*, p. 15.—— The next probable Revolution is the Thing which shocks me mightily, therefore I fear some Design against his Majesty.—— Nay, truth, tis a very suspicious Thing, pray God preserve him from all his open and secret

cret Enemies, shall be my daily Prayer.—So be it, say we.

Some Time after was set forth a second Letter to a Dissenter, upon Occasion of his Majesty's late Gracious *Declaration* of Indulgence, and printed for *John Harris*, at the *Harrow* against the Church in the *Poultry*.

A second Letter to a Dissenter, &c.

We are subject to nothing more than *Forgetfulness* of Blessings, *Unthankfulness* for Mercies, or to *abuse* or *misuse* them; in their Distress they cried unto God, but when he delivered them from their Oppressors and Oppressions, they kicked against him; when beyond their Faith or Hope they were freed from their captive State in *Babylon*, most of them contemned that Mercy, and chose to continue under Servitude, and only a few embraced that Liberty. I hope none of you will be found to imitate them in that ungrateful Obstinacy.—That the Obligations God by his late merciful Providence of the like Kind hath laid upon you, and the Sense thereof, and of the Blessing you have received by his Majesty's most Gracious Declaration, may remain upon you; and that you may consider what your Sufferings were, and what you are deliver'd from, this seasonable Advice is given to you by one of your own Number, that now is, and for about forty Years hath been, a Member of the Congregational Church, and purposeth so to continue unto his Death.—Your Deliverance was from the jaws of *Destruction*; you are brought from *Slavery*, to a State of *Liberty*; the Shackles of Conscience, and Bolts of your Prisons are knocked off, and you left free to worship God in Truth without Fear, your

Houses are no more rifled, nor your Goods plundered, seized, or sold, nor your Persons, Wives, Children, Relations, and Friends crowded into nasty Goals, on the Perjuries and false Informations of the Dregs of the People, such, who by Debaucheries violated all Bonds of Conscience, and whose Trade it was to spoil you; Men as compassionate as ravenous Wolves, to whose insatiate Avarice there were no Bounds.— You were not suffer'd to plead your own Cause, (the *Press* being shut against you) a Favour Heathens always allow'd; you were forced to bear all Injuries, tho' innocent: If you *complained*, it increas'd your Punishment; if *silent*, you were fullen, condemned, fined, and imprisoned, without being heard, or knowing your Accusers, and that too many times for supposed Crimes you were not guilty of; ruined, banished, and destroy'd, because you were unwilling to be damn'd for violating your Consciences; your worshipping of God, as you judged according to his own Appointment, was accounted a greater Iniquity than Adultery, Perjury, Atheism, or Blasphemy; these were easily expiated; but no Attonement for *Non-Conformity*, or for not coming to Church, though in many Parishes in and about *London*, the Churches would not hold one third Part of the Parishioners.— These Proceedings were accounted *Legal*, and your not conforming reckon'd *Obstinacy*, and such as deserved no Pity; nothing could evince the contrary, or that *Conscience* was concerned therein; Loss of all the Comforts of this Life would not do it, and farther Evidence you could not give.— This was your State and Condition, as to your Sufferings and Persecutions, from which your Deliverance was extraordinary and unexpected, whereby you are at once engaged under many Obligations, which if you fail to answer, will be as a
Brand

Brand of Infamy upon you. *Ditto Letter, Page 1, 2.*

1. You are therefore to bless and adore God for this great Goodness and Deliverance, and be not therefore wanting herein, lest you provoke the Lord thereby again to take this Blessing from you.— 2. Thankfully acknowledge the King's Benignity and Compassion; his Grace was free, and that too after many great Provocations, at the same Time you were represented as his most implacable and irreconcilable Enemies, dress'd up in Bears Skins to be baited, yet he both pardoned and freed you from merciless Oppressors: And if you are wanting in Thankfulness, Love, and Subjection to his Majesty, you will justly be branded as the most ungrateful and perfidious.— 3. 'Tis incumbent on you also as Men and Christians, to use your utmost Endeavours by all lawful Ways and Means to extirpate all those *Laws* and *Tests*; you accounted it your Duty (as *Daniel* did) to break these *Laws*, when their keenest Edge was turn'd against you, judging it better to obey God than Men; and can you desire again to be in Bondage, even whilst your Wounds are bleeding fresh, and your Backs sore with the Lashes you received from them? Will not all Men brand your Folly, that when you have an Opportunity to be free from your Bondage, you should be wanting to yourselves herein.— 4. Consider, that when his Majesty's Declaration of Indulgence could no longer be prevented, but was published, how many Stratagems and Contrivances were used, and Endeavours to deprive you of the Blessing and Mercy thereof.— 5. All these Suggestions, Insinuations, and Aspersions are manifestly groundless and absurd; for if these *Laws* and *Tests* be taken away, what then can abridge your Liberty? Men may (as you must expect they will) be *angry*, but then
cannot

cannot *hurt* you: The Snake in the Grass, *viz.* a Spirit of Persecution, may *Hiss*, but not *Bite*.—

6. That Liberty of Conscience should bring in Popery, is a Paradox not to be understood by any thinking Man; and if the Learning and Piety of the Church of *England*, with their Dignities, Honours, Livings, and Fat of the Land, will not preserve it, and maintain those Bulwarks, without Tests and Penal Statutes, her Canons of Cruelty and Destruction domineering over other Mens Consciences, and enslaving the Nation to their Pride and Avarice, let the *Church fall*, and no more pretend to be such an impregnable Fortress.—

7. Be true therefore to your own Interest; spare neither Root nor Branch of those *Tests* nor *Penal Statutes*; they are, and always have been, Snares to catch only conscientious Men.—

8. Consider, that an *imposing Spirit*, under which we lately groan'd, is the very *Spawn* and *Spirit* of *Antichrist*, the Source of all Impiety and Cruelty; to which appertains the Iniquity and Guilt of all the Blood of the Prophets, Apostles, Martyrs, and millions of Christ's Servants: What Wars, Confusions, and Desolation hath this Spirit always made in the World? robbing it of its Peace and Tranquility, bringing glorious Churches into Confusion, wasting and impoverishing mighty Monarchs and Kingdoms; when, on the contrary, poor and contemptible *States* (*viz.* the States of *Holland*) by cherishing this Principle of Liberty of Conscience, have continu'd their Peace, and grown to Greatness of Power and Wealth.—

9. Finally, do not study *Revenge*, for that appertains to God; let not your Spirit boil up into Prejudice against those that have injured you; remember your Lord and Master, *revile* not *again*, but meekly and patiently endure the Contradiction of Sinners; walk as you have him for
your

your Example ; pray for your Persecutors as Christ did ; forgive your Wrongs ; walk holily to God, and righteously to Men ; live up to your Profession : Hereby you will stop the Mouths of *Envy*, and possess the Blessing of this Day of your Liberty, and God will continue your Tranquillity.
Ditto p. 3 to 17.

How do you like the second Letter to a Dissenter. — You shall see my second Observation on it, 'tis the whole Strength and Cunning of both Papists and Dissenters blended together to abase the Church. — Pray make it out. — The first is, they declare that they are subject to nothing more than Forgetfulness of Blessings, Unthankfulness for Mercies, or to abuse or misuse them ; which is a very great Truth confessed by Chance : Were they not pardoned their Rebellion against King *Charles* the First by King *Charles* the Second ? yet how soon was that forgotten, and they caught knapping again in several against the Lives of the Family Royal, nay even down to *Monmouth's* Rebellion ; is not this abusing of Mercies, or misusing of them with a Vengeance ? — Nay, did not King *Charles* grant 'em a Liberty of Conscience, and while some of them cry'd it up on one hand, did not many others say it was to introduce Popery and Slavery, and Arbitrary Government, and that it was setting the King above the Laws, and that he could suspend them at Pleasure ? and thus is the merciful Clemency abus'd, and none take more Delight in Commotions, and fishing in troubled Waters than they ; and no doubt but his Gracious Majesty now reigning will be used so by the *Hosannas* on one side for the Liberty of Conscience, and will be crucify'd by the others against it, and this is the Fate of all the *Stuarts*, to have their good Intentions on all hands misused

misused and abused.— And now this very Matter of Liberty of Conscience is incumbent upon all Christians to use their utmost Endeavours to extirpate all those Laws and Tests, when their own Parliament (in King *Charles* the Second's Time) which they so much boast of, have voted such a Toleration contrary to Law in 1662, and 1672.— Now, say others, they have some other Mischief in their Pates, for they were always against this suspending Power.— I'll tell you what it is, say others, they aim at; they tell you now they are of another Opinion, that this Liberty of Conscience will not bring in Popery, and it is a Paradox, and not to be understood by any thinking Man; and if the Learning and Piety of the Church of *England*, with their Dignities, Honours, Livings, and Fat of the Land, will not preserve it, and maintain those Bulwarks, without Tests and Penal Statutes, her Canons of Cruelty and Destruction, domineering over other Men's Consciences, and enslaving the Nation to their Pride and Avarice, *Let the Church fall* and no more pretend to be such an impregnable Fortress.— Yes, yes, we see it very plain, they are helping all they can to pull down the Church; they tell you as much; don't they say, *Let the Church fall*, that's all they aim at.— Pray, say others, does not the Test Act secure the Church of *England*; if so, then he that swears he will not at any Time endeavour any Alteration of Government, either in Church (observe that) and State.— If he does but endeavour it, he breaks the Law, and is guilty of High Treason.— *Vide Corporation Act.*

But pray, what says *Partridge* the State Wizard to this Matter in his *Mene-Tekel*.— He says,

Take

Take Courage now, and be both bold and wise,
Stand for your Laws, Religion, Liberties ;
You have the Odds, the Law is still your own,
They're but your Traytors, therefore pull 'em
down.

They, struck with Fear ; seek to destroy your Laws,
They're raving mad, you see they fix their Paws ;
Because from them they fear their fatal Fall,
And by those Laws they know you'll hang 'em all :
Then keep your Laws, the Penal, and the rest,
And give your Lives up, e're you give the Test.
And thou, great Church of *England*, hold thy
own ;

Force you they may ; resolve to give up none,
Robbers and Thieves must count for what
they've done.

Let all thy mighty Pillars now appear
Zealous and brave, void both of Hate and Fear,
That Popish Fops may grin, lie, cheat and whine,
And curse their Faith, while all admire thine.

Now 'tis visible, that the Dissenters are for
and against the Penal Laws and Test, and that
they are only herded together with Papists, as
they have confess'd in their second Letter to a
Dissenter, to pull down the Church of *England*.—
Therefore, say others, look well to 'em both, for
all their pretended Loyalty to the King, they car-
ry two Faces, and have a double *Entendre*, and
'tis no doubt, but instead of the Church, their
Loyalty at last will come to nothing, and that will
be the best End of it.

1688. May 2.— 'Twas strongly reported, that
the Deputies of all the Cities in *Holland* had a-
greed to the raising of nine thousand Seamen to
equip a Fleet for the Service of the *Dutch*.—
Some said, that the Prince of *Orange* was to have

the Command of it.— Others say nay.— And others confidently aver'd it for a Truth, and that they were not able to penetrate into the Designs of the Prince of *Orange* thereupon.

Much about this Time 'twas given out by some Ill-willers to the Church of *England* Clergy, that they were not greatly concerned at the Proceedings upon his Majesty's second Declaration for Liberty of Conscience. Resolved, that the King should try them further thereupon, and so dealt with his Majesty, that the King caused the following Order of Council to be published, viz.

At the Court of *Whitehall*, the 4th of
May, 1688.

“ By the King's most Excellent Majesty,
“ and the Lords of his Majesty's most
“ Honourable Privy-Council.

“ It is this Day Ordered by his Majesty in
“ Council, that his Majesty's Declaration, bearing Date the 27th of *April* last, be read at
“ the usual Time of Divine Service, upon the
“ 20th and 27th of this Month, in all Churches
“ and Chapels within the Cities of *London* and
“ *Westminster*, and ten Miles thereabouts: And
“ upon the 3d and 10th of *June* next, in all other
“ Churches and Chapels throughout the Kingdom: And it is hereby further Ordered, that
“ the Right Reverend the Bishops, cause the said
“ Declaration to be sent and distributed throughout their respective Dioceses, to be read accordingly.”

During

During these Transactions in *England*, the King had an Account from his Ambassador at the *Hague*, that the *Dutch* had declared that the Prince of *Orange* should be Captain General of all the *Dutch* Armies both by Sea and Land, and that on a sudden they had put out a numerous Fleet, attended with divers Transport-Ships, and provided with all that was necessary for the Execution of some secret Enterprize.

The Fleet being ready, the Prince declares to the States General what was his Design, and demonstrates to them the Necessity of his Landing in —, which amongst 'em is kept as a very great Secret.

May 8.— Much about this Time the Order of Council was canvas'd about, some said that the Bishops would not distribute it thro' their respective Dioceses, nor read it, neither would they meddle or make with it.— This set the Tongues of the Dissenters and Papists to work, who began to rant at a high Rate, and charged them with Disobedience and Disloyalty, and they put out many scandalous Pamphlets on that Occasion.— Others said, they rejoyced greatly to see their Non-compliance, as thinking thereby to gain an Advantage by the King's being exasperated against them; but that which they thought would most avail them—— some said it broke all their Measures, for the Lord Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Bristol*, *Ely*, *Peterborough*, and *St. Asaph*, thought it necessary, in their Names, and on the Behalf of others, humbly to Petition the King in Words to this Effect:

“ To the KING’s Most Excellent
 “ Majesty.

“ The Humble Petition of *William Arch-*
 “ Bishop of *Canterbury*, and of divers of
 “ the Suffragan Bishops of the Province,
 “ now present with him, in the Behalf
 “ of themselves, and others of their absent
 “ Brethren, and of the Clergy of their
 “ respective Dioceses.

“ Humbly sheweth,

“ That their great Averseness in themselves to
 “ the Distribution and Publication in all their
 “ Churches of your Majesty’s late Declaration
 “ for *Liberty of Conscience*, proceedeth neither from
 “ any want of Duty and Obedience to your Ma-
 “ jesty, our Holy Mother the Church of England,
 “ being both in her Principles, and constant Prac-
 “ tices, unquestionably loyal, and having to her
 “ great Honour been more than once publicly ac-
 “ knowledged to be so by your Majesty; nor yet
 “ from any Want of due Tenderneſs to *Dissen-*
 “ ters; in Relation to whom, they are willing to
 “ come to such a Temper, as shall be thought fit,
 “ when the Matter shall be considered and settled
 “ in Parliament and Convocation. But among
 “ many other Considerations, from this especial-
 “ ly, because the Declaration is founded upon
 “ such a dispensing Power, as has been often de-
 “ clared illegal in Parliament, and particularly in
 “ the Years 1662, 1672, and in the Beginning of
 “ your Majesty’s Reign, and is a Matter of so
 “ great Moment and Consequence to the whole
 “ Nation, both in Church and State, that your
 “ Petiti-

“ Petitioners cannot in Prudence, Honour, and
 “ Conscience, so far make themselves Parties to it,
 “ as the Distribution of it all over the Nation,
 “ and reading it even in God’s House, and in the
 “ Time of Divine Service must amount to, in
 “ common and reasonable Construction.

“ Your Petitioners therefore most humbly and
 “ earnestly beseech your Majesty, that you will be
 “ graciously pleased not to insist upon the Distribu-
 “ tion and Reading your Majesty’s Declaration.”

It was signed by his Grace, and six other Bishops,
 as follows.

Canterbury.

St. Asaph.

Bath and Wells.

Chichester.

Peterborough.

Ely.

Bristol.

1688. May 18.— This Petition, they say, was
 delivered to the King about 10 o’Clock at Night.
 After the Petition was read, the King was pleas’d
 to make them this Reply, He had heard as much
 before now, but could not believe it.— And far-
 ther told them, that they look’d like Trumpeters
 of Rebellion.— But my Will shall be done, and
 so they retired.

But it was here the King found himself misera-
 bly mistaken and deceived, his second Declaration
 not having at first been directed to the Clergy of
England, and to the Archbishops, for them to
 send it to their Suffragans; his thinking he was
 able to do it by his own Authority, was vastly
 out of his Politicks.— And others said, who-
 ever advised him afterwards to that Order of
 Council, were not his Friends, for having not took
 a right Step at first, the Clergy thought themselves
 so slighted by the King, that they would not med-
 dle with it afterward.— Here this was a cun-
 ning Stroke fetched to ruin the King’s Interest,
 and to set the King and the Church together by
 the

the Ears.— A deep fanatical Touch, but coined in *Rome* to do the Work.

This Petition was hardly presented to the King, before somebody made bold to print it, and dispersed it through the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and most of the great Towns through *England*.— Which occasioned many Reports and Pamphlets thereon.— One says, that several Copies of this Paper, instead of distributing his Majesty's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, has been dispersed privately through most Counties of *England*.— Another said, a Pamphlet (meaning the said Petition) to that Purpose was privately printed (which some of the Clergy shewed no small Disposition to read in the Room of the King's Declaration) the Mobile were dreadfully possess'd with Fears of Popery creeping in on them, under the pretended Notions of Liberty of Conscience.— Others said, his Majesty, on the 27th of *April*, (which was one full Year and three Weeks after) enforces his first Declaration, and commands it to be read in all Churches within ten Miles of *London*, on the 20th and 21th of *May*, and in all other the Churches through the Country on the 3d and 10th of *June* following; Time enough (one would think) for the Bishops to have considered the Matter, so as to have given the King some Time to have advised thereon.— But say others, the Clergy on the contrary made no Scruple of it till the 18th of *May*, about 10 at Night, and then (the 19th being a Day appointed for Hunting) they present the Paper beforementioned, as well knowing, that if his Majesty had an Inclination of Countermanding his Declaration, he was so straitned in Time that he could not then do it, for it was to be read the Day after.— Here it was observ'd by some, that the Bishops were over-reach'd in the Advice given them to deliver it then, and not giving
the

the King a longer Time to confider of it, and the King too was over-reach'd in not abftaining from Hunting, and taking Advice thereon; and it was not difcretely done to call them Trumpeters of Rebellion.— And others faid, 'tis to be wifh'd that fome of the Privy Council are not in fome deep Myfteries of State againft the King's true Intereft, which can never be for the good of the Church of *England*.

June 8.— 'Twas given out fome Time after, that the King, to vindicate himfelf, caufed the Bifhops to be fummoned to appear before him in Council, which they did accordingly, the Lord Chancellor *Jefferies*, and divers Popifh Lords fat to examine them; they owned their Petition, and after, when they had given their Reafons why they could not comply, and being required to enter into a Recognizance to appear and answer it at Law, they refus'd it, and contrary to many People's Expectation, who waited to hear the Ifue, they were fent to the Tower.— Some of the Faction faid, that it feems the Bifhops were not a little ambitious of going thither.— For, fome faid, in paffing along, they proclaimed to the People to ftand faft to the Proteftant Religion, as if they had been going to Martyrdom for that Caufe.— Others faid, it was an ingenious Way of courting the Rabble to abet their Design of promoting the Ruin of two Parts in three of all the Proteftants in *England*, by blowing Liberty of Confcience off the Stage at one Blaft.— Another Sort faid, that whoever advifed the Bifhops not to enter into a Recognizance to appear, were neither their nor the King's Friends.— And the Queen, when ſhe came to know that the faid Bifhops were ſent to the Tower, told the King plainly, whoever were of that Council to ſend them there, were not the King's Friends, and did their Endeavour to ruin him to all
Intents

Intents and Purposes, so true a Sense had the Queen of that Matter then.— And therefore she had no Interest or Design of sending the Bishops to the Tower, as has been often wrongfully laid to her Charge.— Others said, had the Bishops enter'd into a Recognizance before a Popish Council, it wou'd have been owning their Popish Authority.— That's only begging the Question.

June 10.— While the Bishops were in the Tower, News was spread abroad that the Queen was deliver'd of a Son at *St. James's*, between 9 and 10 in the Morning, being *Trinity Sunday*, and about Noon the Council met, and Ordered, that there should be a general Thanksgiving observed in the City of *London* and *Westminster*, and Parts adjacent, on the 14th of *June*, and in fourteen Days after, in all other Parts of the Kingdom; and that Notice should be given of this Birth to the Lord Mayor of *London*, that Bonfires and publick Rejoicings might be made, which was performed, and the *Tower* Guns were discharg'd, to signify it at a greater Distance.

June 11.— It was confidently reported, that a certain Nobleman did offer one of the King's Master Workmen two thousand Pounds for his Son newly born, upon Condition that he would not own he had a Child, and that the said Lord promised it should be well provided for, and never want for any Thing during its Life; and the Man came and acquainted his Wife with it, but she would by no means yield to it.— Some say, this Story is trump'd up from the Whiggish Quarter.— Others said, they might very well conclude so, for *Partridge* said in his *Mene-Tekel*, above six Months ago, that the Papists would buy a Child to top it on an Heir, to cheat it out of his Estate.—

Estimate.— Oh, he's a famous Conjuror.— Others say, that they believe he is in the Secret with the Papists, or else he could never have told this great Secret so exactly.— And others say, this Nobleman not being named, nor the Master Workman, 'tis mightily question'd whether they will be ever known, and some People doubt very much, whether they ever had a Name to be known by.

June 12.— 'Tis also reported, that a certain (Fairy) Midwife delivered a Priest's Whore of a Son the *Saturday* before the Queen was brought to Bed, under the Queen's Lodgings, which they pretended died before the Protestant Midwife was gone, to hinder her coming to enquire after it.— Good lack, say some, *Partridge* shall be burnt for a Wizard, why he told you of a bawdy Project that was to be managed about a Priest's Child, nay, was so absolute in his Judgment, that he publicly declared that we should not be deceiv'd in the Matter, that it was a Child of Father *Peters*, begot on the Body of one Mrs. *Betty* at the *Bath*.— Really, say you so, I remember it, and it is not strange at all that she should be brought to Lye-in under the Queen's Bed-Chamber, the easier to impose this Matter on the Publick.— And others said, you may see the Saints are very good at Invention, they won't stand for a Lie or two to carry on their Designs.

June 13.— That that Child which the Publick will now have to be the pretended Prince of *Wales*, born the 10th of *June* 1688.— Some Report that he was really the Son of the Queen, tho' the Fanaticks say the contrary.— Others, that he was born of a Tyler's Wife, and brought into the Queen's Bed-Chamber in a Warming-pan.— Nay, say others, I have heard that the Warming-pan

was brought open, with Fire in it, and not the Lid of it shut down. — And others said, 'twas impossible to bring a Child in a Warming-pan with the Lid down without stifling the Infant. — Others say, it is very suspicious but that it should be so brought in a Warming-pan, because the Child's Mother presently after was fled, and gone to *Holland*, to acquaint the Prince and Princess of *Orange* of the whole Truth of this Matter, and will come over to undeceive the bubbled Nation. — And say others, when she comes we shall see her.

June 14. — 'Twas this Day reported, that Dr. *Walgrave*, the Queen's Physician, was Knighted in the King's Bed-Chamber, for the great Skill and Diligence he had used on the Queen the 10th of *June* last. — That's very well, say some, a Popish Doctor of Physick, was made by a Popish King a Popish Knight, according to Popish Merit, and Popish Inclination.

That the Marchioness of *Powis* was sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Lady Governess of her Majesty's Children, and the Lady *Strickland* Under-Governess. — Well, say some, this Child creates new Offices and Places to some *Roman* Catholicks, who before stood gaping for Preferment.

'Twas also given out, that a Proclamation was publish'd for a publick Thanksgiving on the 17th of *June* next, which was ordered to be drawn up, printed, and dispers'd to the divers Churches and Chapels of *England*, *Wales*, &c. — We shall see the Matter if we live so long.

June 15. — 'Twas reported that the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the six other Bishops that were committed to the *Tower*, were brought by *Habeas Corpus* to the King's Bench Bar in *Westminster*.

minster-hall, where there was a vast Throng that waited their coming; some expected them to Land at the King's Bridge in the *New Palace Yard, Westminster*, and so come thro' *Westminster-hall*, which was vastly crowded; but at last they landed at the *King's Stairs* in the *Old Palace-Yard, Westminster*, and passed along the Court of *Requests*, and as they came thro', there were People from one End of the Court of *Requests* to the other, kneeling on their Knees, and begging the Bishops Blessing as they went on; and the Bishops said to the People, Fear God and Honour the King, and be not Rebels to his Majesty, and pray for our Deliverance, and most or all of them wept very sore; and when they came in backwards to the *King's Bench*, there was the Attorney General, who exhibited an Information against them, for contriving, making and publishing a seditious Libel against his Majesty and his Government, as they termed the Bishops Petition; to which they severally pleaded not guilty, and had that Day Fortnight appointed for their Tryal, and upon entering into Recognizance for their further Appearance, they were dismissed the Court; and as they went thro' *Westminster-hall*, a vast Crowd kneel'd and begg'd their Blessing, which they gave them, and charg'd them to be loyal to the King; and it was observ'd, that the Bishop of *Oxford*, and the Bishop of *Chester* two Popish Bishops, as they were call'd, gave some People their Blessing, as the other seven had done, and some taking those two to belong to the seven Bishops, one of the rest called to the other, and cry'd out to his Fellow Companion, *Tom, Tom*, do you know those Bishops that bless'd you, and he replying they were two of the seven, the other said nay, 'twas the Popish Bishop of *Oxford*, and the Bishop of *Chester*, another Popish Bishop; at the Know-

ledge of which the Fellow was so incens'd that he came back again to the two Bishops that had bless'd him, and said, damn you for Popish Sons of Whores, take your Blessing again; and thus was the End of this Day's Proceedings.— Some said the seven Bishops were very loyal to the King by instructing the People to be obedient to his Majesty.— Others, 'twas humbly done of them to desire the Prayers of the People for their Deliverance out of their Trouble.— And others said, that the hot fiery Zealot against *Oxford*, and *Chester*, the other Bishops, must surely be a mad Man, or else his Zeal for the seven Bishops was very great.

June 16.— 'Twas confidently reported, that King *James* sent for my Lord *Churchill* to come to the Queen's Labour on the 10th of *June*, but he had receiv'd some Intimations before, and was purposely out of the Way.— How, say some, did the King send for *Churchill* to the Labour, then certainly there could be no Trick or Design of the King to top an Imposture or Cheat on the next Heir in Blood to take their Right or Title from them.— True, say others.— I, but say others, did not my Lord *Churchill* know all along that there was a Suspicion that such a Cheat would be put on the next Heir, and was it not his Place, in Duty to the next Heir, to have been there to have pry'd into this Matter, and to help to discover this intended Imposture and Cheat? Would it not have been excellent Service to the next Heir, and to his Country?— I, I say so, say others, so it would, but it looks with an ill Face; that altho' *Partridge* the State Wizard had so long as six or eight Months before declared in Print there would be such a Cheat, it was his Duty to have been there to discover it; but to withdraw on purpose to be out of the Way, is very dark, and looks

as if he was embarked in some Design against the King and his Government.

It was also confidently reported by the Faction to carry on the great Cheat and Design of the Queen's great Belly, That the Prince and Princess of *Denmark* were sent to the *Bath* by the King's Order, on purpose to be out of the Way.— Say some, this must needs be a great Lie raised on the King, for if he had attempted any such Thing, it would have confirm'd the Cheat, and the Princess was at Age to refuse going, and then the Nation wou'd have seen into this Matter very plainly, that the King designed to put some Trick or other on the Nation, by sending her away to the *Bath* contrary to her Inclination.— But say others, did the Princess ever refuse going thither.— I have heard others say it was her own Desire to go thither, and King *James* was against it; but when he understood it was for her Health, much against his own Inclination he consented to her going.

It was also given out, that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Denmark* came perfectly in good Health from the *Bath* the 15th of *June* last.— Say some, and why did they not come the 9th, then they might have been Time enough at the Queen's Labour?— O, say others, they were resolved not to be Witnesses to such an Imposture and Cheat.— Say others, we commend 'em for that.— And say others, they were to be blamed that they did not stay to discover it.

June 17.— The appointed Day of Thanksgiving being come, within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, &c. the Conduits did run with Wine according to Order, and the Streets in the Evening every where shined very gloriously with Bonfires, and ringing of Bells, and drinking the King, the
Queen,

Queen, and the Prince of *Wales's* Healths.—'Twas also farther reported, that the Queen's Milliner made a very rich Bonfire, she had Knots of all Sorts of colour'd Ribbon, as well brocaded as other, ty'd on the Faggots round about the Wood of the Bonfire, to the Value of twenty Pounds worth of Ribbons, and burnt them all for Joy of the Birth of the said Prince.— Sure, say some, she was very loyal.— I, I, say others, she knew she should be no Loser by it.

June 18. Much about this Time came out a Pamphlet, called, *An Answer to a Paper, importing a Petition of the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, and six other Bishops, to his Majesty, touching their not distributing and publishing the late Declaration for Liberty of Conscience. With Allowance. Printed by Henry Hills, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty, for his Household and Chapel, &c. 1688.*

An Answer to a Paper, &c.

Gen. 37. ver. 32, 33.

Vide, Utrum Tunica filii tui sit, an non? Quam cum cognovisset pater, ait, Tunica filii mei est, fera pessima comedit eum.

Not to amuse my Reader with any Reasons or Excuses for this Undertaking, let this suffice for both; *That several Copies of this Paper, instead of distributing his Majesty's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, having been privately dispersed through most Counties of England—* I thought it every Man's Duty, and (among the rest) mine, to undeceive them who have not the same Brains, but
more

more Honesty and Loyalty than those that sent it.— And bestow some Ink upon the Tetter, that it spread no farther. *Ditto p. fol. 3.*

Now here our Answerer tells you that several Copies of this Paper have been privately dispersed through most Counties of the Kingdom of *England*.— But does he say by whom?— No, you are left to guess at that; and would insinuate, that instead of distributing his Majesty's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, these have been privately spread,— meaning by the Bishops, for that the Attorney General has exhibited an Information against them, for contriving, making, and publishing the same;— but they disown'd the publishing thereof.— Now the Query will be then, who publish'd this Paper? and could that be fix'd, it would undeceive them who have not the same Brains, but more Honesty and Loyalty, than those that sent it.— In order to which, it will be very convenient to ask two or three Questions to set this Matter in a true Light.— *First*, Whether Father *Peters*, and some of his Consorts, are not at the very Bottom and Wording of this Petition.— My Reason for it is, that he has been heard heretofore to say, that *Rabshekah*-like, he would make the Church of *England* Men be glad to eat their own Dung, that is, their own Words or Doctrine, he means.— And this Petition looks a little a-squint that Way, the Whigs say; for it seems to interfere with their Duty and Obedience to the King, which the Church of *England* always professed.— And it is confidently given out, that Father *Peters* at the Council Board, is look'd upon by the Dissenters to be of their Clan, *viz.* a very great Whig.— The *Second* is, Whether the said Father *Peters*, to bring an Odium on the Bishops from the King, has not sent a Copy of the said Petition to be printed privately, and he and his Creatures have
dispersed

dispersed it through the Kingdom.— And the *Third* is, Whether *Henry Hills* knows any Thing of the Matter? and whether he himself has not been employ'd, and with a secret Hand-press betwixt the Rasters and the Tiles of the King's House, printed the same? And my Reason for it is this, that all the Printing-Houses about Town have been search'd, and no Sign of it to be found, and the King's House is not in the least suspected, nor has it been search'd.— And he being formerly a Dissenter, and then a Hater of Popery and Slavery, may perchance be now in this Secret, on purpose to serve his Master's Turn, *Father Peters*, who no doubt is very deep in't, by reason he said he would make the Church of *England*, *Rabshakeh*-like, be glad to eat their own Dung, and therefore over Head and Ears in't as well as the Printer.— So much in answer to the first Ink cast on the said Petition, called *The Tetter*.— Now we shall enter into the Debates of the Petition.

P. 14.— He declares the Petition says, *It was neither from any want of Duty and Obedience to his Majesty.*— *Ans.* No? Then why was it not comply'd with.— *Obj.* Thank the King's Advisers, for some say, they have counceled him to send his Declaration, commanding all Curates and Ministers of Parishes to read it in their Churches.— But it was here the King found himself most miserably deceived, for not having directed it to the Clergy of *England*, and to the Arch-Bishops, for them to send it to their Suffragans, as customary.— Here, say some, the Bishops and all the Clergy were affronted, it not being sent to them according as usual.— Sure, say others, his Majesty was persuaded into a Belief, that he was able to do it by his own Authority.— But say others, here the King found he was greatly mistaken

taken in his Account.— And the Bishops for not obeying those arbitrary Precepts, and giving legal Reasons for it were sent to the *Tower*.— And say others, when we first heard of these Matters, we all concluded, sure these Councils were given by such Persons who design'd *the King's Ruin thereby*.

P. 15. *Pet.*— *Our holy Mother the Church of England, being both in her Principles and constant Practices unquestionably Loyal.*— *Ans.* Nor have hitherto appeared otherwise; and if not Religion, moral Gratitude must have oblig'd them to it.— *Obj.* I, I, it is for the Practice of this unquestionable Loyalty of the Church of *England*, that on both Sides she's hated, even by all the Dissenters and Papists, and now they are doing all they can to make her seem odious in the Sight of the King, as if now she was wanting in her Duty to his Majesty.

P. 16. *Pet.*— *And having to her great Honour been more than once publickly acknowledg'd to be so by your Majesty.*— *Ans.* And does his Majesty do less than acknowledge it in this his Declaration? He hath in the Word of a King secured to them their Religion, Possessions, and Properties; and why? but to assure 'em, he repented not the Character, and it was their Interest, if not Duty, to keep it up; nay, the Honour of their Church depended on it, inasmuch as Men value Things, according to their present Good or Evil they do in the World.— *Obj.* Oh, but his Majesty may be misled by some Evil Counsellors, who will make Mole-hills look like Mountains, and have brought it about to some Purpose.

P. 17. *Pet.*— *Nor yet from any want of due Tenderneſs to Dissenters.*— *Ans.* No, why then have those Penal Laws been executed with so

much Rigour against them?—*Obj.* Not for their not conforming and coming to Church; they were executed against them for their Disobedience and Rebellion to his Majesty's Government, witness the *Rye-House* Conspiracy, and the *Western* Campaign, and why must the Church be accus'd and blam'd by them for what the Government does?

P. 19. Pet.— *In relation to whom, they are willing to come to such a Temper as shall be thought fit, when that Matter shall be considered and settled in Parliament and Convocation.*—*Ans.* What the Temper hitherto hath been, is but too sensible already, and what it is likely to be for the future, may be guess'd at by what is past.—*Obj.* Not by the Church, but by the Government; and they had best take Care how they offend like us, lest they also again fall under the Lash.

P. 21. Pet.— *But among many other Considerations, from this especially, because this Declaration is founded upon such a dispensing Power, as has been often declared illegal in Parliament.*—*Ans.* And what are those Considerations? If a Man should put an ill Construction upon them, it may be said their Lordships never intended it; and if they intended not to amuse the People, why did they not speak plain *English*, and specify those Considerations.—*Obj.* I think the *English* has been taken too plain, or else the Attorney General would never have term'd it a seditious Libel; and the Bishops are responsible to answer it.

P. 26. Pet.— *That your Petitioners cannot in Prudence, Honour and Conscience, so far make themselves Parties in it, &c.*—*Ans.* And how stands it with the Honour of the Church of *England*, both in Principles and constant Practices, unquestionably Loyal, and to her great Honour more than once so acknowledged by his Majesty, to start a-
side

side in this Day of her Tryal.— *Obj.* How can this be? his Majesty designs to get all Dissenters their Liberty of Conscience settled by Act of Parliament; the Bishops plainly assure his Majesty, that they are not against it, and will come to such a Temper as his Majesty desires, and shall be thought fit to be considered of and settled in Parliament and Convocation: Now for my Life, I can't see where this so much cry'd out of Disloyalty to his Majesty by the Bishops does appear; sure some People would fain persuade the King to it, so that they might have the fleecing of the Church, as our blessed Saints had in 1644; but enough of that.

P. 30. Pet.— That his Majesty will be graciously pleased not to insist upon the Distribution, and Reading that Declaration.— Ans. And therefore upon the whole Matter, if this Declaration had not been thought fit to have been distributed, as enjoined, *less ought the said Paper to have been dispersed privately, and by such previous Disposition stoln the Form of the Design into the Matter it was to work on.— Obj.* I would fain ask this

Gentleman a Question, Whether he's not one employ'd by the Party secretly to disperse the Bishops Petition, and only rails against so doing, to cover himself and his Associates.— But whether he be so employ'd, or be not, I tell him, and let the World take Notice, that in due Time it shall be fully discovered what Privy Counsellor sent the Copy of the said Paper to a certain Printer, and he privately printed it, and sent many Copies thereof, which he dispers'd among his Friends, and all over the Kingdom, and the Printer clear'd a thousand Pounds for his Share and Snack; and this wounded the Credit of the Bishops with the King, and the Design fired the whole Nation upon his Majesty, so that this ruined the King's Interest in

his People, and this done in Conjunction with the Dissenters to ruin both the King and the Church.

June 22.— Segnior *Garstof*, Envoy from the King of *Denmark*, congratulated his Majesty King *James* upon the Birth of the Prince of *Wales* his Son.— 'Tis well some own him for the King's Son.— Yes, yes, for there are many others can't be brought into a Belief of it.

June 23.— The Marquis *Cattane*, Envoy from the Duke of *Modena*, congratulated his Majesty on the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*.— I, I, say some, if the Duke of *Modena's* Minister should not congratulate the King upon his Son's Birth, I don't know who should.

Well, you call the King's Son an Impostor or a Cheat, or a Child top'd on the right Heir to prevent his Claim to the Government; yet for all that, this very same Day the Prince of *Orange's* Minister, Seignior *Zeuglestine* at the Court of *England*, did congratulate their Majesties on the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*.— Say you so, therefore 'tis none but a Company of factious and rebellious Persons that has such hard Thoughts of the King and Queen!

June 24.— The first Address presented to the King upon the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, came from the City of *Exeter*, the Center of Loyalty in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, and King *James* the Second, who thought themselves oblig'd to thank God for the Birth of a Royal Prince, a Blessing so inestimable, and one of the greatest to his most Sacred Majesty and these Nations.— This is Loyalty in Grain.— Stanch Loyalty, say others, sure the Dissenters will never be able to exceed it.

The

The Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, cry'd out, Great Sir, Let us among the first of your Subjects upon the long wish'd for blessed Occasion of the thrice happy Delivery of your Great and Royal Consort, congratulate, &c.—— Some said they were a great Way off, and did not know much of the Matter, which is all that can be said for them; and their Prayers, *That Almighty God wou'd graciously bestow a Male Posterity from the famous Royal Line, to sway the Scepter of these Kingdoms.*—— Against which all Dissenters will heartily pray, there is no doubt of it.

The Town of *Dartmouth*—— “ Congratulate the
 “ King upon the happy Birth of the Prince,
 “ the greatest Blessing that good Subjects could
 “ desire, or God ever could grant.—— Some say,
 does not this border a little upon Blasphemy?
 was the Prince such a Blessing, that Omnipotence
 could not grant a greater?—— “ They promise to
 “ elect such Members as shall entirely, and with-
 “ out Conditions, answer the King's Royal Ex-
 “ pectations in repealing the Penal Laws and
 “ Tests, not thinking it consistent with the Duty
 “ of Subjects to make Conditions with their Prince,
 “ so gracious a King; but as his Majesty's Mer-
 “ cy and Indulgence is free and unlimited, so
 “ shall their Obedience.”—— Some say, this is so
 full, that Passive Obedience could never go be-
 yond it.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgessees of the Corporation of *Portsmouth*.—— To whom the Duke of *Berwick* sent an Express with what in their Worships Wisdom they are pleased to call the *Joyful News of her Majesty's being safely brought to Bed of a Prince.* Upon which they exclaim:

“ Permit us then, Great Sir, to make this early
 “ Offering of our Fealty to the Royal Infant in
 “ the Cradle, and to present him with the first
 “ Fruits

“ Fruits of our Loyalty, &c. since Heaven seems
 “ to be inclined, by this Blessing bestowed upon
 “ us, to forgive the Nation its past Faults,
 “ we shall henceforth take more Care never to
 “ provoke that God that gave us our King and
 “ this Prince.”——’Tis well, say some, if they
 continue in their Promise to God as aforesaid.

The City of *Durham*——“ Most humbly offer
 “ up their publick Praises and Thanksgivings to
 “ Almighty God for the happy Birth of the
 “ young Prince, the greatest of Blessings that could
 “ possibly descend upon these Kingdoms; *they*
 “ pray that their Majesties may be blessed with
 “ more Children, and more Sons.”——I, I, say
 some, ’twas more Sons that were wanted.——Yes,
 yes, the Citizens of *Durham*, say others, knew
 what would tickle.——And others said, how cunning
 some Folks are !

The County Palatine of *Durham*——“ Held them-
 “ selves obliged next to give their publick Thank-
 “ giving to Heaven, to congratulate their Majes-
 “ ties in the most joyful News of the Birth of a
 “ young Prince.”——Some said, by my Shoul-
 Vashion, dear Joy, dis is very good *Erish*, for had
 it been an Old Prince, this Miracle would not
 have been much greater, all Things well consid-
 ered.——Some dear Bog Witticisms will be palm’d
 upon the Kingdom, say others, at some Times or
 other.

The County of *Worcester*.——“ Permit us,
 “ Dread Sir, among the loud Peals of Joy that
 “ ring in every Corner of the Kingdom, to join
 “ our Huzza with the rest of your Majesty’s Sub-
 “ jects for so great a Blessing bestow’d upon us,
 “ so long, and so earnestly desired.——Happy we
 “ that live to see it, a Prince of *Wales* from your
 “ Loins, and happy our Posterity that live to be
 “ govern’d by a Prince of such a Father.”——

Some

Some say, if the Court did not take this for a Banter, they were the most easy of Mortals to be imposed upon.— Yes, yes, by such as never mean what they say; therefore there are Hypocrites as well as Rebels of all Sorts.

The County of *Somerset*.— “ Thank God for
 “ the great Blessing he hath vouchsafed this Nati-
 “ on, by making his Majesty the Parent of a most
 “ hopeful and illustrious Prince, for whose Birth
 “ they had given as great and ample Demonstra-
 “ tion of their Joy for the same in their several
 “ Stations as they were capable— assuring your
 “ Majesty, that whenever the over-ruling Power
 “ (by which Kings reign) shall resume that Crown
 “ you so justly wear, we will bear all Faith and
 “ true Allegiance to this illustrious Prince”——
 So say, so do, or else you will prove yourselves ve-
 ry great——

City of *Bath*.— “ No sooner did the happy
 “ News of a Prince being born reach our Ears,
 “ &c. knowing it is unjust to be silent on this Oc-
 “ casion, we do therefore offer up our Thanks to
 “ the great *Jehovah* for sending an Heir to your
 “ Majesty and your Kingdoms from your Royal
 “ Loins; and we heartily implore the Almighty
 “ to send your Majesty and us more such Royal
 “ Pledges by your gracious Consort, and bless
 “ your Majesty with long Life, to see our young
 “ Prince, &c. grow up to be a Man.— See, say
 some, how good, how familiar they are with the
 King, the Queen, and the Prince.— Nay, say
 others, how friendly they express themselves.—
 ’Tis to be hop’d without any Deceit, like those
 of our blessed Faction.

The Citizens of *Carlisle*.— Declare “ Their ex-
 “ ceeding Joy transports them above Mortals, and
 “ places them on Earth in a most heavenly Condi-
 “ tion, &c. But to close all, witness this heavenly
 Blessing

“ Blessing to compleat this Miracle, a Prince
 “ born to the World’s Astonishment.”—— Say
 some, we don’t like this Expression; why to the
 World’s Astonishment? Is it such a Wonder for
 a Man to get his Wife with Child.—— Others
 said, sure they mean his Majesty was stricken in
 Years, and not in a very extraordinary State of
 Health.—— And others said, that her Majesty,
 tho’ otherwise apt enough in her youthful Days,
 was past doing Wonders that Way.—— But ob-
 serve, say others, tho’ there was a Miracle done
 to produce this Prince, the Citizens of *Carlisle*
 say, *It gives them Hopes of a numerous Issue*, as if
 Miracles were to be done daily to satisfy them,
who will daily bless God that had given the King a
fruitful Consort.—— And others say, did ever
 any one suppose that the Queen was barren.——
 No, no, say others, no body ever doubted her
 Fruitfulness.—— But say others, the King at this
 Time lay under such Suspicion, and the Circum-
 stances of the Birth was such, say others, that
 even her Majesty’s Fruitfulness at this Time is
 more than to be doubted.—— Yes, yes, say
 others, we plainly see what the Faction is aiming
 at to blacken the Birth of the Prince, and to
 bring the World into a Belief that it is an Im-
 postor and a Cheat, as the State-Wizard before
 his Birth, had declar’d.

West Riding of Yorkshire— Among the Num-
 ber of the Congratulators and Orators, pray for
the Health and Prosperity of his Royal Highness.—
 And why should they not, like all loyal and duti-
 ful Subjects, that always do so for the Health and
 Prosperity of the King, the Queen, and his Royal
 Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and all the Royal
 Family, as it stands appointed in the Common
 Prayer Book.

The County of *Hertford*— “ Say the Prince of
 “ *Wales* was a Blessing sent from Heaven for the
 “ perpetual Establishment of Liberty of Consci-
 “ ence.” Some say, these were some boasting Whigs,
 that had reckon’d their Account without the Host.

King’s Lynn— “ Are thankful for those two ob-
 “ liging Things bestowed on this Nation, viz. Li-
 “ berty of Conscience, and a Prince of *Wales*.”—
 Say some, as to the Legitimacy of both the one and
 the other, there was no Occasion of disputing it,
 when the King’s dispensing Power was so very ac-
 ceptable to his People.

From *Bath*— “ They congratulate his Majesty
 “ and his Royal Consort on their being the joy-
 “ ful Parents of so good a Son : They pray for a
 “ numerous Offspring from his Royal Loins,
 “ which may perpetuate his Name and Memo-
 “ ry.”—— Yes, yes, say the Faction, and even
 baffle Mortality it self.— Oh, their everlasting
 good Wishes to the Family of the *Stuarts*, say
 others.

The County of *Essex*— “ Return their most
 “ humble and hearty Thanks to Almighty God
 “ for the inestimable Blessing conferr’d on his sa-
 “ cred Majesty, &c. in the happy Birth of a
 “ Prince.”

The County of *Oxford*— “ Shou’d not have
 “ presumed upon this Application, but that full
 “ Hearts, like full Banks, will overflow. The
 “ Blessing God Almighty hath been pleas’d to
 “ bestow on your Majesty and this Realm, by
 “ sending a Prince of *Wales*, is a Happiness too
 “ large to be contained within the narrow Com-
 “ pass of our Breasts. They hope, by constantly
 “ soliciting that divine Goodness to obtain a se-
 “ cond Blessing to this Nation, that the Queen
 “ may bring forth a Duke of *York* ; for which
 “ let the three Kingdoms join, till Heaven hears

"our Prayers."—— Some factious People say, how unconscionable were these *Oxford* Men, the Prince of *Wales* had cost one Miracle, and there was no hoping for a Duke of *York* without another.—— Say others, it was miraculously well intended.

Northallerton—— Affirm, "None approach the Throne with more joyful and grateful Hearts than they, for the great Blessing, &c. by the happy Birth of his Royal Highness the Prince. They also beg leave to pray and wish for his long Life and Health, and declare against the Penal Laws and Test.—— Say some, these we presume are Dissenters that cry *Hozana* with one Breath, and Crucify with the other.

The Royal Boroughs of *Scotland* Address to the King and Queen.

To the King — "Acknowledging the great Obligation they owe to his Majesty in lengthening out, even beyond his own Life, the Happiness and Quiet which they justly expect during the Prince's Life; nor did they doubt but that the Enemies of their Peace, would upon his Birth, find it necessary for them to lay aside all Hopes which they have entertained of being able to trouble others."—— Here some said, is it not very odd, that the *Scotch* should express themselves in such a Manner, as *that they are obliged to his Majesty for getting a Prince of Wales*.—— What Fools are they, say others! as if his Majesty was not bound by his matrimonial Vow to oblige them if it lay in his Power.—— Sure, say others, they must mean obliging them in some extraordinary Way or other; this is mystical.—— Not so mystical neither; what if they should mean some other Prince, and not the Prince of *Wales*—— for if what be reported be not Lies, they have their Instruction
so

to cajole and flatter from beyond Sea, and under this Mask, they carry two very honest Faces, viz. true *Scottish*.— And now let us see what they say to the Queen.—“ Now we find “ we owe you more than is due to a Queen.”— Some say, ’tis the strangest Expression that could be.— Not at all, say others; for it implies that her Majesty had done something more than a Queen ought to do — You shall hear what it is by and by.—“ For in giving us under God this “ *young Prince*, you have given us with him a “ Guard, &c.”— Here some ask’d what do they mean by a Guard?— Answer was made, ’tis a *Scottish* Mystery, and it will require Time to unriddle it.— Again, “ We have sent the Provost “ of *Edinburgh* in our Name to kiss those princely Hands, from which our Posterity are to expect Protection, &c.”— Some others said, that this was one of the greatest Affronts they could put upon the Royal Family.— Why, say others?— To send their Hangman in their Name to kiss his Royal Hand, what could be a greater Affront?— Say others, true; they might have deputed some of their own Ministry to have done it.— Why foolish, say others? this their Provost was the Head or President of their College.— Nay, then I beg their Estates.— Again, and this is worth minding.—“ We shall teach our “ Posterity by our Example, to contribute as much “ as in us or them lies, to make his Throne “ (when God brings him to it) as pleasant and as “ easy as our Lives are to us under the propitious Reign of his Royal Parents. Our Kindness to his Person and Interest shall always grow “ up with him, and we should be sorry that our “ Joy on this Occasion were not next to that of “ the King’s or yours.”— Here some observ’d, that all these great Services and Professions of

Loyalty, Duty, and Obedience to this Prince, were only Conditionals, that is, when it should please God to bring him to the Throne of his Ancestors, and not before.— Really, say others, we are of that Opinion too.

The County Palatine of *Chester*—“ Congratulate for the happy Birth of the young Prince, “ in his hereditary successive Kingdom: We, in “ this Palatinate, are the first Lot of Inheritance “ to the first-born of our Kings; and as we have “ a greater Part in him, so we have a more plentiful Joy that he is born to us.”— Here’s Loyalty in Grain, say the Dissenters, this is Church Loyalty.— O say others of them, that all the Clergy of the Church of *England* were but of this Mind !

That of *Kent*.—“ Besides their thanking the “ King in an especial Manner for his *Universal* “ *Indulgence*, speaks thus: The Birth of a Royal “ Infant now opens all our Eyes, our Hearts, and “ Mouths, to see and admire, and publish as well, “ the propitious Conduct of Heaven over your “ sacred Majesty, as your Majesty over us, &c. “ Permit us then, Great Sir, &c. to tender you “ and your Royal Consort our unfeigned Congratulations for the inestimable Jewel you have “ bestow’d on us.”— The Faction cry out, how prettily they express themselves!— As prettily and as wittily as others.— But all Fools are not to be pleas’d alike.

The County of *Hereford* manifest their Resentments—“ For such transcendent Mercy and Favour from Heaven, as the Birth of his Royal “ Highness the Prince of *Wales*,— for which, they say,—“ (except obdurate Malice prevails) “ we may justly raise some Confidence in ourselves; “ the Eyes of most thoughtful Men will be open’d “ to

“ to see the Concurrence of the same Providence
 “ attending your Majesty.”

The *Devizes*.—“ Since it hath pleas’d God to
 “ bless your Majesty with a Son, and us with a
 “ Prince, which we hope is an inestimable Bless-
 “ ing to this Nation, we can do no less than
 “ congratulate.”

The City of *Hereford*—“ Express their grate-
 “ ful Sense of that happy Addition, which it has
 “ pleas’d God to make to the Royal Family, by
 “ giving his Majesty and his Kingdoms the desi-
 “ rable Blessing of a Prince to inherit his Royal
 “ Virtues and Dominions.”

From *Cumberland*—They “ Offer due Thanks
 “ to God for sending his Majesty a Son, and
 “ them a Prince, a Blessing not more joyfully
 “ received, than earnestly desired.”—And be-
 hold the Malice of the Faction, they say, because
 the Royal Babe having had the *Red-Gum*, as the
 Nurses call it, or some Cradle Disease, they tell
 ye,—the *Cumberland* People “ Cordially rejoyce
 “ in the joyful Deliverance of the Prince from
 “ his late dangerous Indisposition, not doubting
 “ but God will bless him with a long and health-
 “ ful Life.”

The Borough of *Sudbury*—Say thus: “ Al-
 “ mighty God having bless’d your Majesty with
 “ a Son, and your People with a Prince, we,
 “ with an Alacrity agreeable to our Happiness,
 “ &c. Congratulate—Such Blessings are from
 “ Heaven the Reward of Virtue.

From *Lancashire*—Are sorry they could not
 more speedily congratulate his Majesty, “ On the
 “ Birth of the Prince of *Wales*. Succession in
 “ the Right Line has been the Care, and now
 “ immediately from your Majesty is the Joy not
 “ only of us, but of all your Dominions. The
 “ Transports of foreign Courts upon this illustri-
 “ ous

“ous Birth, is an early Presage that his Fame
 “shall be more extended, and his Virtues more
 “shining than all their Illuminations.”——Mean-
 ing, say some, all their Torches and Candles, for
 that must needs be the meaning of Illuminati-
 ons.——Yes, yes, Fanaticks are always ready to
 help a lame Dog over a Stile.

From *Garstang* in *Lancashire*.——“The happy
 “News of the Birth of the illustrious Prince of
 “*Wales* has doubled our Diligence.”——See, say
 the Faction, what this Word Illustrious is coming
 to.——Again, “May the growing Virtues, and
 “exemplary Conduct of his Royal Highness, &c.
 The County of *Northumberland*——“Congra-
 “tulate the inestimable Blessing of a Prince of
 “*Wales*, a Prince given by divine Providence to
 “the Prayers of these Kingdoms, to perpetuate
 “his Majesty’s Glory, and their Felicity, &c.

June 25.——Much about this Time it was po-
 sitively given out, that all the Embassadors and
 Envoys that were in foreign Courts made very
 great Rejoycings and Bonfires for the Birth of
 the Prince of *Wales*, and every where *Te Deum*
 was sung for Joy; nay even at *Rome* it self the
 Pope did ’em the Honour to cause the *Te Deum* to
 be sung in his magnificent Chapel, and being array’d
 in his Pontifical Robes, he assisted in that great di-
 vine Service.——How! say some, what our Inno-
 cent Pope so good natured, ’tis certainly miraculous.

June 26.——’Twas given out that there was a
 new Call of Serjeants at Law, out of several Inns
 of Court, who were to be called the Prince of
Wales’s Call of Serjeants, viz. *William Leffant*,
John Rotheram, *V. Denn*, *Sal. Lovell*, *Sir Henry*
Chancey, *William Moses*, *Henry Trinder*, *Henry*
Fuller, and *William Thomson*, who went from Ser-
 jeants.

jeants-Inn in their Ceremonial Robes to the *Chancery Court* at *Westminster*, my Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* being present, performing the usual Ceremonies, and gave Rings with this Motto, *viz. Rex Princeps & Christiana Libertas.*— After the Ceremonies were over, they returned back to their Hall, where my Lord Chancellor, and several Noblemen, Persons of Quality, Ministers of State, and several foreign Embassadors did them the Honour to dine with them, where they were nobly entertained, and concluded their great Feasting with their Majesties, the Prince's, and the Royal Family's Healths.

June 27.— 'Twas reported that my Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen went down to kiss the Hand of the young Prince of *Wales*, and being introduced, they had that Honour.— And it was farther said, that the Recorder of *London* did present the Marchioness of *Powis*, his Governess, with a Purse of Gold.

Others say, the Lord Mayor and his Brethren the Aldermen, went to *St. James's*, and presented the Infant (by their Chamberlain) with Gold, to be distributed by the Marchioness of *Powis* his Governess, as Custom directed.— 'Tis well, say some, there is a Custom in the City that does oblige 'em to such a Gift, or else they might be as backward in performing that Service, as others are to own there is such a Child as the Prince of *Wales*.

June 29. This Day there was great crowding at the *King's Bench Bar* in *Westminster-hall*, in Expectation of seeing the Seven Bishops brought to their Tryals, and accordingly they came, and several Sorts of People being return'd on the Jury, it being a Medly of all Sorts of Religions, this occasion'd

casion'd the Report that it was an undoubted Truth.— Say some, among the Loyal Church Party, that the Jury was pack'd and made up of Dissenters, and Persons disaffected to the Bishops.— And others said, that they were such Persons as if it lay in their Way, would hang them, if it were for nothing but their Lawn Sleeves.— Now, say some, let us ask a Question or two, whether the Majority of these Jurymen that were return'd, were not above five Dissenters to one indifferent lukewarm Churchman, for there were none that were hearty Lovers of the Church, much less of the Bishops.— The next Question, Whether some of those Persons did not acquaint their Friends they were resolv'd to serve the King? And whether others that were brought on the Jury were not heard to say to their Friends (particularly Major *Arnold* the Brewer of *Peter-street, Westminster*) that let the Tryal of the Bishops go which Way it would, he was undone on both Sides; for if he voted not against the Bishops, he should lose his Major's Place being the King's Brewer; and if he voted not on the Side of the Bishops, all his Customers had publickly assured him, that he should lose all their Custom?— Now pray, say others, let 'em confute us that the Jurymen are not pack'd then.

However, to make no long Disputes, the Bishops took the first twelve as they came up, without any Exceptions taken to any of them; this somewhat pleased the Faction; and now they gave out the Tryal was their own, for they were sure the Bishops would be cast, and great Wagers were laid upon it: The Matter they were charged with, was for making and publishing a seditious Libel. After the King's Counsel had gone thro' all their learned Arguments against the Petition, and produced Witnesses, yet they could not fasten on the

the Bishops the Printing and Publishing the same. The Bishops Counsel, one of them being a late Attorney General, publicly declared in the Face of the Court, *That Persons must appeal to the King, or they can appeal to no body, to be relieved against an Order of Council, with which our Clients are aggrieved, and it is our Duty to inform them, according to the Care that the Law hath placed in us.*— Besides, says he, *If his Majesty, or any great Officers by his Command, is about to do any Thing that is contrary to Law, was it ever yet accounted an Offence to tell the King so? I always look'd upon it as the Duty of an Officer or Magistrate, to tell the King what is Law, and what is not Law.*— And another of the Bishops Counsel being a late Solicitor General, with great Assurance, says, *It is the Right of all People that apprehend themselves aggrieved, to approach his Majesty by Way of Petition.*— 'Tis true, our Law says, *The King can do no Wrong, but evil Ministers may; and if by the Means of their Advice and Counsel any Person is vexed and aggrieved, which Way shall be remedy himself, unless by petitioning the King to make him sensible thereof.*— After a long Tryal, the Jury withdrew, and could not come to any Agreement of their Verdict, so were forced to be locked up all Night without Fire and Candle, and it seems this *Arnold* the Brewer was the most obstinate against the Bishops.—— It was said, that a Person was sent every Hour from the Privy-Council all Night long to know whether they had agreed on their Verdict; and when they were inform'd at the last that eleven of them were for acquitting of the Bishops, and that only *Arnold* held out, he was sent to privately to agree with the rest, lest the Council should be thought hard of: And then the next Morning, being *Saturday* the 30th of *June*, they brought in their Verdict,

and Sir *Roger Langley* being the Foreman of the Jury, pronounc'd that the Bishops were not guilty.— It was given out by some, that the rude Multitude, as well at the Tryal as afterwards, were not a little uncivil, by hissing, hooping, and hollowing.— But say others, whether it proceeds from the Church of *England's* Principle of Non-Resistance, they were not able to determine.— It was well, say others, they could not bring them in guilty of Rebellion for only petitioning the King.— They did not carry their Petition on the Point of their Swords, as the Whig Rebels heretofore did to King *Charles* the First, therefore they may be silent touching Disobedience and Rebellion above all People.

July 2.— 'Twas publickly reported by some, that upon the clearing the Bishops, whom the People looked upon now as the great Assertors of the Protestant Religion, the dispensing Power was damn'd; ringing of Bells, Bonfires, and Protestant Huzzas were the Testimonies of universal Joy all over the Land; and in divers Places burning of Popes to boot.— Others said, upon Notice of the Bishops Deliverance, the Shouts of the People echoed in all Places; nay it was said, that all the *English* Soldiers in the Camp, at the News of the Bishops Discharge, gave three great Shouts, which was told to the King.— And some others gave out, that the King wished that he had more *Irish* Soldiers in the Camp instead of *English*.

June 3.— 'Twas said, that the Acquittal of the Prelates did not please the Council, so that they put the King upon resenting what the Judges had done, which shew'd his Displeasure in such a Manner, that he turn'd out Sir *Richard Holloway* and Sir

Sir *John Powell* from being Judges, for not being of Opinion that the said Petition was a Libel, which was thought to go a great Way in prevailing with the Jury to bring them into such a Verdict as they did, whereby they were acquitted.— Others said, by the Imprisonment and the Acquittal of those Prelates, the King and his Council might have seen the Spirit of the People, and how they stood affected ; and if it had not been for the extream Prudence of the Bishops at that Time, they would have been hard put to it to have hindered a general Insurrection, which was only prevented by their earnest exhorting the People in the Words of St. *James*, *Be ye patient, establish your Hearts, for the Coming of the Lord's Deliverance draweth nigh*, St. *James* 5. 8.— For the People, who were deeply struck at the rude Treatment those then brave Champions for their Religion and Laws met with, accompanied them to their Prison, and threw themselves on their Knees as they pass'd along to beg their Blessings, even to the very Soldiers of the *Tower* who were appointed to be their Guard. That Proceeding against the Bishops, was one of the heightning Aggravations which ruined the King ; for it is dangerous for any to lay their Hands upon Persons of that Reverend Character : So that King *James* by that inconsiderate Act which his evil Counsellors persuaded him to, drew upon him all the Hatred of his People.— No, no, sure it did not bring the Addressers Hatred, that had set their Prison Doors open, and granted them a Liberty of Conscience to do as they pleas'd.— Yes, yes, all alike, for they were deeply engag'd in this Project, and more concern'd in the Wickedness than any of the rest, for the first were misled, the other plotted their Ruin, and they had no other Way to bring it about, but by thrusting of the King

into such unaccountable Measures, as could not but be attended with such Consequences.

Others confess'd as much; nay, even the very Papists own, it gave a very sensible Blow to the Designs of the Clergy, and allow'd that it had broken all the Measures they had been taking for so many Years.—— And others said, that indeed it had so open'd the Eyes of the People, that the Projects of the Papists, or rather of the King's Council, became so visible, that the Papists were often affronted in the Streets.—— And others said, that the Faction now began to raise many strange Reports on the Mass-houses, which caused their Destruction; a Collection of which take as follows.

July 4.— The hottest Report now about Town, are of several large Cauldrons to boil Hereticks in; several large Grid-Irons are made, so large, that they will hold five or six Men together to be broiled on them; several large and long Spits, that will hold seven or eight Hereticks at length to be roasted on all at once; several strange Knives made of Variety of Sorts, to cut the Throats, and Butcher out of the Way all *English* Hereticks.—— And say others, those Things are kept in the Mass-house at *St. Jones's*, with which, they say, the Papists design to destroy all the Protestants of *England*.—— Say others, these monstrous Stories were first proclaim'd and set abroad in *Newgate-street* by one *Honeywood* a Butcher, a Rogue of the first Magnitude, and from thence they were spread thro' the City of *London*, and thro' *England*, on purpose to destroy that Mass-house, and to prepare for the Ruin of the rest.

July 5.— Another Report, which the Town now rings of, is that the Butchers Apprentices in
the

the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, *White-Chapel*, and the Out-parts, are whetting their Hatchets on purpose to cut down all the Popish Chapels that are thereabouts; but they threaten to pull down the Lord *Bartlet's* House and Chapel first.

July 6.— Another, that the *London* Apprentices, upon their diligent Search, have at last found out seven Pulpits of a new Popish Fashion, their Inventions are so great; it seems these Pulpits are stuck full of Spikes, and are made to screw down from the Sounding Board to the Cushion, so that when they are placed in the Pulpit, there is no getting out, but they can keep them in it like a Bird in a protesting Pulpit Cage, and may keep them in it so long, till they have starved them to Death, or forced the Bishops, as *Father Peters* said, *Rahshekah*-like, to eat their own Dung, or starve.—— Some say, they that hid such Things can find them when they please.

July 7.— That one Mr. *Newell Payne*, an Inhabitant of *Westminster*, living in *Esquire Blood's* House in the *Bowling-Alley* near the *Abbey*, a very great Papist, has invented several new fashion'd Instruments, call'd by the Faction, Protestant Bridles, with which they are to lead the Hereticks of *England* about the Streets of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and thro' the Kingdom, in a Sort of a Popish Procession and Triumph, till they have quite tired them out, and then put them to many Torments before their Deaths.—— These new fashion'd Bridles are said to be after this Manner; they are made of Iron-work in the Nature of a Crown to wear on the Head, within the Inside there is an Iron to put into the Mouth, edg'd on both Sides like a Knife, and sharp

sharp-pointed like a Lancet, which are to prick and cut the Tongue as they are led or pull'd along: In the Top of the Crown there are made two Hooks; one to hang a Bell on to jingle or ring as they go along, in Imitation of a Mass-Bell, to make those insolent Hereticks to kneel down while they say some Sort of Prayer against them; the other is to fasten a Rope or a Chain to lead 'em along, and in the Head of it are several Spikes to prick out their Eyes, and Screws to pierce thro' to come to their Brains, till they have put 'em to all the Tortures, before they admit them the *Coup de Grace*, as the *French* say, when the Hangman gives the last Blow to a Criminal that is broken on the Wheel, which puts him to Death.—And this is what they call the Description of the Popish Protestant Bridle.—Oh, say others, our Faction are not so good at Invention as I took them to be; they have stolen this Popish Protestant Bridle and its Make from *Scotland*; it is called there an Instrument to cure a *Scottish* Scold, for 'tis but Justice to tame their Tongues, and bring 'em into better Manners; they lead a scolding Woman through *Edinburgh* to shame her out of that abominable Practice: Only the Saints being very good at Invention, have maliciously added to it the Spikes and Screws, to bring an Odium on the Papists.—But any Thing may serve a Turn, say others, so they can but bring about their own wicked, hellish, and devilish Purposes.

July 9.—'Twas reported, that after King *James* had disoblged the Kingdom of *England* by the Tryal of the seven Bishops, he was resolv'd to go to a Conjuror to know his Fate; upon which the Faction (good at Invention) hammer'd out the following Lines:

The

The Speaking-Head to the Monarch.

M.— I'm come my future Fate to seek,
 Speak then, celestial Block-Head, speak.

The Answer.

Had'st thou consulted with the Witch at *Rome*,
 Thou need'st not thus, like *Saul* to *Endor*, come
 To seek out (Brother Solid-Head) thy Doom,
 The Hearts of all thy Friends are gone:
 Gazing they stand, and grieving round thy Throne,
 And scarce believe thou art the Martyr's Son.
 Those whom thou favourest, merit not thy Grace,
 They to their Interest sacrifice thy Peace,
 And will in Sorrow make thee end thy Days.
 Tempt not thy Fate too far; do not rely
 On Force or Fraud; why should'st thou, Mo-
 narch, why
 Live unbelov'd, and unlamented die?

This is very impudent of the Faction.— Oh,
 'tis Nuts to them, they don't care what they do,
 so they can be but accounted witty-wise in Rebel-
 lion and Treason.— They'll never leave till they
 are ty'd up again.— Really, one wou'd think the
West shou'd make 'em take Care.— Not they,
 as long as they do but get Praise, and that can
 be easily swallowed; they'll soon come to fishing
 in troubled Waters, for they have almost brought
 it to Perfection.

July 10.— 'Twas given out this Day that one
Thomas Elmes, Esq; was Knighted by the King.—
 No doubt, say some, it was for some extraordinary
 Service.

July

July 11.— It was reported, that King *James* could not forbear shewing his Displeasure and Resentment; and indeed, the pernicious Design of his Council, in turning out Sir *Richard Holloway*, and Sir *John Powell*, from being Judges, for not being of Opinion that the Bishops Petition was a Libel, was thought to go a great Way in prevailing with the Jury to bring in such a Verdict as they did, whereby they were acquitted.— Some say they did their Duty like honest true-hearted *Englishmen*.— Others believe they were placed there on purpose to confront the two other Popish Judges.— Say others, let it be how it will, 'twas well as it happen'd they were there, and shew'd themselves in their proper Colours.

July 12.— 'Twas variously reported, that notwithstanding the seven Bishops were cleared, their late Imprisonment in the *Tower* was the greatest Expedient that could be invented to render them considerable in the Eyes of the Nation.— Why so, say some?— By reason it took off the Contempt they lay under for casting out the *Bill of Exclusion*, and their so readily complying to exalt him to the Throne, when so many Times the House of Commons, the People's Representatives, had voted to exclude him.— Then the Faction think this was a Judgment sent on the Bishops for not joining with the House of Commons to exclude the King when Duke of *York*.— No doubt on't, say others.

July 13.— Others give out, that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners go on resolutely, and have summoned all the Clergy who have refus'd to read the King's Declaration, to appear before them, and are resolved to suspend them, if not worse.— Also, that the Reverend Doctor *Spratt*, one of the

the Commissioners, finds his Heart begins to fail him, and fearing what will be the End of superlative and desperate Attacks upon the Nation; whereupon he has deserted the rest of his Brethren the Commissioners.— Some say, this is only to save his own Stake.— Others say, this gives the King's Prerogative a fresh Wound.— If they thus begin to fall out, what will the End thereof be!— Others say, Confusion and Desolation among the Whigs and Papists.

July 14.— Great has been the Noise on the famous Buildings and Preparations on the *Thames* for the Fire-works that are to be play'd off to Morrow, as is given out.— Some said, the King had a Design to Bombard the City all to Pieces about their Ears, by reason they rejoyc'd, and rang the Bells, and made Bonfires upon the discharging of the seven Bishops.— Others said, it would make an horrid Combustion if it should.— Others said, the Fireworks were to be a Signal for the Army to fall upon the City, and put all the Citizens, Men, Women and Children to the Sword.— Others said, that they were all Whiggish Lies, purposely raised to get the Rabble up, and that it was not for the King's Interest to ruin the City of *London*.— And others said, that the Raisers deserye to be noosed.

July 15.— Much about this Time was handed about a Copy of Verses dedicated (as they said) by honest *Jack Partridge*, in his second Part of *Mene-Tekel*.

To the respective Judges.

Dignify'd Things, may I your Leaves implore }
 To kiss your Hands, and your high Heads adore ? }
 Judges you are, but you are something more.
 May I draw near, and with a rough-hewn Pen,
 Give a small Draught of you, the worst of Men :
 Tell of your Merits, and your mighty Skill,
 And how your Charms all Courts of Justice fill ?
 Your Laws, far stronger than the Commons *Votes*,
 So finely flow from your *dispensing Throats*.
 What *Rome* will ask, you must not her deny,
 If Hell command you too, you must comply :
 There's none but you wou'd in this Cause combine,
 Things made like Men, but act like Brutes and
 Swine.

Law-Books are Trash, a Student he's a Drudge,
 Learn to say yes, he's an accomplish'd Judge ;
 He wins the scarlet Robe, and wears it too, }
 Ay, and deserves it well, for more's his due ; }
 All that compleats a Traytor dwells in you. }
 Thus you like Villains to the Benches get, }
 And in Defiance to the Laws, you sit ; }
 And all base Actions, that will please, commit : }
 There must you toil for *Rome*, and also try }
 Your *Irish* Sense, and Cobweb Policy, }
 Compleat your Crimes, and then you're fit to die. }
 True Loyal Babes ! Pimps to the Church of *Rome*,
Tresilian's Heirs, Heirs to his Crimes and Doom.
 Was e'er the Hall fill'd up with such a Brood,
 All dipt in Treason, Villanies or Blood :
 Worse than *Fanatick* Priests ; for they, being prest
 By a wise Prince, preach'd to *repeal the Test*.

Then

Then here's the Difference 'twixt you Popish
Tools;
You're downright Rogues, they only Knaves and
Fools.

Here they are own'd by their own Party to be
Popish Tools; you see they are charg'd with it;
they can't clear themselves from it.— Nav, are
call'd a Parcel of Knaves and Fools.— What!
the Saints Knaves and Fools!

July 17.— This Day the several curious Ma-
chines of Fireworks were to be play'd off on the
Thames; most of the Nobility, Gentry, Commo-
nalty, and all the foreign Embassadors were there
to see the noble Performance. It did not begin
till late at Night, and it was observable, that it
was a very dark Night, which, some said, would
make the Appearance look the more glorious.—
But two or three Hours before they play'd, there
was a great Lightning in the Sky, which run from
one End of the Element to the other, and run to
and fro as if it had been a parcel of Gun-powder
laid in a long Train, and let off at one End, and
so run on till it came to the other; and af-
ter this Manner it began and ended, and held on
for several Hours together, and great Expectation
there was of a tempestuous Night of Thunder
and Lightning; there was nothing at all of it,
but only the said Flashings of Lightning which
ran to and fro the Element, and kept Time with
the Fireworks till they were all play'd off, which
lasted about four or five Hours.— All were ve-
ry well pleas'd with the Fireworks, and thank'd
God there was no Mischief done.— Others said,
the Faction that had given out those monstrous
Lies about the Destruction of the City were prov'd
great Liars, nay they were even hiss'd at as they

went along the Street.— The Catholicks gave out that the Almighty himself rejoyc'd by his Fireworks, in keeping the Birth Day of our glorious Prince of *Wales*.— And the Whigs gave out, that the Almighty was angry with the said Impostor and Cheat that King *James* had put on the Protestant Heirs of this Kingdom, and that it did betoken the Downfall of Popery in this Land, and the utter Extirpation of it Root and Branch.

It was also said, that the King gave Orders to all his Embassadors, Envoys, and Consuls, abroad in foreign Courts, to spare no Cost, on the said Occasion.

It was given out that the most memorable Proceeding was at *Rome*, where Sir *John Lydcot*, the King's Agent, caused, amongst other Things, a Piece of Painting to be drawn, representing the Infant, in the Apparel of a Knight of the Garter, supported by two Angels, surrounded with Laurels descending from Heaven, and other Angels holding the Crowns of three Kingdoms, and his Sword, with the several Trophies; over him was a Plume of Feathers with the Device, and below the Sun rising a Distance expressing his Birth, with the Representation of a Sea Battle, wherein the *English* Admiral was triumphing over his Enemies. This Piece was hung over the Palace Gate in *Rome*, all hung with Dammask richly lac'd and fring'd with Gold, the King and Queen's Pictures being on each Side the Piece, and the Pope's after the *Roman* Manner.— Some gave out, that this extraordinary Rejoycing in this Manner, could not cost the King less than two hundred thousand Pounds.— What's that, say some, in a King's Pocket for the Birth of a Prince of *Wales*.— Nothing, say others, for a Popish Heir to be top'd on a Protestant.

July

July 18.— It was given out that this mighty great Rejoycing was somewhat abated, and dash'd almost to Despair. It seems his Highness the Prince of *Wales* fell ill at *Richmond*, and by reason, as it was then given out, he was brought up by Hand: Whereupon a Country Nurse, said to be the Wife of a Tile-Maker, was provided for him, and upon giving him Suck, he quickly became better, and soon gave Audience to several Embassadors, or else what follows must needs be false.— Nay, an abominable Lie.— Our Faction are good at Invention, pray let's see what it is.— 'Tis a Copy of Verses call'd *The Audience*.

THE AUDIENCE.

The Criticks that pretend to Sense,
Do cavil at the *Audience*,
As if his Grace was not as good
To bow to, as a Piece of Wood.
Did not our Fathers heretofore
Their senseless Deities adore?
Did not old *Delphos* all along
Vent Oracles without a Tongue?
And wisest Monarchs did importune,
From their dumb God to know their Fortune.
Did not the Speaking-Head of late,
Of Matters learnedly debate;
And render'd without Tongue or Ears,
Wise Answers to his whisp'ring Peers?
And shall we to a living Prince
Deny the State of Audience?
What tho' the Bantling cannot speak?
Yet like the Blockhead he may squeak;
Give Audience by Interpreter;
The wisest Prince can do no more.

Then

Then enters with a Prince's Banner
 Sir *Charles* after the usual Manner.
 Great Sir, His *Holiness* from *Rome*
 Greet's your high Birth. The Prince cry'd *Mum*.
 The consecrated Robe and Clout,
 If you'll vouchsafe to hear me out,
 And many other Toys, I'm come
 To lay them to your princely Bum.
 So young, yet such a God-like Ray!
Phæbus, your *Dad* was Priest *D—a*,
 Great Prince, I have no more to say.
 Conducted next there comes, great Sir,
 An *Envoy* from the Emperor,
 To gratulate your lucky Fate,
 That gives to *England* a new Date;
 We joy that any Thing should reign,
 To baffle *Orange* and the *Dane*.
 The Youth, to see him thus beguil'd,
 In Token of his Favour smil'd.
 But at the *Spaniard* laugh'd outright,
 As sham'd again in *Eighty Eight*.
 Next, having pass'd the inward Centry,
 The doubtful *Monseigneur* makes his Entry;
 The King, my Master, Sir, has sent,
 Your *Royal Birth* to Compliment;
 If you will make it but appear,
 That you are *England's* lawful Heir.
 Here Lady *Powis* took him short,
 Have you a K—? thank *Maz'rine* for't.
Frenchm. Who'er the Father was, the Mother
 Was *France's* Queen. [*Powis*] Who questions
 t'other?
 At this Reproof he pawn'd a Purse,
 And parting made his Peace with Nurse.
 The *Dane*, the *Swede*, with other Nations,
 Come in with loud Congratulations:
 Upon the *Swede*, so fam'd for Battle,
 He cast a Frown, and shook his Rattle.

And

And for the *Dane*, who took the Part
 Of good Prince *George*, he let a Fart.
 This put him in a sullen Fit,
 Nurse scarce could dance him out of it ;
 When an Embassador from *Poland*
 Knock'd at the Door, and *Velt* from *Holland*,
 He crying suck'd, and sucking cry'd,
 When Lady Governess reply'd,
 Peace, Prince, Peace, my pretty Prince,
 And let the States have Audience.

Dutchm. From *Holland* I am hither sent
 To Challenge, not to Compliment :

Prepare with speed your twenty Sail,
 Your twice four thousand on the Nail;
 Which by your Senate was enacted,
 With Orange when your Sire contracted.

The Name of *Holland* did affright,
 And make th' young Hero scream outright :

But, *Orange* nam'd, the Royal Elf,
 The sweet, sweet Babe b——t it self.

Tyrconnel, who came o'er no less,
 Than to be made his Governess,
 To take her Leave by Luck came in,
 She suck'd his Nose, and lick'd him clean.

Last came the Lady *Hales* from Play,
 Mov'd by instinct, he cry'd Mamma,
 And posted to the Queen away.

I would fain know what the Faction mean, when
 they tell us,

He crying suck'd, and sucking cry'd,
 When Lady Governess reply'd,
 Peace, Prince, Peace, my pretty Prince,
 And let the States have Audience.

And again :

The Name of *Holland* did affright,
 And make th' young Hero scream outright.

They

They mean, he cry'd for fear of the States of *Holland*.—— Why so?—— Because when any Mis- chief is intended against the Father of a Child, tho' they cannot speak, yet by Instinct of Nature, they cry out, like *Cræsus's* dumb Son; who, when saw an *Assassin* go about to murder his Father, tho' he never spoke in his Life before, opened his Mouth, and cry'd out with this passionate Expression, *O wretched Man, don't kill my Fa- ther*.—— Say others, here Nature it self work'd a Miracle to preserve the King.—— Say others, we hope our King won't stand in need of such a Miracle.

Secondly, What do they mean when they say, But *Orange* named, the Royal Elf,
The sweet, sweet Babe b——t it self.

I don't see the Prince of *Wales* need fear any thing from his Brother the Prince of *Orange*.—— No, why?—— Because he has commanded pub- lickly, that he should by Name be pray'd for in his Chapel Royal.

F I N I S.





REPORTS, L Y E S, AND STORIES, TRUE and FALSE.

PART VI.

July
19.
1688



WAS strongly discours'd, that his Grace the Duke of Ormond was dead, being in the 70th Year of his Age: He dy'd at *Kingston-Hall* in *Dorsetshire*, to the great Grief of his noble Family. — What, the Duke dead, then the King has lost one of the most loyal Peers that ever was to the Royal Fami-

PART VI.

43 8. 8. B. 65.



Family.—Puh, say others, Popish Kings can dispense well enough with the Death of two or three hundred such heretical Princes.—But he'll miss them at last, say others.—'Tis no Matter for that.

Much about this Time the grinning Faction began again to shew their Teeth, and their Invention appears in many Shapes: Here's a Ketch dedicated to their old Friend

St. *T T B U R N*.

Old Reverend *Tripes*, Guardian of the Law,
Sacred to Justice, Treason's greatest Awe;
Do thou decide the Nation's weighty Cause,
And judge between the Judges and the Laws:
So shall no Guiltless Blood thy Timber e'er pollute,
And righteous Laws shall vouch all thou shalt execute.

Pray, say some, how long have the Saints been of this Opinion, that the Laws of *England* are *Righteous Laws*.—Oh, say some, they mean ever since the holy Saint *Western Circuit*, for they have sainted all the Rebels that were suffocated for the good old Cause in that glorious Campaign.—They are our blest Whiggish Saints, may they always be so sainted, when they actually rebel against the Lord's Anointed.

July 20.—The new Pewter, or hard-mettal Farthings that King *James* set out some time ago, are now called the Prince of *Wales's* Farthings, and especially since there has been more of them new coin'd.—Has not the Faction something to say or invent on this new Coin.—You need not fear it.—Yes, I can tell you what they give out about

about it, in order to work the Downfal of the Papifts.— Pray let's have it.— First, they tell you that the King fitting on Horfeback on the Pedestal, is trampling the Heretick Bible under his Feet, and shews what we must expect from them if ever they get uppermoft.— Next, the Arms of *England, Scotland, France* and *Ireland*, divided into four Efcutcheons like two Pair of Breeches, and fastened together with a Chain, shews that the King designs to inflave his Kingdoms by reducing them to Popery, and then next o'Course must follow Arbitrary Government.— But the Papifts take the two Pair of Breeches to mean, that the Saints would fain have the said Kingdoms turn'd once more into a Commonwealth.— No, no, say others, there is a plain Crofs betwixt the four Coats of Arms, and by that is meant a Popish Crofs, and therefore these Kingdoms must be reduced into Popery.— Well, well, let the Mob have their Saying, or they'll never be at quiet.

July 21.— 'Twas hotly talk'd, that there was a Memorial sent over to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princesses of *Orange*, touching the Complaints of the Kingdom of *England*, as it was said to be, sign'd by several of the Nobility, under their Hands and Seal, to invite the Prince of *Orange* to come over, and to rescue this Nation from the imminent Danger it lay under, of being turned into Popery and Arbitrary Government. The Heads of this Memorial are said to be as follows:

A MEMORIAL.

From the *English* Protestants, for their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange.

“ It cannot be unknown to your Highnesses, that the *Protestants of England*, who are faithful to the Principles and Doctrines of their Religion, and to the just, establish’d, legal Government, are in divers Kinds most intolerably vex’d and oppress’d by the *Popish* Contrivance and Practices, covered with the Pretence and Name of Authority.— That illegal Things are daily imposed on them, in their several Stations and Places, which they are convinced in their Consciences can never be justify’d unto God, or the Kingdom, and yet they are pressed upon them (without Regard to their Consciences) by Loss of their Offices and Employments, and many other threaten’d Effects of the King’s Displeasure. *p. 1.*— ’Tis well, say some, that our Memorialists own that they are intolerably vex’d and oppressed by *Popish* Contrivance and Practices, and cover’d with the Pretence and Name of Authority.— Then, say others, mayn’t they be protesting *Papists* that push forward these intolerable Oppressions on the Memorialists, on purpose to blacken the King, and bring an Odium on his Government.

“ That many of their legal Liberties, Benefits, and Means of Subsistence in their Churches and Colleges, are taken from them by the meer Will and Pleasure of Arbitrary Commissioners, without being guilty of the least Offence or Transgression
“ against

" against any the Laws of this Realm. *Ditto p. 2.*
 Who questions it, so long as those Protestant Pa-
 pists sit at the Helm of Government?

" That they are debarr'd and spoil'd of the due
 " and free Election of their Magestrates, &c. and
 " thers are imposed on them, and put in at the
 " *King's absolute Will.* *Ditto p. 2.* — Why,
 pray, must it be call'd the King's absolute Will?
 Don't you confess in your first Article, that Things
 are covered with the Pretence and Name of Au-
 thority? — I, say some, this is only blackening
 the King by a side Wind. — And, say others,
 lay the Blame where it should be, *viz.* on the
 Ministry, and not so audaciously on the King.

" That the legal Securities provided by the
 " Kings and Kingdom in Parliament against the
 " Dangers of their Religion and Liberties, are
 " by the *King's absolute Command* thrown aside
 " and made useless, by Pretence of his *Power to*
 " *dispense* with those Penal Laws, notwithstand-
 " ing the Subjects Right in them. *Ditto p. 2.* —
 Pray, do but observe, they confess that the King
 does but command them. — But who are those that
 have the Impudence to lay them aside. — Are
 not the Dissenters the chief Ring-leaders in this
 Matter, don't they highly cry up this Power, look
 and see into their Addresses,

" That by Colour of such a dispensing Power,
 " the Trust of the Kingdom's Defence and Safe-
 " ty by Military Powers, are put into such Hands
 " as are made incapable of them by the express
 " Laws of the Land, which justly give Prote-
 " stants sad Apprehensions of imminent Dangers."
 How can this be? there are in the whole Army not
 above one Papist to twenty Protestants; and if
 they are such Cowards to fear those few Papists in
 the Army in their own Kingdom, and have in
 the Train'd Bands above 100,000 Men in the City
 of

of London, 'tis Time they were discarded for a Company of Cowards thus to complain causelessly.

" We need not shew to your Highnesses more particular Instances of our Oppression, since 'tis notorious that there is a publick Attempt authoris'd by the King to subvert the very Foundation of the whole *Civil Legal Government* of the Kingdom. *Ditto p. 3.*— These are too many without any just Cause, by such Persons who pretend only to be more afraid than hurt, say some.— Others say, they confess that there is a publick Attempt (only authoris'd by the King, observe that) but who are those that dare undertake to subvert the very Foundation of the Government?— Say others, our Memorialists are in the Bottom of this Plot, for they know who are going about to do this Work, they don't charge the Papists with it, therefore they must needs be very deep in the Secret.

" But we are not able to number the various Kinds of Attempts and Practices to overturn the Foundation of our Government. *Ditto p. 3.* Say some, are not the Complainers the Founders of all those many Attempts and Practices to overturn the Government?— If so, say others, they ought to be well looked to, and rewarded according to their Merit.

About the Penal Laws and Test. " There was such a Confidence of deceiving your Highnesses, and obtaining your Consent to the Repeal of the *Penal Laws*, that the Papists spread a Rumor, that you had agreed, and that his Majesty understood you well therein; a *false Jesuite* had the Impudence to whisper it as a Secret, that their general Design could not miscarry, seeing they were assured the *Prince of Orange* would concur in it, when it was seasonable to declare himself. *Ditto p. 9.*— Now here

here some said, they believed that the false Jesuite, who had the Impudence to whisper it as a Secret, might be very well assured in the Concurrence of the Prince; for the Presbyterian Dissenters made no Bones of it to declare, that they had Instructions from *Holland* to comply with King *James* in that Matter.— And for a Confirmation, say others, read but their Address then to the King, and here the Jesuite might be pretty confident in the Matter, tho' the King and he were both trick'd in the said Affair.

“ Some few of us, who had often Conferences, concluded, that the King had chang'd his Measures, but could not imagine what was design'd to be offer'd to *Parliament* in lieu of a *Protestant* Successors Consent, to oblige them to repeal the Penal Laws desired by his Majesty.—

“ It was not long before we heard it muttered that the Queen was with Child; and then the *Papists* began to triumph, and the Priests gave out boldly, that it would set aside her Royal Highness's Right to the Succession. *Ditto* p. 9.

“ It was publickly known that there was a Jealousy in the greatest Part of the Kingdom, that the *Popish Councils* had designed to impose upon them a counterfeit Prince of *Wales*. *Ditto* p. 19.— The Place where her Majesty was

intended to Lye-in, was kept in such uncertainty, sometimes at *Windsor*, sometimes at *Richmond*, another time at *Hampton-Court*, that none of the Nobility of either Sex, that were of the Kindred and Friends to the Heir Apparent, could know how to prepare themselves for the Attendance of her Majesty. *Ditto* p. 20.—

Pray, say some, had not these Persons of Quality Coaches? was twenty Miles so great a Matter for them to follow the Queen? Many knowing all the Places so readily, why could not they divide them-

themselves, some for *Windsor*, some for *Hampton-Court*, and others for *Richmond*; and being so assign'd, let the Place have been which it would, they might have been prepared for her.— Others believ'd, that there was never any of these Places appointed by the Queen.— And others said, if they were appointed, the Queen was deceiv'd therein herself, for at last she fell to Pieces at *St. James's*.— Say others, were none of these Nobility sent for?— Yes, the Lord *Churchill*, who knew beforehand, went out of the Way.— And others say, several others did the same.— Therefore they were likely to be hopeful Evidences for the next Protestant Heirs of the Crown.

“ We crave Pardon that we must freely tell
 “ your Highness, that it hath been our Astonish-
 “ ment that your Highness has been so long si-
 “ lent, and have deferred to make your just De-
 “ mand, and that you have so long suffer'd her
 “ Royal Highness's *Chaplains* to pray publicly
 “ for this supposed Prince of *Wales*.— Your
 “ Highness's Heart cannot desire the God of
 “ Truth and Righteousness to prosper such an In-
 “ vasion of your own and the Kingdoms Rights,
 “ nor to *bless the Imposture* as such, being set up
 “ (tho' an innocent Child) to be a Tool in the
 “ Hands of others, to destroy the *Protestant Pro-*
 “ *fession*, your Highness's Claims to the greatest
 “ Inheritance and the best Civil Government
 “ known in the World.— We believe your High-
 “ nesses to be true Christians, that tremble in
 “ Worship and Prayers before the Eternal
 “ Majesty, and therefore hope such a Shew of
 “ owning him will not be longer suffered to be
 “ acted before the great God that searcheth all
 “ the *Hearts of Princes and Subjects*.”— Some
 say, the best Way to have taken off this Suspi-
 cion,

cion, had been to have well watch'd this pretended Imposture and Cheat.— I, I, say others, if they who were so immediatly concern'd would not do it, 'twas their Fault.— Say others, we wonder at the Confidence of the Memorialists to believe their Royal Highnesses to be true Christians, and yet would cozen them out of their Christian Duty both to God and Man.— The Lord has commanded all Persons to pray for their Enemies; and suppose the Child was so, is not this contrary to the Almighty's Command, and therefore they are wicked Impostors and Cheats betwixt Man and Man, but they can never deceive the Almighty.

“ We most humbly fly to your Highness to protect us against the horrible Destruction made by the King of all our *Laws* for the Reformation of our *Christian Religion*, and our Security against the open, profess'd and mortal Enemies of our Liberties therein, the King having declared to the World, that those *Laws* shall never hereafter be put in Execution; and to make our Case therein desperate, hath caused his Judges to justify him in what he hath done. Ditto p. 24.— How, say some, is what is design'd against the Government of *England* an horrible Destruction.— Then, say others, let us look to such Ministers of State, as have not only advis'd the King, but, as it were, push'd him on the same, and bring them to an Account that have put him and his Judges upon such false Steps, to the Ruin of him and his Government.— Say others, if such as have acted those Things, are open, professed and mortal Enemies of our Liberties.— 'Tis high time, say others, to look after those Whig-Addressers who have abetted and encouraged such mortal Enemies of our Liberties; and it looks so like their Christian Protestant Design for Religion, that his Highness is invited to rescue

them from the Hands of the King; this looks so much of a piece with the *Western* Protestant Christianity, and the old *Rumball* Protestant Christian Assassination Religion, that there is not a Pin to choose betwixt 'em; we know Saint *Rumball* was executed in *Scotland*.— And so I hope will some others as have put the King upon such Measures.

“ We must also pray your Highness's Help
 “ against his Invasion of all our *Civil Rights* and
 “ *Fundamental Liberties*, and his utter Subversion
 “ of the free Government of *England*, by its an-
 “ cient Customs and Laws. *Ditto* p. 24.— We
 “ cannot doubt but your Highness will be con-
 “ vinc'd by this Memorial, that we have not com-
 “ plain'd of our Oppressions until they are become
 “ intolerable, nor sought any Relief (save from
 “ God alone) until your Highness's justly expect-
 “ ed Inheritance, and the very Being of our Ci-
 “ vil Government, are in the most extream Dan-
 “ ger of utter Ruin. *Ditto* p. 24, 25.— How,
 not complained before your Oppressions are be-
 come intolerable.— Say others, and who has
 made them so? Are they not such Persons as are
 both Enemies not only to God and their King,
 but even to the Kingdom in general.— I, I, say
 others, Time will bring all Things to Light, and
 this very Mystery of Iniquity which lies so covert-
 ly hid from our Eyes, and these very Enemies of
 all, will at last openly appear to the Satisfaction
 of the King and his Kingdom in general.— How,
 say others, have the Memorialists sought no other
 Relief (save from God alone)?— Then, say others,
 they have by this Memorial contradicted them-
 selves in applying to his Highness to relieve them.—
 Say others, if so, what have they done but put
 their Trust in Man, and so have deserted the Al-
 mighty, and have at once involved themselves un-
 der

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der the Curse of God.— Yes, yes, I remember it very well, for it said, *Cursed is he that putteth his Trust in Man, and taketh Man for his Defence, and in his Heart goeth from the Lord.* Jer. 17. v. 5. And, pray, say others, what is this but going from the Lord, when they obey not his Commands, but advise the Prince to leave off praying for his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*?— And, say others, let us suppose the worst, how can this innocent Child be the Enemy of their Highnesses? but suppose he was, and in the highest Degree, that his Enemies would represent him; yet by God's Law, which I hope every good Christian will allow to be a great deal superior to any human, we are commanded to pray for our very Enemies.— Or else, say others, how shall we be able to heap Coals of Fire on their Head.— But say others, enough, enough in Conscience of the holy Doctrines of our true blue Protestant Christians at this Time.— Yes, yes, and not so much neither, since they will venture the Damnation both of Bodies and Souls to accomplish their Ends, let what will come of it.

“ We are, and have been truly loyal to the
“ King, and never refused Obedience to any of
“ his legal Commands, or any whatsoever that
“ could consist with all other Duties to God, and
“ our fellow Subjects. *Ditto p. 25.*— Pray how can this be, say some?— Why, say others, they pick and chuse how, and in what they will obey, not all his lawful Commands, as if his Subjects had compacted with the King to do as they would have him.— I, I, say others, and the Duty to God and our Fellow Subjects are both alike, as they shall believe it to be done on Earth, not as God hath commanded; no, they are far above that; what, to be taught their Duty contrary to their Inclination, is strange Christian Doctrine.—

Yes, yes, say others, they call that the pernicious Doctrine of the Bow-string.

“ We have been content to suffer personal
 “ Wrongs and manifest Injustice, and consider’d
 “ the Corruption of Men, that Abuses and particular Wrongs will happen in all Governments,
 “ and ought patiently to be borne, whilst the
 “ Fundamentals of Civil Government and Justice
 “ are sacredly preserved. Our Christian Charity
 “ taught us, that ’tis better that a few suffer
 “ Wrongs, than to hazard for their just Relief,
 “ more Effusion of Blood, or other Mischiefs
 “ than can be recompensed by their obtaining
 “ Right. *Ditto p. 25.*— How, do these Memorialists consider the Corruption of Men?— Yes, they tell you so.— But, say others, they tell you, that particular Wrongs will happen in all Governments, if so, why are they not contented, and (as they say) ought to be borne.— If so, say others, what Reason is there for Complaint to the Prince of Orange.— Surely, say others, there is a secret Combination against the King’s Government; or else they would follow the Precepts they have laid down, rather to suffer Wrongs, than to hazard for their just Relief, more Effusion of Blood, or other Mischiefs than can be recompensed by their obtaining Right.

“ We know the Jesuits Crafts might have
 “ clouded the Justice that might have been demanded in particular Cases, and we have hitherto staid, until the Justice of what we pray for, is become demonstrable unto all that are not corruptly and wilfully blind, or deluded by the Jesuits or their Popish Priests. *Ditto p. 25.*
 How, say some, the Jesuits Crafts might have clouded the Justice that might have been demanded.— Say others, ’tis confessed it never was demanded.— Demanded, say others, no, no, that

was not the Business of the Complainants, for had any Remedy been apply'd to their Complaints, what would have become of their fine spun P——. Others said, if there were none so crafty as Jesuits, we doubt much, had not the Jesuits been in another Interest against King *James*, all our Statesmens Cunning would never have been able to prevail over them, or to bring things to that pass, if they had been on a true Bottom with the King.

“ We are sensible that the King hath used the
 “ Name of the *Royal Authority* and Prerogative
 “ in all the *lawless Powers* that he hath exercised;
 “ and we durst not pray your Highness's Aid a-
 “ gainst his Doings, if there could be reasonably
 “ any Doubt or Question, whether the Things
 “ he hath done, and daily doth, might be au-
 “ thoriz'd by the *Royal Powers* and *High Preroga-*
 “ *tives* which belong to the *Kings of England*.—
 “ A King of *England* ceaseth to act by the *English*
 “ *Kingly Authority*, or as King of *England*, if he
 “ yield up himself or his Subjects to be bound or
 “ subjected to any other *Laws, Canons, or Ju-*
 “ *risdictions*, than such as are made, or freely re-
 “ ceived by natural Agreement of the King, and
 “ the representative Body of the Realm in Par-
 “ liament. *Ditto p. 25.*— Now, say some, tho' a
 King of *England* do act all the aforesaid Things
 which are insisted on by this last Article, yet that
 don't make him cease from being King of *Eng-*
land.— No, pray, how do you prove that?—
 Did not King *John* surrender his Crown and Re-
 galities to Pope *Innocent* the third and his Succes-
 sors, and yet the Parliament declared the King
 could not act contrary to his Coronation Oath,
 and without their Consent, and yet he remained
 still their King; and they refus'd to pay the annu-
 al Rent, tho' the King had consented so to do,
 under his Hand and Seal.

“ 'Tis

" 'Tis with bleeding Hearts, that in this ma-
 " nifest extream Oppression and Danger, we beg
 " your Highness's Aid to defend the Rights of
 " the Crown and the Realm.— There can be
 " no Question of your Highness's Right to de-
 " fend the same; the Legal Monarchy and Go-
 " vernment by our ancient Custom, Laws, and
 " Franchises, to save the ancient Penal Laws a-
 " gainst the *Popes Usurpations*, and the latter
 " *Laws* for the Reformation of our Religion from
 " *Popery*, and to preserve the special Customs and
 " Privileges of the *Cities and Boroughs*, as well as
 " the general Customs of the Kingdom, our Cul-
 " toms and Laws only have vested in your High-
 " ness, the next right Expectant of the *English*
 " Crown (and if no Prince shall be born, *Rege*
 " *etiam remittente*) tho' the King shall do all that's
 " possible for him to hinder you. *Ditto p. 26, 27.*

Now, say some, who has run you into this ex-
 tremc Oppression and Danger?— Say others, who
 should? the Ministers of State.— Are not these
 Ministers Watermen?— Why Watermen? be-
 cause they seem to row one Way, and perchance
 may look another Way.— Say others, they're ab-
 solutely undone, they see they are going, and there-
 fore beg his Highness's Aid and Assistance to de-
 fend the Right of the Crown.— How can this
 be done? the Prince, if he undertakes it, must
 bring Forces along with him, and where will he
 have them.— Say others, don't fear it, the *Dutch*
 will be his and our Friend at a dead lift.

" We therefore humbly pray your Highnesses
 " to procure as a Case of Necessity, that none
 " be disturbed until a Legal Parliament shall re-
 " solve the Case for the Profession of their Faith
 " in Matters merely supernatural, or the out-
 " ward Expression of their Worship, so as both
 " terminate only in God, and neither wrong nor
 " hurt

" hurt any Man on Earth, in Body, Goods, and
 " good Name; but their own Souls only, if
 " they be mistaken therein. *Ditto* p. 27, 28.— Say
 some, how is this possibly to be done; can two
 Armies view one another without coming to
 Action?— Do you think the King is so tame a
 Person as to be dispossessed of his Kingdoms, with-
 out taking a Stroke for them.— Say others, build
 what Castles you will in the Air, that no Man
 shall be hurt in Body, Goods, and good Name,
 will, 'tis to be fear'd, be far beyond the Mark
 or Matter proposed.— 'Tis impossible to act
 with two Armies one against another without Ruin
 of good Name, and it may be of both Body and
 Goods.— Yes, yes, say others, this must needs
 be the Fruits of so dreaded an Undertaking, I
 tremble to mention it; and let the Consequence
 fall out how it will, Destruction will be the End
 of it.

" We now most humbly submit our selves, and
 " all herein contain'd, to your *Highnesses* Wisdom,
 " Candor, and Charity, and shall pray the just
 " and great God to fill your noble Souls with per-
 " fect Love and Wisdom, and all the most resplen-
 " dent Virtues that are fit to shine in the highest
 " Thrones, and that ever the Sun beheld. *Ditto*
 p. 28.— Very nobly and piously done, say some.—
 They pray well, say others.— Yes, yes, if God
 does but hear, and reward them according to
 their just Merits, they will be well paid in good
 earnest.

" Sir, The Character we have had of your
 " Worth, makes us confident of your Faithfulness
 " to deliver this inclosed forthwith to his High-
 " ness the Prince of Orange, or in his Absence,
 " to her Royal Highness the Princess. We could
 " not trust it by the Post, and therefore have
 " sent it by an Express, which may perhaps make
 it

“ it longer in coming. The Messenger’s only
 “ Order, is to deliver it to one of your Servants,
 “ and we confide in your Integrity, and remain,

S I R,

To Monsieur, Monsieur
 Benting at the Ha^{ue}.

*Your most humble Servants,
 whom you may hereafter
 know.*

Now here one would imagine that it went by an Express, as is here set forth.— Others say it was safely brought by his R— H— the — Others say, ’twas sign’d and deliver’d to my Lord S—, who took great Care to send it to the D— Embassador, who sent a Courier with it to the Prince.— Say others, ’tis no Matter which Way it was sent, as long as it was safely received.

July 22.— It was publicly given out, that the Memorial which was sent to the Prince and Princess, was sign’d by several Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and many Gentlemen, and other Persons of Note, who have fully laid our miserable Case before them, and begg’d their Aid and Assistance.— What! was it sign’d by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal?— I question much the Lords Spiritual, whether there was any or no.— No, pray what do you think of the B—p of L—n, don’t you take him for a Lord Spiritual?— Yes, but can you name the rest?— They do believe that the seven Bishops had a Hand in it.— I never will believe it, and they do ill to blacken them; I dare venture my Life that they are not concern’d in it.

July 23.— ’Tis said that the Prince of Orange, upon due Consideration of our deplorable State,

to which we were brought by King *James* and his Council (others say wicked Accomplices) found that in point of Duty he owed to God, and in return of the great Value the People of *England* had for him, that he could no way excuse himself from espousing our Cause or Quarrel in a Matter of such high Consequence, and from contributing to the utmost of his Power, for the maintaining both of our Religion, our Laws, and our Liberties, and to secure us in the perpetual Enjoyment of all our Rights; and did assure those that brought over the Memorial, he would espouse the Matter, and that he would give them Notice from time to time of his Preparations therein.— Very well, say some, then we shan't be quite ruined by Popery and Slavery.— No, no, say others, but shall we be kept from Presbytery, Knavery, and Arbitrary Government.— Yes, yes, say others, or else we shall fall out of the Frying-pan into the Fire.— Say others, if there must then be a Revolution, we shall see and feel the Effects of it.— And others said, you need not doubt it.

'Twas given out by some, that if any of the Lords Spiritual were engag'd in this Memorial, it would bring a vast Scandal on the Church of *England*, for at this rate the famous Doctrine so much cry'd up of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance, which the Church taught, must undoubtedly cease of it self.— Yes, yes, say others, it must be renounc'd, and the Doctrine of Association embraced instead thereof, or else what will become of the Protestant Religion, and our native Country.— We always thought that this true Protestant Religion was only profess'd by the *Western* Saints, and the Saint *Rumballs*.— Why so?— Because God is not rely'd upon, we put our Trust in the Arm of Flesh, and by Weapons defend that pretended Religion which can

never be defended any other Way but by Arms and Blood.

'Twas also confidently reported by some, what a wonderful Hand of God will be seen, by making Use of the contrary Doctrine to the silencing all Enthusiastical People, who are against the Use of rational Means for Deliverance in Time of Danger; pretending, we must sit still and wait upon God, committing our Case unto him, and expecting his Salvation, without using Means proper to bring about the End.— Say others, has not God commanded us so to do, and are we not to obey God rather than Man.— Yes, yes, and we would fain be resolv'd, whether God is not as able now to relieve us from Popery and Slavery, as he did this Nation in Queen *Mary's* Days; our Martyrs then did not fly to Arms, nor invite any foreign Prince to invade this Kingdom as our Memorialists now have done, and as the *Scots* did heretofore invite the King of *France* against their lawful Sovereign King *Charles*.— No, no, 'tis true, say others, that this is the Protestant Religion belonging to the resisting Saints, not at all professed in the Church of *England*, nor by Christ and his Apostles.

'Twas further confidently given out by the Saints, that they would improve this particular of Non-Resistance, in four wonderful Things worthy to be had in Remembrance for ever: *First*, That the Lord should suffer that delusive Doctrine to prevail so long, and so far, over the Nation, till Religion and Liberty were at the last Gasp.— *Secondly*, That he should make Use of that Argument, of the last Extremity, to convince those of the Unscripturality and Irregularity of the Doctrine, whom nothing else would convince.— *Thirdly*, That tho' by this Doctrine of the Clergy, the Nation and themselves were brought to the brink of

of Destruction, yet the Lord should shew so much Mercy to it and them, as to give them so much Time, as by practising the Doctrine of Resistance, to deliver themselves: I mean, by their now inviting the Prince over to help them.— And *Fourthly*, By the Practice of the Doctrine of Resistance, to bring to nought all the Councils of our Popish Enemies, which for so many Years had plotted our Destruction, upon the Encouragement they took from this Doctrine of the Church of *England*, Non-Resistance. Which made the Popish Party conclude, that having a Popish Prince upon the Throne, their Design could not fail, because 'twas contrary to the Doctrine of the Church of *England* to resist their Governors.— And tho' they derided us for it, and presum'd to destroy us by it; yet the Lord disappointed their crafty Devices, and took them in their own Craftiness, turning the People's Hearts quite another Way when the Time of Tryal came.— This Gentleman, say some, has forgot that the Papists and the Dissenters are in a grand Confederacy against the Church of *England*, because of their great Loyalty to Princes.— Yes, yes, say others, has not Father *Peters* in the Council declar'd as much, that he would make the Church of *England* be glad to eat her own Dung; and has not this Gentleman set forth their whole Design, by putting it on the Lord, that suffered this delusive Doctrine to prevail so long, and so far, over the Nation, till Religion and Liberty were at the last Gasp.— Now pray, who was it that threaten'd the Destruction of the Religion of the Church of *England* but the Papists, and the Dissenters in Confederacy with them, to take off the Penal Laws and Test, and to ruin the Church at once, if possible.— 'Tis true enough, say others, and these Memorialists that have invited over the Prince of

Orange, may be all Dissenters and Papists, tho' they assume and take upon them the Name of the Church, on purpose to blacken the Churchmen, as he does when he tells us they derided us for it, and presumed to destroy us by it; but the Lord hath disappointed them, and taken them in their own Craftiness. — Yes, yes, we say they may be such, and not Churchmen that have invited the Prince. — And as for the Proof that Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance is scriptural Doctrine, and commanded to be practised by God, our blessed Saviour, and his Apostles, you may read in the first and second Part of the History of Passive Obedience, since the Reformation.

July 24. — 'Twas reported this Day, that the King and Queen went from *Whitehall* to *Windfor* to divert themselves. — To divert them! — More need to prepare for the worst that may happen.

July 25. — 'Twas given out by the Faction, that his Catholick Majesty (*viz.* the King of *Spain*) is so very kind now at this time o' Day, contrary to the Inquisition establish'd there, as to allow the Heretical Prince of *Orange* a Pension of one hundred thousand Florins *per Ann.* on the Revenues of the *Spanish Netherlands*. — Some admir'd at this very much. — Others said, there must be some secret Agreement enter'd into betwixt them, by reason of so great an Allowance *per Annum*. — Sure, say others, there is no private League carrying on for the Interest of the *Spanish* Inquisition. — No, no, say others, you may rest satisfy'd, that no Protestant Prince will join in any such thing, to the Ruin of that which is call'd the *Northern* Heresy. — Nay, nay, say others, who knows but it may be something towards the equipping of the *Dutch* Fleet. — I, I, for they have declared

declared before now, that they were not Christians, when ask'd that Question upon their trading Part, but flatly deny'd it, and said they were *Dutchmen*.— And others, who pretended to know more of this Affair than any other Persons, declar'd it was allow'd the Prince of *Orange*, on the Account of several Sums of Money due to his Highness from that Crown.— Say others, this is a mere Pretence, a Blind only to prevent our unriddling the Matter.— So it is, say others, the Princes of *Orange* were never reckon'd very rich, and where should they have Sums of Money to lend the King of *Spain*.— Nay, say others, if the House of *Orange* was never so rich, I can't see why they should advance a Popish King at any Time such Sums of Money, which at one time or another they might hire Soldiers or Shipping with, on purpose to help destroy this *Northern* Heresy, which the Confederacy of Papists have been so long a contriving.— Very true, say others, you have guess'd very well.

July 26.— Much about this Time the Faction were very industrious in privately handing about the following Copy of Verses, entitled,

Tom Tyler or the Nurse.

Old Stories of a *Tyler* sing,
That did attempt to be a King;
Our Age is with a *Tyler* grac'd,
By mere preposterous Planets rais'd,
His Cap with Jocky's matcht together,
Turn'd to a Beaver and a Feather;
His Clay transform'd to yellow Gilt,
And Trowel to a Silver Hilt.

His

His Lady from the Tiles and Bricks
 Kidnapp'd to Court in Coach and fix :
 Her Arms a sucking Prince embrace
 (Whate'er you think) of Royal Race :
 A Prince come in the nick of Time ;
 Bless'd *Dada* ! 'tis a Venial Crime,
 That shall repair our Breach of State,
 While all the World congratulate,
 Shall like his Sire, suppress the Just,
 Raise Knaves and Fools to Place of Trust.
Titus and *Vane*, who sought his Fate,
Tylers and *Macs* to Chits of State :
 But here, unhappy Babe, alas,
 I cannot but lament thy Case !
 That thou, fed up with *Rome's* strong Meats,
 Shou'd'st long for Milk of *heretick Teats* !
 Among the Daughters was there none
 Worthy to nurse a Monarch's Son ?
 That thou in spight of all the Priests,
 Shou'd'st long for Milk of Heretic Breasts.
 But as thy Uncle, who before
 Was always right, chang'd the last Hour.
 If thy undoubted Sire, so sage,
 Declar'd i'th' Evening of his Age ;
 Why shou'd'st not thou, *Papist* so soon,
 Be a stanch *Protestant* e're Noon.

'Tis said, the *Tyler* laugh'd in's Sleeve,
 And took his Audience of Leave.
 The Prince, who answered ne'er a Word
 That he shou'd Travel, did accord,
 To *Paris* sent to learn *Grimace*,
 To swear and damn with a *Bon Grace*.

Some of the Pick-Pocket Faction, who are al-
 ways ready to get a Penny, sets out the Prince of
Wales's Declaration, and in the middle of the
 Night it was cry'd about the Streets of *London*
 and

and *Westminster*, by a vast Number of Hawkers; and People being surpris'd at the Cry, out of Curiosity, thinking to find some extraordinary Matter in it, bought them up apace; and when they saw the outside, it was full printed, as above-said, but when they turn'd over the first Leaf to read the second, they found only a blank Paper; and some of them asking a Hawker what was meant by it, swore a great Oath 'twas the Prince's Declaration, for to every one that had Audience of him, he always cry'd Mum, and said nothing.

'Twas reported, that since the King, Queen, and Prince of *Wales* came to *Windsor*, a cunning poor Harper, that play'd pretty well on the Harp, had the Confidence to come to Court, and to play several Tunes to the Prince of *Wales*, which so pleased the Child, that he was call'd his Highness's *Welch Harper*.—— 'Tis well for some poor People.— I, I, he will create Preferment to many.— By this means his Highness may become Master of the Spluttering Language.— There's no doubt on't, say others.— But what if he should become as great a Penitent as King *David*.—— Then he'll be a good Christian, say others.— I hope he won't be drove to all *David's* Troubles.— What's that?— Rebellion of his People, and be drove out of his Kingdoms, if ever he should become King thereof.— If so, then he would stand in need of King *David's* Restauration.— That is not impossible; witness the Family of the *Stuarts*, in the Restauration of King *Charles* the second.— Many a true Word spoken very often in jest.— 'Tis very true.

July 27.— Much about this Time the Wits were at Work, and to shew their great Skill, or else their good Will, they grac'd the World with

A new

A new Catch in praise (as they call it) of
the Reverend Bishops.

True *Englishmen* drink a good Health to the
Mitre,
Let our Church ever flourish, tho' her Enemies
spight her;
May their Cunning and Forces no longer prevail,
And their Malice as well as their Argument fail.
Then remember the seven, which supported our
Cause,
As stout as our Martyrs, and as just as our Laws.

'Tis true, the Church of *England* has Enemies
enough, viz. Papists, and all Dissenters from the
Church.— Yes, yes, there's no doubt of it, 'tis
seen very plainly.— And we hope their Cun-
ning and Forces, as well as their Arguments may
fail.— So say all true-hearted *Englishmen*.

Partridge's Advice to several.

July 28.— To *Germany*, thou hast had the
Blessing of Heaven.— What Heaven, say some,
the Protestant Heaven?— Yes, yes, or else
Partridge would not employ the good Stars to his
present Conduct; says he, Let thy present Conquest
satisfy thee.— Say others, pray observe.— And
now bend thy Force against the *Christian Turk*.—
The true blue Protestants call not the King of
France, but the *French* King so.— Observe his
good Prayer.— And prosper; for thy Arms are
still victorious.— And now take Notice.— If
they are employ'd, as design'd by Heaven.— Now
pray, how comes the Emperor to be such a Po-
pish

pish Favourite with *Partridge*.—Really, say some, I thought Popery had been Popery still in any Catholick Prince that had profess'd it as well as in *France*, *Rome*, and *Spain*, and that they were all under an Obligation to extirpate the Northern Heresy.—That's true, but sure the Emperor, as well as others, must needs be dip'd in a secret League, to give the Northern Heresy a little Time of Breathing, till something on the Anvil is not only forged, but brought to Perfection, and therefore upon this Account they are become great Favourites of *Partridge*, for Popery is still the same.—But what does he say to the *Dutch*?—He says, *Holland*, resume thy pristine Courage: Stand to thy Arms and be bold.—And why, pray?—Because thou shalt yet plough the Ocean with Success.—It shall tame the Insolence of thy Enemies.—Pray, who are those?—It will unriddle it self presently.—How? which Way?—He tells you, *A good Cause and good Conscience, is better than a hated Monarch*.—Now who is this hated Monarch.—That King, I presume he means, who would take off the Test and Penal Laws; it can never be the King of *France*.—Who can suppose it?—*Vide Mene-Tekel, p. 26.*
Printed by Randal Taylor, 1689.

July 29.—Well, but what does he say to *France*? He says, I must tell thee, that tho' thou hast pass'd the *Sun*, to the Mundane Square of *Mars*, yet the Zodiacal Square of *Saturn* is yet behind; prepare thy Soul to submit to Fate.—What Fate, say some?—Not *Amboyna*, they dare not presume to that.—And further, he says, know that thou hast a three Years Mischief now at the Door; remember thy Villanies.—How, say some, but a three Years Mischief, then it may by the Grace of God by that Time be over with the

French King.— And, say others, whoever lives to see it, will find whether the *D*— Civilities don't exceed the *a la mode French* ones in that Time. *Ditto p. 26.*

Well, but what does he say of poor old *England*?— Oh, there is hopes for her.— I! which Way?— That you'll see by and by.— *England*, thou shalt yet make a further Advance, for it is yet more than three Months to the *Harvest*, and at thy appointed Time shall thy *Deliverance* come.— Oh, say some, then about *November* we may expect to be deliver'd.— Not of our Mo-
ney, we hope they don't come to rob us.— No, no, say others, 'tis for our Gudes, as the *Scotchman* says.— Nay, he says, this *Deliverance* will come at that Time, when the Sun makes the *Scorpion* a second Visit, and then will the *Spanish Apple*, observe, says he (that is an Orange) be grateful to the *English Palates*.— The *Spanish Apple*, what can that mean?— He tells you 'tis an Orange that will be very grateful to the *English Palates*.— But, say some, what if he should mean the *Spanish Apple* which was made a Present to the Prince of Orange the 25th of July last.— How Apple?— Why, that's a Call the *Spanish King* made to the Prince, when he allow'd him 100,000 Florins *per Annum*.— We hope it is not to help equip the *Dutch Fleet*, to bring over the Prince of Orange, which will be so very grateful to *English Palates*.— Really it looks something like it.— Why so?— Do but read this following Ballad which is handed about, and mightily hug'd by the Party.

A BAL-

A BALLAD.

To the Tune of *Couragio*.

I.

Come, come, great *Orange*, come away,
 On thy august *Voyagio*;
 The Church and State admit no stay,
 And Protestants wou'd once more say
Couragio, Couragio, Couragio.

II.

Stand East, dear Wind, till they arrive
 On their design'd *Voyagio*;
 And let each noble Soul alive,
 Cry loud, *Qu'il Prince d'Aurange vive,*
Couragio, &c.

III.

Look sharp, and see the glorious Fleet
 Appear in their *Voyagio*;
 With loud Huzza's we will them greet,
 And with both Arms and Armies meet,
Couragio, &c.

IV.

Then welcome to our *English* Shore;
 And now I will Engage——
 We'll thrum the *Babylonish* Whore,
 And kick her Trump'ries out of Door,
Couragio, &c.

V.

Poor *Berwick*, how will thy dear Joys
 Oppose this brave *Voyagio*?

Thy tallest Sparks will be mere Toys
To *Brandenburg* and *Swedish* Boys,
Couragio, &c.

VI.

Dunbarton sputters now like mad,
Against this great *Voyagio*.
Old *Craven* too in *Sable's* clad,
And *Feversham* looks monstrous sad,
Couragio, &c.

VII.

But *Solms* has took a glorious Cause,
In this warlike *Voyagio*,
To guard us from their ravening Paws,
And to protect our Lives and Laws,
Couragio, &c.

VIII.

Nassaw will ridicule the Fop
By this *Belgic Voyagio*,
And make their gawdy Feathers drop;
Their Slaughter's but a Harvest-Crop,
Couragio, &c.

IX.

Stirum advance the *Buda* Blades,
Thou'st brought in this *Voyagio*:
And since the Laurel never fades,
Send our Foes to th' *Stygian* Shades,
Couragio, &c.

X.

Schomberg thunders Hero-like
In this stormy *Voyagio*;

His

His very Name does Horror strike,
And will slay more than Gun or Pike,
Couragio, &c.

XI.

Thus they the Victory will gain
After this brave *Voyagio* ;
And all our Liberties maintain,
And settle Church and State again,
Couragio, &c.

XII.

Then 'twill be just, and no extream,
To see by this *Voyagio*,
That *Wem* should have th' Effect of's Dream,
For driving headlong with the Stream,
Couragio, &c.

XIII.

The Judges too, that Traytors be,
Must trust by this *Voyagio* ;
'Twill be a noble Sight to see
Dispensing Scarlet on a Tree,
Couragio, &c.

XIV.

The Monks away full swift will hie
On their dismal *Voyagio*,
Ten Pounds a Post-Horse then they cry,
And all away to *Calais* fly,
Couragio, &c.

XV.

Sunderland must shoot the Pit,
And will be on's *Voyagio* ;
Dada must no more hatching fit,
And *Peters* too the Board must quit,
Couragio, &c.

XVI.

XVI

Old *Arundel* does hang his Ears,
 Because of this *Voyagio*,
 And Miser *Powis* stews in Tears,
Bellasis roars, and damns and swears,
Couragio, &c.

XVII.

When all is done, we then shall hope,
 To see by this *Voyagio*,
 No more *Nuncio*, no more *Pope*,
 Except it be to have a *Rope*,
Couragio, *Couragio*, *Couragio*.

Well, what say you to it now?—Now! why this Ballad does abundantly prove the Design.—What, don't this open the Eyes of the Nation?—Why, foolish, 'tis only handed about by the Party, perchance it mayn't reach the King's Ears till all their mighty Expectations be over.

August 1.— But what says the Fanatical State-Wizard *Partridge*, the Dissenters Oracle, to this Month?—Oh, many fine Things to prove it a glorious Month to the Party.—Pray let's hear.—He says, the Square of *Saturn* and *Jupiter* this Month puts the whole Faction upon Council, and the Question is, *What shall be done next?* The *Sun* and *Mars* in *Leo*, on the Place of the Conjunction, seems to shew their Councils incline to *Violence* and *Blood*.—Sure he means the *Dutch* Councils, not the *English*. Well, let it be how it will, he that lives to it, may see it so for ought I know.—Well, but what Reason does he assign for it?—He says, rather because the Sign in *Leo* is the *Ascendant* of *Rome*.—But what does he say farther?—That their Councils are divided, and they cannot yet

yet thoroughly agree. — Sure, say some, there is no underhand *Dutch* Councils amongst 'em; if so, no wonder they should be divided, and can't agree. — Does he say nothing more? — Yes, about the 15th he says, there is a *violent Luration* in *Virgo*, and a *Conjunction* of the *Sun* and *Mars* a few Days after in the same Sign, in Square to *Gemini* the *Ascendant* of *London*; if ever the *Papists* put it upon a bloody desperate Issue, it is now at this Time. — Why do the underhanded Counsellors in the *Dutch* Interest advise it? because now is the Time, as he says. — But he says, I think they will not. — Why so? — Because I believe they have not *Courage* and *Impudence* enough to do it. — No, no, he knew very well what was design'd to be done amongst them, being the State-Wizard. — But he goes farther, and says, that he is of Opinion, that there will be divers sorts of Violence attend it, and Blood may be as well shed by the Law, out of a malicious Design, as if it were done publickly by the Hand of *Mars*. — But now, pray observe the good Council he gives. — What is that? — But I would now advise the People of *England* to provide themselves with *Nets* of all Sorts. — Nets of all Sorts, pray what are they to do with them? — He says, they will shortly have great Occasion to use them. — But don't he tell them what Sorts of Nets he would have them get. — Yes, yes, your *Priests Nets* ought to be made firm and good, and as strong as if you were to catch *Foxes* or *wild Boars* in them; for they are a Crew of plaguy strong Rogues, especially those that carry *Saints* about with them. — But, say some, if they were such plaguy strong Rogues, the State-Wizard would be afraid of them. — But it seems one Conjuror is not afraid of another, for Conjurors and Wizards are all of a piece, especially
your

your Dissenting Wizards, and your Popish Conjurers.— Well, but where are these Nets to be placed?— He says, for this Sort of Game, let your Nets be spread at *Gharing-Cross*, *London-Bridge*, *Graves-End*, *Dover*, and *Portsmouth*.— But why not at *Westminster-Bridge* as well as *London-Bridge*? they may sooner get into *Kent* that Way, than coming over to *London*.— I think so too.— But what are the other Sorts of Nets.— They are *Judges Nets*, which need not be altogether so strong, such as you use to catch *Owls* and *Buzzards* with will do well enough.— Well, and where are these to be placed?— He says, the best Places to spread them, are the *Temple-Stairs*, *Serjeants-Inn-Gates*, and *Chancery-Lane*: You may also try your Nets to catch two or three *Bishops*; but in my Opinion you had better angle for them.— Why Angle for them?— Because, he says the best Way to catch 'em with is a *Cardinal's Cap*.— And, pray, why not a *Presbyterian Cloak*, for they are of a curious Popish Cut, and will as well serve one Turn as the other.— He says, you must also be provided for some *Mushroom Lords*; it was the Way formerly to catch them by their Honour, but now you must not trust to That, for these never had either Honour or Honesty, and therefore your Nets and Tackling must be good.— If these *Mushroom Lords* were some of the Council, then 'tis presum'd they never had any Honour for their King or Country, and if so, what will become of *S—d*, and the rest?— He concludes thus; as for the rest of the Crowd, whether they are *Knights*, *worthless Gentlemen*, or any of the new converted tender Conscienced Catholics in gross, you may catch them as they do *Larks in Winter*, with a *Low-Bell*, supposing it calls them to *Mals*.— And why not by a *Directory Drum*, or a long-winded rebellious Sermon, where

where the Covenant is administred to fight the Lord's Battle against his Anointed, in the Name of the Lord.— But when they have taken all this Prey, what are they design'd to be done with?— He says, when your Game is taken, pray be so kind to them as they deserve.— Why, some of these perchance may deserve hanging for being Traytors to their King and Country, and yet they may be better rewarded with Garters than Ropes.— But pray observe.— Especially my Lord *J—ries*.— Pray, why so very kind to my Lord *Jefferies*?— Oh, he'll tell you, perchance, he's not of the Party.— That's all in all.

Aug. 2.— But let's conclude this Matter, this holy Cause, with what the Saints Oracle is pleas'd to deliver, *viz.* true Protestant Doctrine, such as the Saints are resolv'd to live and die by.

The ORACLE'S Advice.

Can ye be Priest-rid, and be aw'd by Threats?
 Can ye believe a Crew of pious Cheats?
 When *Rome* grows rampant, Hell it self contrives;
 When *Satan* preacheth, *Belzebub* believes.
 Can ye adore a Cross, be damn'd in jest,
 Cheat all your Senses, and believe a Priest?
 Priest! P— on the Name, I loath the very Smell,
 They're wretched Things, scarce good enough for
 Hell.

What Man of Sense, but must amazed stand
 To see Fools act, what bloody Rogues command:
 Yet ne'er forget, nor yet forgive the Knaves,
 While martyr'd *Godfrey's* Blood for Vengeance
 craves.

Never be bubbl'd by a *Popish Lie*,
 Rather than that, resolve *Revenge*, and die.

How do you like the Dissenters Oracle's Advice.— Oh, 'tis mighty good Protestant Doctrine.— Observe, they never forgive, nor yet forget *Godfrey's Death*; and some say, they murdered him amongst them to make the Popish Plot be believed, because it was dwindling to nothing before that Murther; this raised the Credit of that Plot.— 'Tis true, 'twas so said.— Never be bubbl'd by a Popish Lie.— Resolve Revenge, and die.— Tho' the Saints go to Hell the next Minute.— 'Tis all one to them, they are bold and brave Fellows in Wickedness, you see they are resolv'd to revenge, and will rather die than be imposed on by a Popish Lie: This is the Resolution of the true Protestants, and they glory in their being reckon'd such.— They are Varlets in Grain to the Popish Doctrine that they have learn'd from the daring Priests of the Church of *Rome*.

Aug. 3.— Much about this Time was handed about by the Faction, the Reasons that the learned Doctor *Burnet* gave for his coming into the Measures of the intended Revolution, whose prudent Zeal was always acted by Reason and Religion, and not by Passion or Interest.— Good Man, say you so, that he was led on not by Passion or Interest, but out of a pious Sense of his Duty to Religion.— Pray let's have it then

He tells ye, " The Authority Parents have
 " over their Children, is the Original of all Government, as founded on the clearest Title of
 " conveying Life and Being to them; yet if a Father goes to destroy his Children without a
 " just Cause, if he is in the State of Nature, out
 " of Government, or if in Government, on any
 " Account whatsoever, certainly by this Attempt
 " to destroy that Life, the Conveyance of which
 " to

“ to them was the Foundation of his Authority
 “ over them, he releases them from all Obligati-
 “ ons to submit to his Cruelty, and they are at
 “ Liberty to see to their own Preservation.”——

Here we must beg the Doctor's Pardon, he has forgot the Story of the Command that God gave to *Abraham*, to offer up unto him his Son *Isaac*; now here was Murther not only commanded by God, but designed to be committed by *Abraham* on his Son *Isaac*.—— Now pray, say others, was not this just, had it been perform'd; a destroying that very Life, the Conveyance of which to *Isaac*, was the Foundation of his Authority over him? yet this did not release him from all Obligations, but he submitted, and therefore was not at Liberty to see to his own Preservation.—— Pray let him remember that.

But Doctor *Burnet* adds, that “ The Case is
 “ stronger in Subjects, who are under no natural
 “ Tye, but only a Legal one to their *Prince*;
 “ so the annulling the Authority of Law, is in-
 “ deed the destroying or subverting that upon
 “ which their Obligation to Obedience and Sub-
 “ mission is founded.”—— The good Doctor is here mistaken also; what, are the Subjects of *Eng-land* under no natural Tye? then we are mightily to seek in our Constitution of Government.—— The Laws of *England* say, that as soon as a Child is born, by his Birth he becomes a Subject to the King of *England*.—— If so, say others, then he is under a double Obligation both by Nature and Law to be subject to his Prince.—— And none can acquit them of their Duty and Allegiance to the King, let the King act what he will.

Lastly, the Doctor says, “ Upon these Rea-
 “ sons, he thought it was lawful for the Prince
 “ of *Orange* to come over, and protect and se-
 “ cure us, and to maintain our Laws, he being
 “ earnestly

“ earnestly called on by Men of all Ranks and
 “ Sorts, who saw our Laws trod on, and our
 “ Constitution subverted; and look’d on him as
 “ the only Person that could save us.”— What,
 our Laws trod on, and our Constitution subvert-
 ed.— By whom, pray? was it by the King or
 his Ministers of State?— It could not be by the
 King; for our Laws say, that the King can do
 no Wrong; and if any Wrong be done, it is ne-
 ver brought against the King, but his Ministers of
 State; and therefore God is able to save us, and
 not the Person of any Prince, let him be who he
 will; and we put our selves under the Curse of
 God, if we forsake him, and put our Trust in the
 Arm of Flesh.— And thus much is said to the
 Doctor’s learned Reasons, why he came into those
 Measures.

Aug. 4.— ’Twas given out, that a new Char-
 ter was brought down to the Government of *New-
 Castle upon Tyne*, to the great Rejoycing of the
 whole Corporation.— ’Tis well, say some, any
 thing can please ’em.— Not please ’em, why
 the Dissenters are pleased at every thing, tho’ it
 be to their own Ruin, so they can but destroy
 their Enemies; that’s all they aim at.

Aug. 7.— ’Twas confidently given out among
 the Party, that there were many things occur’d,
 that made it lawful for the States of *Holland* to
 assist the Prince of *Orange* with their Forces.—
 Yes, it may be, they had a good Sum of Money
 from the Confederates who were joined with the
 Prince and the States of *Holland* with the intend-
 ed Invasion.— No, no, say others, King *James*
 by his Ambassador, the Earl of *Castlemain* at *Rome*,
 push’d the Pope, and the Patron Cardinal *Cibo*,
 to admit King *James* to mediate a Reconciliation
 between

between the Courts of *Rome* and *Versailles*.—— Well, and what was to ensue upon this Reconciliation?—— It was said, when that was brought about, the two Kings would effectually serve the Cause of the Church; and begin with the Destruction of *Holland*.—— How do they say they come by this Intelligence?—— Why, the Pope told the Head of the Imperial Faction at *Rome*, who wrote it to the Emperor, and the Emperor wrote it to the Prince of *Orange*.—— This must needs be false, there's nothing in it — Why so?—— Because King *James* refused to be in a League with the Pope, and other Confederated Princes, against the King of *France*, because he, like the King of *France*, disown'd the Pope's Supremacy; therefore *France* and King *James* cou'd never be in the Interest of the Holy Church, as is pretended, and therefore the Design of falling upon *Holland* at first, is only a Pretence of the States to lend the Prince their Forces.—— Very true, say others, they are a mercenary People, and will for Interest lend their Forces to carry on any Cause, nay, if it were the Devil's Cause against God's, 'tis all one to them.—— Yes, yes, they declared they were *Dutchmen*, and disown'd they were Christians, to carry on their Trade among the *Turks*.

Aug. 8.— By chance, much about this Time, was handed about *Partridge's* Farewel to his Book, call'd the *Mene-Tekel*, and having obtain'd a Copy, 'tis presented to the Publick, as follows; its entituled,

The

The AUTHOR's Farewel to his Book.

Go little Brae, expected by the Just,
 Hated by Villains, and by Papists curst.
 Thy Foes are such, whom Time it self shall hate,
 Whole horrid Actions shall compleat their Fate.
 Fools, Villains, Traitors, by true Name descry'd,
 Was ever Cards with such a Pack supply'd.
 But here's thy Comfort, go and tell about,
 The *Fools* that pull'd 'em in, shall kick 'em out.
 Gird up thy Loins, begone, thou'rt call'd away;
 For Time and Tide make the whole World obey.
 Go tell thy Friends, and let them think upon't,
 The ancient Government the Kingdoms want:
 No Plots grow there, poor Mankind to abuse;
 Those little Tricks of State that Tyrants use.
 No Cut-throats there do murder with Applause;
 No burning Cities to promote the Cause;
 No Charters seiz'd for Rome by new-found Writ,
 Nor City Rights question'd as they thought fit,
 And Rogues made Judges to determine it. }
 No Monster of a Mouth we there yet saw
 Made Judge of Equity, that ne'er knew Law;
Vendit hic auro patriam, dominumq; potentem
Imposuit: fixit Leges pretio, atque refixit.
 No Judges are permitted there to live,
 That dread the Sentence the grave Senate give;
 That punish Treason, under which they groan,
 Villains unparalell'd, excell'd by none.
 No fiddling Justice there perks up his Head;
 Preferr'd to cheat the Church that gave him Bread,
 A snarling Cur, kept under Chain and Clog,
 Performs the Office of a watchful Dog; }
 Cambridge, that cry'd him up now calls him Rogue. }

No Priests sit there in Council, nor debate
 Their juggling Politicks to plague the State,
 The only Curse poor England felt of late.
 No Bartons, Grahams, Rogues set up in spight,
 To squeeze and plague the People, nor do Right.
 Such Villains in a State are only fit
 To grace a Gallows, and hang under it.

If *Burton* and *Graham* are own'd by the Dissenters Oracle to be *Rogues*, set up in *spight*, and are such *Villains* in *State* that they would grace a *Gallows*, they are all of their own Party, true blue Protestants.—— Nay then, say others, what do all the Dissenting Addressers deserve?—— Answer, the same Gallows.— Yes, yes, and Sir *John Mene-Tekel* too, for there is never a Barrel the better Herring.—— What, all Rogues, Villains, and Traytors alike; a hopeful Crew.— Oh, what a brave Harvest would Squire *Ketch* have, were they all but to have their Deserts.— Here lies the Plot, they were set up by the Ministry, and are to be kick'd out by them when they please. He says,

But here's thy Comfort, go and tell about,
 The Fools that pull'd 'em in shall kick 'em out.

Aug. 10.— 'Twas given out by the Faction, that Father *Peters*, and all such as were tight in his Interest in State Affairs, had form'd a Plot to remove my Lord *Jefferies* from being Lord High Chancellor of *England*.—— How, pray what had his Lordship done to disoblige the Reverend Father *Peters*.—— Nay, that was at that Time a Secret, and only in *Peters's* Breast.— This is very strange; what, fall out among themselves?— Yes, yes, but this was not all the Plot.— Pray, what was the rest of it?— To put out the Commissioners of the Treasury, into a Commission for the

the Great Seal.— And pray, who was to be Lord High Treasurer?— The Lord *Castlemain*.— Why his Lordship?— To make him a sort of a Recompence for the Affronts he received from his Holinets at *Rome*.— Well, and how ended this Plot?— It was opposed by the Queen; and by my Lord *Sunderland's* Management, it was at last prevented.— That happened well for my Lord Chancellor *Jefferies*.— Yes, very well.

Aug. 12.— 'Twas given out, that one *Samuel Gerrard, Esq;* was Knighted by the King at *Windsor*.— How came he to be the King's Favourite. — Say others, 'tis not fit all Things should be known in publick. — But so it is, he's Knighted.

Aug. 14.— 'Twas confidently reported by some, that the Mayor of *Scarborough* was toss'd in a Blanket by a Captain that quartered there in the Town.— Some say, he affronted the Captain to that Degree (because he insisted upon good Quarters for his Soldiers) that he caused him to be so toss'd for his Incivility to him.— Others said, the Mayor for imprisoning (or at least for highly affronting the Minister, for refusing to read the King's Declaration) was by the Soldiers toss'd in a Blanket for his Popish Zeal.— Say others, the Soldiers did better Justice on him, in their Way of Military Execution, then he had done upon the Minister by the Civil, indeed more properly Uncivil Law or Treatment.— And others said, as he had acted a Doggish Part upon the Minister, biting him without a Cause, so he was treated in a Dog-like Manner by the Soldiers, who instructed him in better Manners, by a more pleasant Invention than that of *Gideon*, who for their uncivil

uncivil Behaviour, took Briars and Thorns, and with them fought the Man of *Succorh*.

Aug. 15—'Twas this Day averred, that one Judge *Allybone* was dead—How, what one of the Popish Judges dead, that is very ominous—Why so?—Because it shews the Downfal of Popery in this Land—But suppose he was taken off—No, no, he broke his Heart, that he had lost the Cause against the Bishops—It may be so, then there is room for another Popish Judge—It may be a Dissenting one.—Much alike, let any of the two have it.

Aug. 20.—It was confidently reported, that his Highness, the Prince of *Orange* is a sovereign Prince, and that as King *James* has gone about to hinder his Princess of her just Right to the Crowns of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, he has in him a just Right to make War upon the King, and to lay hold of any Opportunity, which might be advantageous to his Design; and therefore he was fully bent and resolved to accept of the Offer the Lords Spiritual and Temporal had made to him. And upon these Reasons, he's resolved to invade *England*, and by their Assistance try his Fate, to rescue not only his Lady's Right, but the People of *England's*, which has been upon all Accounts so unjustly invaded by the King and his Popish Councils, and will to the utmost of his Power, if possible, effect the same.—What has the Prince of *Orange* by Virtue of his being a Sovereign Prince, a just Right to make War on King *James*?—Yes, so they say.—Is he not his Uncle and Father too? If so, sure That in Duty ought as a good Christian to oblige him to the contrary.—But pray why do you preach

up Christianity, when the very People of the Country he lives in, has long ago renounced it for the sake of obtaining the Trading Part?— Your Pardon is desired, 'tis well remembered.— 'Twas well you have recover'd it.

Aug. 21.— 'Twas publicly talked, that the Marquess of *Albeville*, Ambassador from King *James II.* Presented a Memorial to the States General in *Holland*, telling them 'twas his Master's Command, laid on him, to desire to know their Design, in fitting out so great a Fleet:— How, did the King command his Ambassador at *Holland*, to know the *Dutch* Design, in fitting out so great a Fleet?— And pray what Answer did they make the King's Minister?— An evasive one there's no doubt of it; but we can't know it till the next Return of the Post.—

Aug. 22. — 'Tis also said, that Monsieur *d'Avaux* Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *France*, did likewise declare to the States General, that he had the same Order from the King his Master, to know their Design in fitting out so vast a Fleet.— And pray what Answer did they make?— Something that he did not like; for he farther declared, that if that Navy was designed against the King of *England*, as it was likely.— Well, and what if it was?— That the *French* King, his Master, would assist King *James* to the utmost, as being his Friend and Ally.— At this rate, we shall have two Kingdoms and the States of *Holland* involved in a War.— Why, they will be ruined if they have not some potent Confederates engaged with them.— Ne'er doubt it, they have their Eye-Sight, they don't want for such a Bottom, you may depend on't.

Aug.

Aug. 24. 'Twas reported, that the King declared in Council, that he intended, pursuant to a Declaration that he had put forth, to call a Parliament to meet on the 27th of *November* next; and directed the Lord Chancellor to issue out Writs on the 18th of *September*.—— 'Tis very well; then we shall have a Tryal of Skill, whether the Tests and penal Laws will be taken away by Parliament or not.—— You need not doubt it.—— But what say our Presbyterian Dissenters to this Matter?—— Oh they continued addressing, and made abundance of large Promises in divers of their Addresses, that they would, to the utmost of their Power, chuse such Members as should every way answer his Majesty's glorious Expectations.

Aug. 25.— 'Twas given out, that his Highness the Prince of *Orange* being zealous for the Glory of God (observe that) the Rights of his Royal Princess his Wife, and touched with Compassion for that Nation from whence he himself proceeded by his Mother's Side, upon which Account he also had a Right in his Turn to the Crown of *England*, thought himself obliged to bring some Relief to all these Distresses.—— To effect this good and pious Design, what did his Highness do?—— He desired the Assistance of some Forces and Ships of the States General, in order to prepare for going into the Kingdom of *England*.—— And they, so good natured People, presently comply'd like good Christians to help and relieve us in our great Distress, from Popery and Slavery, and arbitrary Government.—— 'Twas well for the People of *England*, was it not?

Aug. 26.— 'Twas confidently given out, that the Descent from *Holland* was so very sure of prospering, that the Prince of *Orange* had made very large Promises of giving to his Followers many great Places at his Court of *England* when he comes there, and Governments of Forts, &c. and these did so much prevail upon them, that they all hastily fell into such Measures as the Prince put them upon. See how fortunate some People are! they shall rise as it were from nothing.— Nay, they must need be prosperous, having espoused God's Cause, their Country's Cause, and the good Old Cause all at a time.— Yes, and so many Causes wrapt up together, make one great Bottom of Causes, which are hardly to be broken, because they are of tripple Protestant twisted Thread, which *Partridge* the *Cobler* knows how to fasten his Ends with, or else the whole Affair will soon be untwisted; then what will become of the so much boasted Cause of Causes?— Untwisted; no, no, what follows shall shew you the contrary.— What is that?

The Hieroglyphick, or Dissenters Witchcraft.

Come, Painter, take a Prospect from this Hill,
And on a well-spread Canvas shew thy Skill.
Draw all in Colours as they shall appear,
And as they stand in Merit, place them there.
Draw, as the Heralds do, a spacious Field,
And as directed, so let that be fill'd.
First, draw a Popish Army brisk and gay,
Fighting and beat, destroy'd and run away.
Then draw a Hearse, and let it stand in View,
The Mourners more, far more than they'r in Shew;
Curfing

Curfing their Fate, their Stars; and in that Fear,
 Shew, if thou canst, how these damn'd Sots prepare
 To run, or stay and skulk in Holes alone;
 By them this Motto, *Gallows claim thy own.*
 Now to the Life let thy brisk Pencil shew,
 Distinctly what they are, and what's their Due.
 Now draw a Crowd of *Priests* prepar'd to run,
 Like broken Merchants when their Stock is gone;
 Some howling out their Prayers forget and say,
 Save us, St. *Ketch!* Are all our Saints away?
 Draw 'em in hurry, running to and fro,
 Posting to *Dover, Portsmouth, Tyburn* too.
 Next draw a Crowd of Lords, this Label by,
 The great Design is lost. Alas! they cry,
 Who'd serve a Cause of such curst Destiny.
 Now draw four *Priests*, shew how they *Rome* adore,
 And each Man's Scarf hang to be seen before.
 Two brace of *Bishops*, fallen to despair,
 Arm'd *Cap-a-Pe*, but running God knows where.
 Now shew the Judges, and with them, thy Skill,
 That all who see it done, may say, 'Tis well.
 In Caps and Gowns, as they in order late,
 'Twixt Heaven and Earth do thou them elevate,
 For their grave Noddles can dispense with that.
 Now draw the little Rogues, the scoundrel Crew,
 Knights, Knaves, and Beggars, they must have their
Gadbury, Butler, ay and *R* — too. [Due,
 Amidst this Crowd, on a fit Spot of Land,
 To crown the Work, let a large Gallows stand:
 All trembling by, arm'd with their Guilt and Fears,
 Kneel to this Image, and pour out their Prayers.

Well I'll say that for the Whig-State Oracle, he's
 resolved to make an End of them some way or
 other. — But he is out in his Politicks, he is not
 absolute in his Judgment. — Prithee why so? —
 Observe,

First draw a Popish Army brisk and gay,
Fighting and beat, destroy'd and run away.

Now by the way, if a Popish Army is beat and destroyed, after that, pray how can it run away?— Nay, it looks like an *Irish* Pun. — No, no, say others, they mean the Army will run from the King over to the Prince of *Orange*. — Well, well, then according to Agreement it is to run over, is it? — No doubt of it, therefore there will be no Fighting, nor beating, nor destroying, only the last glorious Matter, the Popish Army, which is miraculous, will run away from a Catholick to an Heretical Prince. — If so, why then there is no great Danger to be fear'd from this Popish Army. — But pray why must a Hearse be drawn to stand in view? — That's to let the World see that our Wizard can tell more Lyes by an Inch of Candle, than can be unriddled by a Pound.

Sept. 2. — 'Twas reported that Sir *Robert Vyner* a great Banker of the City of *London*, dy'd this Day. — Then there is more Room left for his trading Fraternity, who may soon become as great and as honest as he.

Sept. 4. 'Twas assuredly reported, that Sir *John Shorter*, the Presbyterian Lord Mayor, died this Day of the Fall he received from his Horse under *Newgate*. — What! the Saints Idol dead. — I, I, say some, the King of the City is at last dead. — This is very ominous, it shews the Downfal of the King and Popery in this Nation. — And pray why not the Downfal of Presbytery in this Nation, for he is the Head of that Clan. — Yes, yes, 'tis more likely of the two. — Nay, they will not be much lamented if both were
out

out of the Nation, I mean Popery and Presbytery, for they are all of a Spawn.— True enough, but what, must he go unlampoon'd to his Grave.— No, no, have but Patience till his Funeral is over, and I don't question but the Wits will be at work.

But pray let us have the Story how his Lordship fell from his Horse, which occasioned his Death.— You must know that the Lord Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, annually go to proclaim *Bartholomew Fair*, and they say it is customary for the Keeper of *Newgate* to treat them with a cool Tankard of Wine, Nutmeg and Sugar, as they set on Horse-back under *Newgate*; and his Lordship drinking, was not so careful as he ought to be of the Tankard, the Lidd flapped down with such a Force, and made so great a Noise, that his Horse started, flung him off, and some said, he broke his Neck, and never spoke a Word more.— Others, to excuse this Matter, said, he lived to the 4th of *September*, and then died.— Others say, this Misfortune happening to the Lord Mayor, they have left off riding on Horse-back, and now proclaim the said Fair in their Coaches.

Sept. 6.— 'Twas this Day given out, that *Belgrade* was taken by Storm by the *Ottoman* Forces.— That we deny with both our Hands, it was by the *Irish* Forces, in pay of the Emperor under the Command of one *Odyre* an *Irish* General.— And they did Wonders, for they crept under the Belly of the Enemies Horses, and destroyed them with their Bayonets; for which great Service *Odyre* was made by the Emperor, Duke of *Belgrade*, as a Reward of his Merit.

Sept.

Sept. 8.— This Day it was reported, that Sir *John Eyles*, another eminent Presbyterian, was sworn Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, in the Room of Sir *John Shorter* deceased. — Staunch Brethren, and none ought to be preferred but such as will come up to the Measures of suspending the Laws, and Repealing of the Test. — For it is *a propos* to Whiggish Loyalty.

Sept. 9.— 'Twas reported that the Countess Dowager of *Feversham* died at *Tunbridge*. — I, I, Death hath gotten among the Whigs and Papists, he makes a desperate Attack and Slaughter among them. — Yes, yes, 'twill be yours and our Turn next. — No doubt of it.

Sept. 10.— This Day a strange Sort of Report was bruited about the Town, that several Protestant Officers at *Portsmouth*, viz. That Lieut. Col. *Beaumont*, Captain *Paston*, and four other Captains of the Duke of *Berwick's* Regiment, for refusing to obey the Orders of the Duke of *Berwick* their Governour, who offered to impose upon them several *Irish* Catholics, rather quitting their Command than complying with his Popish Design, were sent for up, treated disgracefully by the way, and when they came thither, were try'd by a Council of War and acquitted, contrary to the Will of One, who gladly would have had their Blood, but yet at *Windsor* were cashiered for not admitting them into the Army, though under Pretence of being our Fellow Subjects, when the Nation was in such a Paroxysm for fear of Popery already, especially when *Portsmouth*, was the Inlet from *France*, which every body judged was done for that End. — No question but this was the Advice of the Cabinet given on purpose to ruin the King's

King's Interest to his People.— Nay, say others, they are full of their extraordinary Service for the King.— Yes, yes, over the left Shoulder, with a Vengeance.— Their Reward will be great in time to come.

Ditto.— The Prince of Orange as it was reported went to *Minehead*, to confer with the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, the Princess of the House of *Brunswick*, the Landgrave of *Hesse*, the Bishop of *Munster*, and several other Princes; and thence went Post to *Anemburg* to meet with the Elector of *Saxony*.— Say you so, sure there's not a Confederacy formed by those Princes against King *James*.— But what if there be? is it not like enough?— Yes, say others, they believe as much.— Why so?— Because, as soon as he returned to the *Hague*, which was on the 13th following, they gave out, 'twas from his Progress into *Germany*; then he began to get his Forces together, in order to prepare for the Matter.

Sept. 12— This Day with great Pomp and Ceremony was interred the Body of Sir *John Shorter* the late Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, in the Parish Church of *St. Saviour's Southwark*, to the great Grief of that truly Noble and Loyal Family to King *James* the second.— And at last he's buried!— Yes, yes, and the Arch-Waggs soon after set out a Poem, called,

A New Catch on the late Presbyterian Lord Mayor of *London*.

This worthy Corpse where shall we lay?
In hallow'd or unhallow'd Clay!

PART VI.

H

Th' Un-

Th' Unhallow'd best befits him dead,
 Who Living from the Hallow'd fled.
 Then in the Vestry be his Tomb,
 Since that he made his Drinking-Room;
 While to avoid the Common-Prayer,
 He top'd off his *French* Pottage there.
 But now, alas! Near *Newgate* Thrown,
 E're *Tyburn* could obtain his own;
 He's to sleep with Brethren blest,
 In *Baxter's* Saints e'erlasting Rest. *Finis.*

Sept. 14.— It was reported this Day, that one *Thomas Lane* of *St. Laurence-Lane, London*, was Knighted by the King at *Windfor*.— What, more of the Presbyterian Clan made Knights, and what not.— The King I think will never have done advancing the Saints.— 'Tis well say some, out of their Return of Gratitude, they don't advance his Majesty's Interest from a Dispensing one to no Interest at all with his People, then they will be the first that will desert him and his Cause, as they have heretofore done the Royal Family of the *Stuarts* in forty.— 'Tis well if they don't.

Sept. 17.— 'Twas reported, that the Prince and Princess of *Denmark* came from *Tunbridge* this Day to their Palace in the *Cock-pit* in a very good State of Health.— So much the better say some.—

Sept. 18.— 'Twas reported, that some hot-headed shallow-brained Presbyterian for railing at the Church of *England* Men, because they would not address the King, to take off the penal Laws and Test, scorned the base Notion of the said Dissenters, and put them by with Contempt.— Say some, they were certainly informed, that in one Place

Place above all the rest, to shew the Veneration they had for their Character, they would not suffer them to go out of the Town on Foot?— Pray, say others, what did they do with them?— Truly 'twas said, they carried them out in Wheel-Barrows. — That was very well done, and had all the rest of the Presbyterian Addressors been served so, — They had been all treated according to their Deserts.

Sept. 19. — The King came from *Windsor* to *Whitehall*, and from thence set out to *Chatham*. — Certainly the Matter was urgent. — No doubt of it.

Sept. 20. The Queen and Prince of *Wales* came from *Windsor* to *Whitehall*, in very good Health. — Some say, I doubt they were somewhat disturbed at the News from *Holland*. — You may be sure on't.

Ditto. — 'Tis given out at the *Hague*, that the Prince of *Orange's* Army lying on our Coast, gives a terrible Alarm to King *James* and his Adherents. — 'Tis an excellent Matter to have a good Opinion of one's self. — But pray why mayn't another Army be as good as the States? and why mayn't that give as terrible an Alarm to them, as theirs to King *James*. — But may be you will say, they have a better Understanding with the People of *England*. — Yes, yes, there's the Matter.

Sept. 21. — 'Twas reported confidently, that the great Preparation in *Holland* to make a Descent in *England*, was come to the Knowledge at Court, and the King set out his Declaration, that amongst other Things, he would unviolably preserve the

Church of *England*, by such a Confirmation of the several Acts of *Uniformity*, that they should never be altered any other way, than by repealing the several Clauses which inflicted Penalties upon Persons not promoted or to be promoted upon any Ecclesiastical Benefice or Promotion, within the Meaning of the said Acts, referring and exercising their Religion contrary to the Tenor and Purport of the said Act of *Uniformity*; and for the farther securing, not only the Church of *England*, but the Protestant Religion in general, he was also willing that the *Roman Catholicks* should remain incapable to be Members of the House of Commons.— Some People admir'd at this Change.— It made many others amazed. — At last the true Reason being known, this mighty Wonder ceased.

Sept. 22.— Much about this time came out the *French King's* Memorial both in *French* and *English*, against the Pope and Emperor.— This sure was a little of the latest to do any good.

Sept. 23.— A Report was spread of the *French King's* breaking the Peace he had made and invading the Empire.— Some say, this was a wrong Step taken by the *French King*.— Others said why?— Answer, for instead of besieging *Philipsburgh*, had he sent his Army into the *Netherlands*, the *Dutch* would have been obliged to defend themselves, and then they must have recalled their Fleet and Forces, lent the Prince of *Orange*, and that at once the Descent intended on *England* would have been utterly spoiled.— That's true, but it was happy, say others, for *England*, that he was out in his Policy, or else *England* must have been Slaves, for nobody else would have come to defend them.

Sept. 24.— This Day 'twas reported, that Monsieur *Barillon* the French King's Embassador, then residing in *England* with King *James's* Consent, caused the *Proceedings of the Parliament of Paris* against the Pope's Supremecy to be translated into *English*, and printed at *London*.

The Declaration of the *Gallican Clergy* concerning the Ecclesiastical Power in the Year 1682.

I. That God gave to *St. Peter* and his Successors, Vicars of Christ, and to the Church herself, Power of Spiritual Things, pertaining to eternal Life, but not of civil and temporal Matters. For the Lord said, *My Kingdom is not in this World*; and again, *Render unto Cæsar the Things that are Cæsar's; and unto God, the Things that are God's*. And therefore that of the Apostle must stand, let every Soul be subject to the Higher Powers: For there is no Power but of God, the Powers that be, are ordained of God; whosoever therefore resisteth the Power, resisteth the Ordinance of God.— Therefore Kings and Princes are not subject in Temporals to any Ecclesiastical Power by the Ordinance of God, neither can they, by the Authority of the Keys of the Church, directly or indirectly, be deposed, or their Subjects absolved from their Faith and Obedience, and Oath of Allegiance which they have taken.— And this is to be firmly retained, as necessary to the publick Peace, and not less useful in the Church than to the State as, being consonant to the Word of God, and Tradition of the Fathers.

II. But

II. But that the full Power of Spiritual Things is so in the Apostolick See, and the Successors of St. *Peter* the Vicars of Christ, that the Decrees of the holy oecumenial Council of *Constance*, concerning the Authority of general Councils, which are contained in the 4th and 5th Sessions, approved by the Apostolical See, and confirmed by the Use of the Popes of *Rome*, that so he and the whole Church are kept with perpetual Veneration by the *Gallican* Church, shou'd likewise remain of Force and unshaken. — Now here 'tis plain and visible that King *James* and the King of *France* were utterly against the Pope's Supremacy and that the confederate Princes did agree with Pope *Innocent* the XIth that no Peace be made with *Lewis* XIV, till he has made Reparation to the Holy See, for whatsoever he had acted against it; and he annull and make void all those infamous Proceedings against the holy Father *Innocent* XI. comprised in the Proceedings of the Parliament of *Paris*; and it is farther stipulated,

III. That all Things in the Ecclesiasticks (in *France*) should be restored as in their former State. — But some say, King *James* would not come into the Pope's Measures. — Others say, the Pope exercised his deposing Power against King *James*. — And others say, the Pope had this for Excuse, that he could not otherwise have carried on his Confederacy, than by consenting to the Deposition of King *James*. — Others say, then they see the Reason why *Innocent* XI. was called the Protestant Pope. — And others said, that King *James's* Fate was very hard, he was abdicated in *England* because he was a Papist. — And the Pope wrought his Deposition, because he was too much a Protestant.

Sept. 25.— 'Twas reported, that our Memorialists being mighty impatient at the Prince's of *Orange's* Delay, and not coming so soon as they expected, they set the Wits at work for their Diversion in this following Flight.

Oh *Nassaw*! with thy promis'd Succor come,
And be to us, like *Anthony* to *Rome*;
Thy Wife shall young *Octavia's* Place supply
And those that have betray'd our Country fly;
Unless the King, to prove the Prince his own,
Shall to the Lyon's Den present his Son,
And if the Royal Brute do not destroy
Th' Infant, by Crift 'tis his none Dady's Joy.

Many strange Experiments are to be put upon the Prince, to prove him the King's own Child. — But 'tis presumed, none will satisfy, let it be proved never so true and just. — They will have a Saying to aggravate, tho' it is to no manner of Purpose, but blacken all that stand in their Way betwixt him and the Crown. — Well, well, 'tis no matter for that, that won't prove him e're the sooner an Impostor or Cheat; and the time may come, they may be ashamed of what they have done and said. — Yes, yes, shame them if you can, for they are like the *French*, who eat Shame and drink after it.

Sept. 26. 'Tis confidently averr'd by some who are deep in the Secret of inviting the Prince of *Orange* here, that my Lord *Churchill* has set his Hand to his coming over, and to rescue this Land from Popery and Slavery. — How! my Lord *Churchill*. I'll ne'er believe it. — Why so? because King *James* is the only Person that has raised him to all his Honours. — Nay, say others, run a risk
to

to venture his own Life on the *Lemon Oore* in *Scotland*, to save his Life only, when he fetched him a board his own Boat, when many a better was lost in that Misfortune!— 'Tis all one for that, his Hand is to the Memorial as well as the rest.— Others say, that his Lordship had strong Conflicts within himself.— For what, pray?— Between his Duty to his Majesty, and his Affection to his Country.— And how pray did he get over this at last?— Others say, he advised with many eminent Divines, and particularly with *Dr. Turner*, then Bishop of *Ely*, who told him, *That 'twas Rebellion against God, to side with those that attempted to destroy our civil and religious Rights*; and that *not to take part with such as came to the Help of the Lord against the Mighty, was to be subject to the Curse denounced against Meroz*?— Others believed, that what was said of the Bishop of *Ely* was as false of him, as what the Faction have already laid to his Charge, his setting his Hand with the rest of the seven Bishops, to invite over the Prince, which in this ensuing Collection will be proved to the contrary.— And others said, if the Party owned that it was Rebellion against God to (but) side with those that attempted to destroy our civil and religious Rites; what will become of those that set at the Helm of Government, that have for many Months last past, not only attempted it themselves, but have put the King upon all those false Steps which hitherto he has taken, and now do confess they are rebellious and they Rebels that do but attempt it?— Why, here say some, they not only accuse, but act, and own themselves to be rebellious against God, for but attempting to destroy their civil and religious Rights.— 'Tis true, and they stand upon their own Record, not only Traytors to God, but to their King also.

Sept. 27.— It is given out, that several Aldermen of the City of *London* have set their Hands to the Protestant Memorial for inviting the Prince of *Orange* to come into *England*, to rescue them, and this Nation, from Popery and Slavery (and I had almost said from Presbytery and Knavery) and Arbitrary Government.— Is it possible?— Oh! they say 'tis very possible.— Nay, some give out, that it's known to more than one living, and that more than one of those Magistrates had the Honour to be admitted into the Secret of that glorious Design.— A glorious Design do they call it?— Yes, yes; to which the said Aldermen generally gave Assistance, their Counsel and Advice, as need did require it.— Very gloriously done to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes.

Sept. 28.— The King's Proclamation came out, against the *Dutch*. It forbids all Persons, of what Estate or Condition they be, that they presume not to intermeddle with the Affairs of State and Government, or with the Persons of any of our Counsellors or Ministers in their common and ordinary Discourses, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost Peril.— It also restrains the spreading of false News; wherein he complains of the Insignificancy of his Pardons and Promises of Grace and Favour, though they had been so often reiterated, and one so lately published, wherein he had extended his Royal Mercy and Clemency to all his Subjects to so little Purpose, in regard it had not wrought suitable Effects.— Certainly, some said, those Ministers who had indicted such Proclamations are not of the greatest Abilities in State Affairs.— But, say others, do they think the People destitute of Reason, that they cannot discern when Men's Words and Deeds contradict each other?—

Say others, they go about to treat the People as if they were Fools, and thereby to be so.— And others said, they went about to endeavour and to possess the Nation with the Sense of the Danger they lay under from the intended Invasion of the Prince of *Orange*.— Say others, what Danger could there be from him whom they knew to be their assured Friend, and whose Undertakings were occasioned by the most earnest Sollicitations of a great many Lords both spiritual and temporal, and many Gentlemen and Subjects of all Ranks, and whose Coming was to rescue their Religion, Laws and Liberties, from the Invasion he and his Popish Confederates had made upon them?

Sept. 29.— 'Twas reported, that divers of the Bishops were sent for by the King to *Whitehall*, and graciously received into his Majesty's Favour; and after they had kissed his Royal Hand, the King declared to them, that he would signify his Pleasure for taking off the Suspension of the Bishop of *London*.— And a second Proclamation was also said to be published, giving Notice that by reason of the sudden Invasion from *Holland*, and the Writs that had been issued out for the Election of Members to sit in Parliament, were recalled and discharged, and the People commanded to be in a Readiness for Defence, and charged on Pain of High Treason, not to be corresponding, aiding, assisting, or countenancing any of the Invaders.

Sept. 30.— 'Twas reported this Day, that *Henry* (Lord Bishop of *Landon's*) Suspension was taken off, and that he was restored to the full Possession and Enjoyment of his Bishopricks as heretofore.— 'Twas well for him.

The State Wizard's Judgment for *September* is referred for the Conclusion of the Month, by reason he tells the World that the Time of the *Sun* and *Jupiter* seems to indicate Preferment to some *Lawyer* or *Clergyman*, or both: And the *Trine* of *Jupiter* and *Mars* gives Advancement to a Soldier for some eminent Service by him done, either by Land or Sea.—— Also there seems to be a Noise and Report of some great Body of Men to meet about Matters of State; either in *Parliament*, or some other great Council, &c.—— I, I, he knows much about this Time their great Preparation in *Holland* will hasten something of this Nature; therefore 'tis easily foretold what they knew is to be done without any great Conjunction.—— But he concludes that the *Conjunction* of *Mars* and *Mercury* in *Libra* will lay some knavish Design either for *Cheating* or *Thieving*, and it may be discovered before they are aware, and they rewarded before they are willing.—— All this is sooner declared than performed.

'Twas confidently reported, that the Dukes of *Ormond* and *Berwick* were elected Knights Companions of the Order, and invested with the Garter and George, having been first Knighted by the Sovereign.—— Here is a strange Alteration; what! one Heretick and one Catholick made Companions!—— Will this hold long together?—— It may be, ay, it may be no.—— What matters it.

Several new Commissions, they say, have been given out to raise Men in divers Countries, against the *Dutch*.—— Then we are likely to have a Rencounter with them.—— There's no doubt of it.—— Nay, they say, several Noblemen came to the King and offered their Service against the *Dutch*.—— It seems then, the King don't want for Assistance.—— No, no, loyal Men will shew themselves in their proper Colours upon all Occa-

sions.— 'Tis farther said, that the Bishops of the Church of *England* also came in, and proffered their Service to his Majesty, and told him, they would venture their Lives and Fortunes for him and their Church.— This, they say, was very well taken by the King.— Others reported and said, that one of the Bishops took the Liberty to tell his Majesty, that he had brought himself into a fine Premunire by the Advice of his good Council.— How good their Advice was, does begin to appear ; for it has brought the Prince of *Orange* and the *Dutch* upon us.— Yes, yes, and they are expected forthwith.— Nay, the said Bishop did assure his Majesty, it would never be better with him, till *Jeffrys* and *Peters* were taken out of the Way.— This certainly must needs be a Mistake, they meant *Sunderland* and *Peters*, had he hanged them both up a Year ago, it might have been better for the King and the Royal Family.

October 1.— The Dissenters Oracle, the State Wizard *Partridge*, tells us, that in this Month there are no less than five of the seven Planets in *Libra*, and suddenly four of them in *Scorpio*, and all of them out of their Dignities (Terms excepted) he says, this can shew no other than great and frequent Meetings to consult upon some Affairs that seem to require both Speed and Secrecy.— Why don't he downright tell us for what?— Why does he mince the Matter?— Plain Dealing is the best.— The Planets concern'd in this Matter are *Saturn*, the *Sun*, *Venus*, and *Mercury*.— Very well, and how then?— Why says he, here are People of all Sorts concerned in it? *Old*, *Young*; *Noble*, *Ignoble*; *Men*, *Women*; *Lawyers*, *Statesmen*.— Pray why not the Lord's People, the Saints and Conjurers among the rest.— No,

no, they are not the People concern'd.— What do they lie covertly hid till they have an Opportunity of appearing?— It may be so.— Well, says he, let them go on with their Design.— (Not of the good old Cause) I hope.— And manage it as well and as wisely as their Counsellors can contrive.— Well, and what then?— Why in the next Place, I doubt it will make *some People's Hearts ache*.— What, the Ministry for fear they should be discovered before the *Dutch* land in *England*.— He farther says, *Saturn* according to the common Notion in *Astrology* is strong in *Libra*, it being his Exaltation, and the Sun is weak there, it being his Fall.— Pray what is his Judgment there, on some base one or another there is no doubt of it.— That the *Sun* is afflicted by the Presence of *Saturn*, and I expect the Death of some great Man for that Reason, &c. the Eclipse of the Sun doth also shew the same, it being in the Beginning of *Scorpio* among *Violent Stars*, and his Death will be of the Nature of *Saturn*, *Mars* and *Mercury*.— Well, did I not tell you as much?— By this great Man he must needs mean the King.— If so, he's a Traytor in Grane.— Yes, yes,— double dy'd R —, who has raised this Judgment on Purpose to stir up some bloody Assassination commit this villanous Enterprize.— No doubt of it, but yet o' Grace of God the King may outlive all their Villanies designed against him by the Saints and their Crew.— He concludes the Month thus: The *Square* of *Jupiter* and *Mars* from *Capricorn* and *Libra*, shews some great Lawyer or Clergyman, or both, to be in an ill Condition; when the Heavens frown, then it goes hard. In short, I can tell you that this will be a Month of more Talk than Trade.— Burn him for a Wizard.— He pretends to know all things.— But for a Certainty, nothing but what the designing of his Party

Party are pushing forwards, or fain would have come to pass.

Octob. 2.— This Day 'twas reported, that my Lord Chancellor with many of the Judges went in their Coaches in State into the City to restore unto the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen and the Common-Council Men the Charter of *London*.—

And 'twas given out, there was no Huzzaing, Hooping and Hollowing my Lord Chancellor as heretofore, but rather affronting him, by hissing and making many other ill Gestures at him. —

Which some said, he took very patiently, and when he came to the *Guild-Hall* where the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen and Common-Council Men were assembled, my Lord Chancellor, they say, desired Sir *William Pritchard* to take the Chair, but he refused it. — This was as great an Affront put upon my Lord Chancellor by Sir *William Pritchard*, as cou'd be. — I, I, what is it the Party will not do, though it be out of Revenge? — They are far from a forgiving Spirit, they love to be altogether upon the Revenge.

'Twas said, that for the quick Dispatch of raising Forces to prevent the *Dutch* landing, the King ordered his Captains of Horse and Foot to add ten Men to every Company, allowing 100 *l.* to each Captain of Horse, and 50 *l.* to each Captain of Foot, for the speedy raising of them: And to each Horse-Man he gave 20 *l.* a Man to buy them Horses. — This is a ready Way to raise an Army if the King stood in need of them. — Yes, yes, say others, what won't some People do when they stand in need of Assistance at a dead Lift? — I, I, it's very true indeed.

'Twas reported that a general Pardon came out the same Day with many Alterations? — 'Twas well

well, say some? — Very well, very well, if it will but serve the King's Intent.

Octob. 3. — 'Twas given out, that the King being perplexed about the Council's ill Advice given unto him, and the Noise of the *Dutch* coming to *England*, the Queen came to his Majesty, and advised him to behave himself like a Man in this his Calamity. — Well, this was very well done of the Queen — But the Faction goes farther with this Story, and report, that the King bid God D—n her, and her Popish Council, and the rest of her Gang, for 'twas by them he was brought into the Trouble. — Say some, if this be Truth, let one tell a Lye if he can. — It must have something of Truth in't, for all his Trouble was owing to his Popish Protestant Council; and the Queen might say so to the King, but I dare swear, the King was too much of a Gentleman to be guilty of any such *Billinggate* Language to the Queen.

'Twas confidently given out, that the great Lady, which was to have been fined a thousand Pounds for saying that the Prince of *Wales* was brought into the Queen's Bed-Chamber in a Warming-Pan, is fled to *Holland* with the Guard that was set over her, and there has discovered the whole Matter to the Prince of *Orange*. — Is it so, say some? if the Tyler's Wife had gone along with her, they would have made two substantial Evidences when they came here with his Highness.

Octob. 4. — When the King caused his Army to beat up for Volunteers to fight against the *Dutch*, — Some say among the Mobb, that to fight against the *Dutch*, is the only Way to advance the Papists. — Others believe the contrary. — And others said, whoever went against them ought to

to be served as *Monmouth's* Men were in the West.—
or as *Rumbald* was in *Scotland*.

'Tis said the *Dutch* have blocked up several of
our Sea Ports, so that none of our Ships can go
out or in:— This is a very hard Case, if it
were true; but we must expect a great deal of such
Stuff before the Saints get their Ends.— Farther,
that the *Dutch* have threecore Sail of Ships in Num-
ber, and that ten Thousand *Dutch* Men are land-
ed, with the Prince of *Orange* at the Head of them.—
None doubts but he will be at the Head of them,
when they are landed.— That the Prince is
making the best of his Way towards *London*.—
In time, all in good time.— Not too fast, I be-
seech you.— 'Tis farther reported, that if any
Resistance is made against the Prince, the *Dutch*
Ships with the remaining Part of the Army on
board them are to assault the Sea-Port Towns, and
the Prince is to maintain the Battle by Land.—
All this is well contrived according to the Scheme
laid by the Policy of the Faction.— That his
Highness pays his Soldiers very just wherever they
come.— This is only to create a Belief of the
Equity of the Commander.— That he fights no
body.— A very great Truth because he's at pre-
sent not landed.

Octob. 5. 'Tis reported that now the Church
of *England* is coming again into play as formerly,
for 'tis now in the Thoughts of the Court to ad-
mit them, the King being pleased to declare in
Council this Day, That in Pursuance to his Royal
Intentions and Resolutions, he will protect the Church
of *England*; and, that a'l Suspensions and Jealousies
to the contrary might be removed, he has thought fit
to dissolve the Commission for the Causes Ecclesi-
astical, &c. and accordingly gave Directions to
the Lord Chancellor, that it might be forthwith

done.—— Strange Alterations, say some.—— And stranger, I am afraid, it will make.—— Thank your Addresses on the one hand for it, and the Ministers of State on the other.

'Twas given out, that his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle* is appointed Lord Lieutenant of the three Ridings of the County of *York*.—— 'Tis well some come into Favour.—— Nay, others deserve to be H—— for having too much of it, to the Ruin of the Kingdom.

'Twas strongly reported, that the Prince of *Orange* sent several Queries to the King, and deferred his Majesty's Resolution of them.—— Extraordinary ones there's no doubt of it; pray let's hear them.

I. Whether the Child called the Prince of *Wales* was his own Son?—— Why, are the Faction such Fools to believe he would deny his own Child?—— We wonder at their Impudence say others.

II. Whether he would assist the *French* or the *Dutch*?—— If he should assist the *Dutch*, it might be to his own Ruin.—— And as for the *French*, there could be no Possibility of it from them.

III. Whether he would yield to the Execution of the Lord Chancellor *Jeffries*, the Bishop of *Chester*, Father *Peters*, &c. if they were found guilty of treasonable Practices?—— Pray why my Lord Chancellor *Jeffries*?—— The Faction want him to be hanged out of their Way.—— Why so?—— Because he's not one of their Party.—— But why not my Lord *Sunderland* as well as any of the rest?—— Oh! he's the bright Boy, doing Wonders for them behind the Curtain. Then he's reserved for another Hanging.

And *Lastly*, Whether it was not Treacherous and Base in a King, to invite a Foreigner into his own Land to cut the Throats of his Protestant Subjects, who would not consent to his taking off the Test and Penal Laws?— Say some, this is a Thing very much, and with good Reason, now disputed, unless he invited the *Dutch* in to do this same Feat. — But what if they should hereafter do it? — Then we must take it patiently for our Pains. — Why so? Because it is a Thing of our own Seeking, and we deserve it, should it so happen.

Octob. 6. — 'Twas reported, that after the City had been restored to all her ancient Franchises and Privileges, as fully as they enjoyed them before the Judgment upon the *Quo-Warranto*, after the Lord *Jeffries* Chancellor of *England* had brought an Instrument of Restitution and Confirmation under the great Seal of *England*; and Sir *John Eyles* who then by Appointment succeeded Sir *John Shorter* (he dying before the Expiration of his Mayoraltry) had his *Quietus*, Sir *John Chapman* being by the Instrument appointed *Lord Mayor*, until the Feast of *Simon and Jude*, and was sworn in the *Guild-Hall*, with the usual Solemnity, and the Aldermen that were in Being at the Time of the said Judgment, were restored to their Places, and the Vacancies left to be filled according to the ancient Custom. — Sure the City is now pleased. — No, no, it seems they were not, they all take things for their Due, let them commit what Riots and Disturbance they please against the Crown, 'tis no matter for that, they are the most innocent, suffering People, tho' they have from time to time committed all the Fault, and still laid it upon the Government, and 'tis their Glory so to do, and

and they always screen themselves under that Umbrage, and hug themselves that they have always the good luck of being credited, or at leastwise coming off under that Shelter.— I had almost said Halter.

Octob. 7.— After the King's Proclamation was issued upon the sudden Invasion expected from *Holland*, the City of *London*, after the Restoration of their ancient Franchises and Privileges, to shew their great Loyalty to the King and his Government, were pleased to address his Majesty against his Highness the Prince of *Orange* before he landed, in Words to this Effect.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *London's* Address to his Majesty.

“ We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that
 “ we shall, with all Duty and Faithfulness, cheer-
 “ fully and readily, to the utmost Hazard of our
 “ Lives and Fortunes, discharge the Trust reposed
 “ in us by your Majesty according to the avowed
 “ Principles of the Church of *England*, in the
 “ Defence of your Majesty and the established
 “ Government.—*Vid. London Gazette*, No. 2388.—
 Very well spoken, say some.— And 'twill be
 very well done when 'tis well performed, say o-
 thers.

The Address of the Lieutenancy of the City of *London*.— We must confess, our Lives and Fortunes are but a mean Sacrifice to such transcendent Goodness; but we do assure your Majesty of our cheerfully offering of both against all your Majesty's Enemies who shall disturb your Peace upon any Pretence whatsoever.— Try then and trust, for a faithful Friend is always just.— But if you trust before you try— You may repent before you dye.

The Privy-Council of *Scotland*.— We shall on this, as on all other Occasions, shew all possible Alacrity and Diligence in obeying your Majesty's Commands, and be ready to expose our Lives and Fortunes in the Defence of your sacred Person, your Royal Consort, and his Royal Highness, the Prince of *Wales*, &c.

Signed by

The Earl of *Perth*, Chancellor.— The Bishop of *St. Andrew's*.— The Archbishop of *Glasgow*.— The Marquis of *Athol*.— The Earl of *Linlithgow*.— The Earl of *Southesk*.— The Earl of *Belcaires*.— The Viscount *Forbes*.— The Lord *Maitland*.— The Master of *Balmerino*.— Lieutenant General *Douglas*.— Lord *Castlehill*.— Lord *Lochare*.— Major General *Graham*.— &c.

The Justices of the Peace for the County of *Cumberland*, and also several others, the Gentlemen of the said County.— The unexpected News of the intended Invasion of the *Dutch* fills us with all Horror and Amazement, that any Nation should be so transcendently wicked as groundlessly to interrupt the Peace and Happiness we have enjoyed, &c. Therefore we highly think it our Duty chiefly at this Juncture, to offer our Lives and Fortunes to your Majesty's Service, and assure your Majesty, that all that Allegiance and Loyalty indispensably due to you, shall be carefully and industriously promoted by us, not doubting but your former happy Success will always attend the Justice of your Majesty's Arms.— Here the Faction seemed to be angry, that the Gentlemen of *Cumberland* seemed to compare the Prince of *Orange's* Descent to be like the Duke of *Monmouth's*.— And pray why not?— Because he came uncall'd, and at that Time undesir'd.— This is false, for he was both call'd and desir'd, but was basely betrayed by the Saints, and he gave
King

King James an Account of his Strength, and where he would land, and had it not been for a *Sunderland, Monmouth* and the King had both been freed from all those Misfortunes that fell upon both of them by their Means.— Pray let's hear how this Address was concluded.— And lastly, if your Majesty shall think fit to display your Royal Standard, which we heartily wish and hope you'll never have Occasion for; we faithfully promise to repair to it with our Persons and Interest.— Loyally said, and no question would have been performed if required.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of his Majesty's ancient and ever loyal City of *Exeter*.— Who say among other fine things, *We do at this Time when your Majesty hath declared you have received undoubted Advice of an Invasion, to be made on these your Majesty's Kingdom, crave Leave to reassure your Majesty, that as in Duty and Allegiance we are bound, so by our own Inclination and ardent Affection for the Preservation of your Majesty's Government, we shall always be ready to stand by and assist your Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes, against all your Enemies whatsoever.*— They pray, that all the Designs formed against his Government may be confounded, and his Enemies ever fall before him.— If they had, some say they wonder what would become of all his Ministers of State, his Admirals, Generals, &c.

The Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs and Citizens of *Carlisle*, their Address to the King.— Say, *The surprising Account which your Majesty's Proclamation gives us of a Foreign Invasion, as it raises in us that just Indignation which we ought to have against the Enemies of our Country, and fills us with Horror and Detestation that any of your Majesty's Subjects should so far forget all the Obligations of Nature and Gratitude, as to promote such an Enterprize; so it*
makes

makes us emulous upon so glorious an Occasion to shew your Majesty that we are not degenerated from the ancient Courage and Allegiance of true Englishmen; we do therefore chearfully offer your Majesty our most ready and vigorous Concurrence, to the very utmost of our Powers upon so pressing an Emergency, being firmly resolved to employ our Lives and Fortunes in the Defence of your Majesty's Crowns and Dominions, and we doubt not, but all your Majesty's Subjects will unite in so just a Cause, and that your Majesty's Heroick Example will inspire them with so generous a Warmth in it, as will render all Foreign Assistance useless, and make this (88) as illustrious in the English Annals, as the last was. — Say some, if they should have Success against the King, yet it will shew that they were both of a Piece, one by the Papist, especially the Spanish Papist against Queen Elizabeth, and against the Dutch, Spanish and Presbyterian Papist, against the true Interest of the Church of England in this present (88) and yet there's no doubt but she'll overcome these also. — We wish they may say others, that the King at last may see how he is trick'd as well as they.

The Lords Arch-Bishops and Bishops of Scotland Address to the King. — We magnify the divine Mercy in blessing your Majesty with a Son and us with a Prince, whom we pray Heaven may bless and preserve, and that he may inherit with your Dominions the illustrious and heroick Virtues of his august and most serene Parents. — We are amaz'd to hear of the Danger of an Invasion from Holland, and pray God to give Success to your Majesty's just and undoubted Rights, and that those who disturb or interrupt the Peace of the Realms, may be disappointed and cloath'd with Shame. So that on your Royal Head the Crown may still flourish. — Signed by the Arch-Bishop of St. Andrew's — The Arch-Bishop of Glasgow

Glasgow— The Bishop of *Edinburgh*.— The Bishop of *Galloway*— The Bishop of *Dunkell*.— The Bishop of *Dunblane*.— The Bishop of *Brechin*.— The Bishop of *Orkney*.— The Bishop of *Murray*.— The Bishop of *Ross*.— The Bishop of the *Isles*.

The Faction gave out that those Bishops were touch'd nearer, and foresaw that if the Prince of *Orange* succeeded, Presbytery would prevail and be too many for the Church of *Scotland* as by Law established. — Others said that they would be great Losers by a Revolution. — And others said then, that they address'd in good Earnest. — Say others, were they not in the right? did not what they dreaded and feared come to pass? have they not lost their Churches. — And are not Presbyters put in their Places. — Others said, it was the same thing designed in *England* by the Presbyterians here, but the Church of *England* were too many for them. — Yes, yes, we remember that; and now they tell you, that no Oath can be made, but the Church of *England* will take. — I, I, and we remember also that a certain Nobleman was so cruel as to say By G — he was resolved that he would do his Endeavours to damn their Souls as well as their Bodies also, and so brought in the Abjuration. — Very well say others, and this was purely done to get the Church of *England* into the Presbyterians Hands, but they were damnably mistaken. — And say others, we of the Church Party laugh both at the Papists and Dissenters close Confederacy on purpose to ruin the Church, but at last will ruin themselves, if they don't carry their Cup very upright.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of his Majesty's ancient Corporation of *Portsmouth*. — After having thanked

the

the King for restoring their Charter, they say, *We hope and pray that this great Condescension, and your Majesty's other innumerable Acts of Grace, will (together with us) so affect the Hearts of all other your Majesty's Subjects, that your rash and unjust Enemies may be cloathed with Shame, and that upon your Royal Head the imperial Crown may for ever flourish.*— A very loyal Address and done as it shou'd be.

Octob. 7.— 'Twas reported, that the Privy Council of Scotland, sent a Letter signed by many of them, to let the King know into what a Posture they had put the Kingdom for Defence.— Some said, I, I, 'twas true, they had sent the King word that they had put the Kingdom for Defence, but the Question now arises, whether it was for the King or the Prince, for they don't say it was for one or another.— Yes, yes, 'tis true, they have it with a double Entendre, as the *Scotch* do all things.— I, I, since they have had Instructions from *Holland* for so doing, and complying with the King's second Declaration for Liberty of Conscience.

'Tis confidently affirmed, that the *French* had a Design to have landed in *England* in order to re-establish Popery in this Land, but that the *Dutch* prevented them.— 'Twas well for *England* or else Popery might have been too many for the *Englismen*.— Others say, that the *Dutch* have had a Skirmish with the *French*, and have sunk seven *French* Men of War.— Believe as you please, for we presume there's nothing in't.— And others say, that the *Dutch* are threescore Thousand strong, and have Horses, Armour, and all Accoutrements fit for War.— Or else the Story will lose in it's Delivery.

The *French* Ambassador to the King of *England* having discovered King *James's* Secrets to the *Dutch*.—— That's glorious News indeed, and well invented by the Party.—— Well, and how then?—— When the said Ambassador came to be examined before the King, he could not deny it.—— What a Fool was he? had he not learnt the Fanatick Art of Equivocating to bring him off.—— Oh! no; and therefore he was sent to the *Tower*.—— A very great Misfortune truly.

'Tis given out, that the *Dutch* are coming to claim the Prince of *Orange's* Right to the Crown of *England*.—— Alas! poor Gentleman, can't he speak for himself?—— No, no, but it shews a very great Confidence that the Prince puts in the States of *Holland*.—— Say others, 'tis impudently done of them to pretend to it.—— Others say, their Design is not to land in *England*, unless the *Irish* and *Scotch* Papists began to massacre the Protestants of *England*.—— If they shou'd not land till then, King *James* has no reason to fear their Descent.

Octob. 8.— 'Twas reported, that on a *Sunday* a *Scotch* Woman came to St. *Margaret's* Church, *Westminster*, she had not been long there, but she cry'd out *Whars, Whars*, (meaning *Whores, Whores*) several in the Church thought she had cry'd out *Wars, Wars*, and thought the Papists were coming to massacre them, insomuch that some cry'd out, Oh! The Papists, the Papists are coming to cut our Throats.—— Others fancied, they saw Swords drawn naked in the Church-Yard.—— Others, that they heard the Cannons roaring; and at last some, who had more Guts in their Brains than others, unriddled the Matter, and discovered to them that she was only a mad

Woman that lived hard by, and so the Tumult was at last appeased.

'Twas also given out, that several *English* Lords are fled to *Holland*, and the Company of *Goldsmiths*, and other Merchants, have sent upward of 500 Ingots of Silver thither for Security.—— Thence never to return, &c.——

Another Report is, that King *James* has sent his Broad Seal to the King of *France*, with a Letter to intreat him to send him 40000 Men to his Assistance, promising with them, and his *Irish* and *Scotch* Papists, to establish Popery in *England*.—— This is very strange News.—— Is it true? —— Have Patience till you have heard all, and then you may guess at the rest.—— It was farther said, that the honest Ambassador, who was to deliver the Letter and Broad Seal to the King of *France*, instead of doing his Errand, sent them to the Prince of *Orange*.—— Is it possible, and how then?—— Why his Highness remitted them again to King *James* his Father in Law in a Packet.—— O miraculous! And what did the King say?—— When he saw them thus sent to him from his Son, he clapped his Hand upon his Breast and said, he was undone.—— Really we thought as much.—— But others doubted very much, whether the said Ambassador did not die before the Prince set out for *England*, or doubtless he would have proved every Tittle of this to be true.

Octob. 9. 'Tis now given out, that the Queen took the Crown Jewels into her Custody, and inticed the King to let her go to *Portsmouth* for her Security.—— That was a very cunning Stratagem of the Party to blacken the Queen, but how did she succeed?—— O good lack a Day, Providence discovered the whole Matter, and it being made known

known to the Council, they would not let her go.—
A bad Misfortune to the Queen, say some.— But
a providential one for *England*, or else the Jewels
had been gone.— Others said, I, I, the Coun-
cil no doubt was in the Interest of the Prince of
Orange, or *England* had never been favoured so.

Another is, that the King, on the Discovery of
his sending the Broad Seal into *France*, did
not dare to stand the Test of the Parliament, but
would fain have gone out of the Kingdom with
the Queen.— And was he suffered so to do?—
No, no; they told him plainly that if they did go,
they should never return again.— Say others,
they proved afterwards as good as their Words.

That the Lord Mayor, with the old and new
Aldermen, went to wait on the King, and offered
to serve his Majesty both with Life and Estate.—
I, I, how they did it after is well known to most
People.

That the King, upon the Lord Mayor's and
Aldermens Address to him, was pleased to restore
their Charter to them, which they had forfeited.—
Some say, they caused the Bells to be rung, and
other Demonstrations of Joy to be made.— Others
report, that the Citizens are to pay for it to mor-
row.— Some others say, they are to raise 20000
Men at their own Charge to go against the *Dutch*,
for the Purchase of it.— And others say, if
they do raise so many Men, 'tis to bring in the
Prince, and not to keep him out.

'Tis confidently reported with great Assurance,
that one of the Lords Temporal are sent by King
James with an Ambassage to the Prince of *Orange*.—
If so, say some, they won't be acceptable.—
Why so, say others?— Why, if he comes here, you
may depend on't, he comes for the Crown of
England.— A damn'd Popish Story say the Fa-
naticks.— I, I, so it is, there's no doubt of it.

Don't buoy yourselves up with such factious Stories, the Prince has more Honour for the King than that comes to.—

Octob. 10.— 'Tis reported, that 10000 *Irisb* are coming from *Ireland* to establish Popery and Slavery in this Kingdom, and the Protestants will all be massacred before a Fortnight is an End, or all forced to turn to the Church of *Rome*.—— Is not this a Dissenting Report on purpose raised to blacken the King?— No, no, say others, 'tis piously done on purpose to make the easier Way for the Prince of *Orange*.

'Tis given out by such as wou'd have it so, that the Prince of *Wales* is dead of the Small-Pox.— It may be so.— Further, that his Majesty has taken away the Commissions from all the Officers of a whole Regiment of Foot.—— What were they Protestant Foot, or Catholick Foot?— No, no, you may be sure they were not Catholick, but Protestant Foot.—— And some do guess they designed the first Opportunity to go over to the Prince.—— It may be so.

Here runs a very strong Report, that the Citizens of *London*, finding their Charter had a Clause in it, which would impower the King to remand it upon some particular Defaults (which they called at *Plaasure*) very civilly sent it back again, and would have none, unless they had their old one, without Restraint; and that upon this the Lord Chancellor went in the King's Name to nominate a new Lord Mayor; he accordingly nominated one, but the Nominee refused to hold, till he had advised with Council: His Lordship told him, he was able to give him Council, but he begged his Lordship's Excuse.—— Why so?— Because it was supposed he thought the Advice of a City Attorney to be better than the Council of him
who.

who had been Recorder of the City (and consequently he well knew the Constitution of the City) had been Lord Chief Justice of *England*, and was then Lord Chancellor of it.

'Twas given out (but for what Reasons are best known to the Politicians) that his Majesty went to *St. Martin's Church* in the Fields, and did there receive the Sacrament after the Order of the Church of *England*, and this he has done privately, and does assure them, that in a little time he will publicly embrace the Protestant Religion profess'd in the said Church. — Mighty great News. — Pray God it were Truth. — 'Twould quickly put an end to the intended *Dutch* Invasion.

'Tis farther said, that also the Earl of S — has melted down all his Plate. — Very good News. — And is gone aside with 100000 l. — Where, I beseech you? — I hope not to *Rome*. — No to *Holland* they say. — To *Holland* do they say? — Then no doubt but he is in the Interest of the Prince of *Orange*. — Yes, yes, and has given the King that fatal Counsel which has brought all this Mischief upon Him and the Royal Family.

Some Apprentices, as the Story goes, being very zealous for the Cause of their Religion, last Sunday nailed up the *Roman Catholics* in the Chapel in *Lyme-Street*, telling them that since they had their Charter again, they would not suffer any *Roman Catholick* or *Popish* Chapels to be amongst them, and so pluck'd it down about their Ears. — An extraordinary Way of propagating the Catholick Religion. — You mean the Presbyterian.

They confidently affirmed for a very great Truth, that One hundred thousand *Irish* are landed at *Portsmouth*. — 'Twas said, that this so alarmed the Citizens of *London*, that they rose in Arms,
and

and declared publickly, that since the *Irish* were landed, they would not leave a *Papist* in the Nation. — Sooner said than done, if One hundred thousand are landed from *Ireland*. — If so say others, there's upwards of One hundred thousand more in *England*. — Vast Numbers say some, not so soon destroyed as imagined.

Octob. 11. — 'Twas reported, that the Duke of *Newcastle* has made a Discovery of 500, some say 900 Horses in *Yorkshire*. — What were they designed for? for the Interest of the King? — No, no, 'twas with a great Assurance given out, — it was for the Service of the Prince of *Orange*. — And are they not seized by the Government for the King? — We can't say as yet any thing to it.

There is an Express come in from the *North*, that brought the Confirmation of this aforesaid strange News, that tells you the 900 Horse, which the Duke of *Newcastle* had discovered in *Yorkshire*, were metamorphosed into 9000 Horsemen armed *Cap-a-pe*, for the Service of the Prince of *Orange*, as soon as he should land. — Sure they were some of Doctor *Oates's* Visionary Fairy *Papists*, hid under Ground, and so appeared for the Prince at a dead Lift. — Others say, that a certain Fellow having about sixteen Horses, and hearing that Horses went off at a good rate in the *North*, rid to *Yorkshire* with them; and as he passed thro' a Market Town, he cry'd *Oranges* and *Lemons*. — Well, and what then? — Another Fellow being very curious and suspicious that the said Horses were for the Service of the Prince of *Orange*, caused them to be stopped, and sent Word to the King, which occasioned the Rumor of 900 Horse being taken; for 16, by vulgar Multiplication will easily become sixty; and sixty, by Arithmetical Progression, will in time become an hundred; and an

an hundred, multiplied by nine, will make the Number of Horses the Report is of.

Octob. 12.— 'Twas this Day reported on all hands, that the intended *Massacre* will be either on *Sunday* or *Monday* next.— Sure the Faction are very deep in this intended Butchery, they are so positive of it.— I, I, they know when it would be to a very Day.— Yes, yes, you will see in a little time what Use they make of it, 'twas for a particular Service to the Cause at a dead Lift.

'Twas given out, that the Fellows of *St. Mary Magdalen's College* in *Oxford*, are to be restored to their Fellowships the next Week, and that the Bishop of *Winchester* has Commission from the King to restore them.— So, to what a dangerous Issue has the following the damn'd Counsel of evil Ministers brought the King to !

'Tis confidently averred, that the Ladies and other Persons of Quality which were at the Queen's Labour, are ordered to be in a Readiness to give in their Depositions concerning the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, in order to satisfy the Nation.— We doubt much whether any thing so offered will give Satisfaction, though never so great a Truth.

Some report, that my Lord *Dartmouth* has sent a Letter to the King, to inform his Majesty that the Seamen will not fight the *Dutch*.— This is what the Faction would trump up to deceive the People of the Nation.— Why so?— Because others do say, that the Seamen will lose their Lives for his Majesty's Service before the *Dutch* shall land in *England*.— Others say, they will have no Mercy on the *English*.— No, no ; let them remember *Ambogna* for that.

'Tis

'Tis reported, that the King is in a panick Fear, and that he expects the Prince of Orange to land to morrow.—— Mighty forward, why the Prince has not set sail yet.—— Nay, that the King designs to head the Army himself.—— That's what is expected by every body.—— That the King has nominated two of his Chaplains to attend him.—— That may be.

'Tis reported that a Captain's Man took up a Letter in St. James's Park which threatned the King, that if he drew out his Army never so soon, he should find ten Thousand Men in Arms in *Spittle Fields*.—— What *French Hugonots* that he preserved from Starving.—— Here say others, these are the Dissenting Champions for Liberty and Property against Popery and Arbitrary Power.—— No Favourers, 'tis to be presumed, of Presbytery and Knavery.—— or *Oliverian* Common-wealth Principles.

That a great many are imprisoned for raising of the Report of the *Irish* and Popish Massacre.—— And if they had been whipt at the Cart's Arse for the same, they had not met with half their Deserts.

F I N I S.





REPORTS,
L Y E S,
AND
STORIES,
TRUE and FALSE.

PART VII.

Octob. 13. "
1688.—



HE King was pleased
" to signify that having
" received several Com-
" plaints of great Ab-
" uses and Irregulari-
" ties committed in the
" late Regulations of Corporations, he thought fit
" to authorize and require the Lords Lieutenants
" of the several Counties, to inform themselves
PART VII. " of

43.



“ of all such Abuses and Irregularities within
 “ their Lieutenancies, and to make Report
 “ thereof to himself, together with what they con-
 “ ceived fit to be done for redressing the same;
 “ and that he wou’d give such farther Orders, as
 “ should be requisite.”

’Twas farther reported, that the Lord Bishop of *Winchester* was impowered as Visitor of *St. Mary Maudlin’s College* in *Oxford*, to settle the Society regularly and statutably.—— This was well for the Fellows of *Maudlin College*.—— No doubt and thereupon the Popish Tribe was turn’d out, and those worthy Persons who were causelessly dismissed, restored to their Fellowships again, &c. and had Power to choose them a President as heretofore.—— Certainly this was to the great Grief and Mortification of the Popish Party in *England*.——

This same Day, Sir *John Chapman* was elected Lord Mayor of the City of *London* for the Year ensuing, and Sir *Humphry Edwin*, and Mr. *John Fleet* were afterwards Knighted by the King, and elected Sheriffs, and Sir *Peter Rich* Chamberlain.— Some hoped that the Whigs were pleased now.— No, no, the Corruption did them more Service than the just Way of Proceedings—— Yes, yes, there’s no doubt of it, for they get most by fishing in troubled Waters.

Octob. 14.— ’Tis now assuredly given out, that the seven Bishops who were sent to the Tower by the King, are by his Majesty’s Order appointed to go to the *Dutch Fleet*, and if possible to conclude a Peace with the *Dutch* and the Prince of *Orange*.—— ’Twould be very well done, if they could bring it to bear.—— But this is only a Flash of the Faction to hearten up the Loyalists, there is nothing in it.—— That the

the Yeomen of the Guard are to attend the King on Horseback if he goes against the *Dutch*.— Others say, the Queen is to go to the Tower for her Security, with a Guard of a Thousand *Irish* to keep the Tower and the Citizens in good Order and Obedience to his Majesty.— 'Tis well, if any thing can oblige them to their Obedience to the King and his Government.

Octob. 14.— 'Twas strongly reported, that the King had a Letter sent him by five Bishops, and his Majesty being out of the Way, the Queen received it, broke it open and read it, and finding the Contents not pleasing, she tore it in Pieces and burnt it; the King upon his Return, being informed of the Matter, demanded the Letter; she told him she had destroyed it, upon which the King gave her a Kick on the Breech.— As true as *Jupiter* kick'd *Vulcan* out of Heaven.— And 'twas said, she, to revenge it, flew upon and beat him handsomely.— Excellent Manners for a Queen.— Others say, she had strangled him, but the Guards came to his Assistance.— Whereupon others said, he resolved to commit the Queen to the Usher of the Black-Rod.— But others said, the Ladies of Honour interposing he forgave her.— Say others, 'twas well the Faction which raised this Story on him, allowed him to have so much good Nature in him.

Octob. 15.— 'Tis reported, that his Highness the Prince of *Wales* was publicly christened this Day in the Popish Chapel at *St. James's*, and that there were ten Fires made up in great standing Trevets placed about the Chapel to keep the Infant from catching cold while they were performing the Ceremony of Baptizing.— Some say,

say that saw it, that he was stripp'd, opened at a Side Board Table by the Altar, and anointed on the Breast and on the Forehead with Oyl.— Others said, they had Spittle and Salt made up like a Pill to put into the Child's Mouth, and the Priest that performed that Ceremony, cryed *Epetha, be thou opened.*— Others said, the Pope by his Nuncio stood Godfather, and the Queen Dowager, King *Charles's* Queen, Godmother.— They said he was named *James-Francis-Edward.*— *James*, because his Father is so called; *Francis*, because some Relation on the Queen's Side was so called; and *Edward*, because St. *Edward* the Confessor was of that Name.— Say some, sure the Devil will have no Power over this Royal Infant.— Why so, say others? — Because he is so well guarded by a Brace of Saints.— 'Tis to be wish'd that he may stand clear from your Fanatical Saints who are beyond *Beelzebub*, for they are Devils in *Grian.*— We hope so too.

'Twas this Day given out, that a great Tempest arose and dispersed the *Dutch* Fleet, and so much scattered them, that it was reported, most of them were lost, and that one of their Vice Admirals was totally disabled.— We doubt there is no Truth to be given to this Report.— Others believed, that they were not yet set sail.— *Utrum Horum.*

Octob. 16.— 'Tis now affirmed, that the Marquis of *Albeville's* Gentleman came Post from *Holland* to the Lord *Sunderland's* Office (who was then one of the principal Secretaries of State) about six at Night, being just then come from the *Hague*, and avouched, that there had been no such thing as a Storm, and that the *Dutch* were not dispersed, nor disabled, but that they designed to set sail to *Morrow* or next Day at farthest. —

Then

Then the *Dutch* are resolved to make *England* a Visit let it cost them what it will.— Yes, yes, you need not doubt it.— No, no, neither does his Majesty fear them much.—

That 4000 *Irish* landed at *Chester*, and did in a most tyrannical Manner oppress the Inhabitants.— Others said, there has been a Fight between them and the *English*.— And others said, a great many has been slain on both Sides.— While others wou'd believe nothing at all of it.

'Twas confidently reported, that those Troops that had 20 l. a Man to buy them Horses, were forced on Ship-board.— Others said, that the Horses were taken from them, and a great many of them starved to Death.

'Twas reported that the Archbishop of *Canterbury* was sent for by the King to christen the Prince of *Wales*, but he refusing to do it, the Pope's Nuntio did it after the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *Rome*.— Some believed the Archbishop was never sent for by the King to do any such Matter.— It had been better he had.— Others believed the Bishop wou'd not have deny'd it.

That the Lord *Peterborough* has removed his Goods by Night to *St. James's*, and there laid 'em in a Vault, and he has sent his Daughter to *France*.— If she had staid here, none would have hurt her, she being a very good Roman Catholick.

That Father *Peters* desired his Majesty's Leave to depart the Nation.— Others said, the King refused it, telling him, that since he had brought him into that Scrape, he shou'd stay and take part of the Musick.— It had been well for the King, had he done so.— Yes, yes, and better for the Kingdom in general, for then he wou'd have danc'd well.

Octob. 17.— 'Twas reported, that this Day a Proclamation and an Order of Council came out for restoring of Charters, Liberties, Rights and Franchises to all Corporations.— See what the *Dutch* can make a Popish King do.— I, I, or the Nation might have been undone if they had not undertook our Deliverance.

Ditto. This Day 'tis reported, that the *Dutch* are landed, and that two Armies were seen engaging, and a great Slaughter is expected by the next Return of the Post.— Others, that the Inhabitants are warned out of the Tower of *London*.— Why so, say some?— Because they are not fit, it may be, to be trusted there.

That the Earl of *Derby* is made Lord Lieutenant of *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*, and divers others were appointed in many other Counties of *England*.

Octob. 18.— 'Tis reported, that the Queen called the King Coward, and told him, if he had not been so, the Work might have been done before now.— 'Twas said, the King made this Reply to her Majesty.

Now all is turning upside down,
Loud Murmurings, in every Town,
We have Foes abroad, and Foes at home,
Armies and Fleets against us come.
The Protestants do laugh the while,
And the Dissenters sneer and smile.
But no Assistance either sends,
They're neither Enemies nor Friends.
Now pray conclude, what must be done,
Consult your Oracle of *ROME*,
For next fair Wind the *Dutch* will come.

}
} 'Twas

'Twas given out that my Lord *Craven* told the King, he would never be at Peace till he had lopped the Queen off shorter by the Head.— A bold Subject, a venturesom Counsellor— Thus to run a Risk of his Life.

'Twas reported, that the Bishops after Leave given them by the King, asked his Majesty whether the Child called the Prince of *Wales* was his Son or not?— Some said, the King answered, he could not tell, but he thought it was.— Then they desired his Majesty to let them examine the Midwife, which the King condescended to do, the Midwife being sent for, they adjured her before the King, as in the Presence of God, to give them a true Answer to such Questions as they should ask; adding withal, that God would certainly damn her if she did not.— She said she would make true Answer to every thing that they should ask her.— So they asked her, whether the Child, known by the Name of the Prince of *Wales*, was the Queen's Child? She answered, she could not tell.— They asked, why so?— She reply'd, the Queen was brought to bed before she came into the Room.— There's for you! the Midwife you see won't tell a Lye, 'tis against her Conscience.— No, no, 'tis very true.— But others said, the Faction was damn'd impudent to impose such foolish Stuff on the Publick.— Do you think, say others, that the King had the Patience to be catechised after this Manner.— No, no, depend on it; neither were the Bishops so impudent to ask him such audacious Questions.— And others said, 'twas like the Party, confident enough with an hardened Front to impose any thing they think fit on the Publick.

Some say, that the *Dutch*, finding no Encouragement from the *English* since the King set out a
Pro-

Proclamation against them, are gone back again into their own Country.— If they are not, some wish it were so.

That the Bishops desired his Majesty not to let Father *Peters* go out of the Nation, lest he should be required at his Hands.— Some said, that the King promised he should not.

That my Lord Chancellor's Goods are packed up, ready for a March.— Some say, they hope it is not into the *West*.— No, say others, he has been too lately there.— May be it may be to *Wem* his Country Seat, some say the Air thereof may be now agreeable.

Some gave out, that a Man was taken at St. *Martin's* Church with Fire-balls in his Pockets, dress'd up in Womens Cloaths, going to fire the said Church.— Many strange Fanatical Wonders will now be brought forth to Light, there is no doubt of it.

'Tis now the hot Discourse of the Town, that Seven hundred cut-throat *Irish* are to be quartered to morrow in *Holborn*.— That there will not be a War between the *English* and *Dutch*.

Ditto.— 'Tis reported that Thirteen thousand *Irish* are already come hither.— What to do? it is in order to go against the *Dutch*; or, as the Faction says, to cut the Throats of the *English*.— It may be the latter for ought we know. — And pray why not the former, which is more likely?

A Report is come pipeing hot from *Ireland*. They tell you from thence, that when the seven Bishops were sent to the Tower, the Papists in *Ireland* would have rung the Bells for Joy of the same, but a certain Heretick Sexton refused to let them into the Church, which prevented the same.— Whereupon a Complaint was made to

to a Popish Justice of the Peace, who granted his Warrant for not complying with the Ringers and they hal'd the poor Fellow before his Popish Worship, and upon their affirming he refused to let them into the Belfry to ring, the Justice order'd the Sexton to be put into the Stocks, which was done accordingly.— Others said, there was a merry Fellow passing by, and understanding for what Reason the Sexton was put into the Stocks, was pleas'd to say the Heads are in the Tower and the Feet in the Stocks.— An arch Wagg say others.— And a pitiful Revenge done by the Popish Justice of the Peace.

Octob. 19.— This Day 'twas confidently reported, that the Prince of *Orange* set sail with the *Dutch* Fleet (some said, there were fifty capital Men of War, twenty smaller, twenty five Fire Ships, three hundred fly Boats, Pinks, &c.) for *England* but by a Storm that Night, they were driven back again.— Others said, they set out the same Day in fair Weather; but the next Day they had a violent Storm, with which they struggled three Days together, in no small Danger, considering the great Number of Men of War and Transports. After three Days time they came into Port, without the Loss of any one Vessel, and but of one Man.— Others said, his Highness, the Prince of *Orange*, set sail from *Holland* with Fifty-one Men of War, Eighteen Fireships, and about Three hundred and thirty Tenders, being Ships hired of Merchants for the Carriage of Horse and Foot, Arms, Ammunition, &c. The Fleet stood out at Sea to the *Northward*, which met with violent Storms for two Days and two Nights together, in which bad Weather there were lost about 500 Horse, and a Vessel parted from the Fleet, wherein were

Four hundred Foot, supposed to be lost, but came safe to the *Texel*, but grievously shattered and torn by the Storms; two of the principal Men of War were forced to go into *Helvoetsluys* to be new rigged.—— Some said, this was a Judgment on the Fleet, and that they would never be able to set out again.—— Others said, 'tis their Enemies that make this great Noise about their Damage.—— And others more understanding than the rest declared, that this Story was only given out and improved to the Advantage of the Cause.—— How so?—— Because Orders were given to the *Haerlem* and *Amsterdam* Gazetteers, to make a dreadful Representation of the Loss, which had its Effects upon our credulous Court at *England*, and slackened them in their Preparations, while the Prince's Friends, who knew the Truth of the Matter, went cheerfully on with theirs to meet him.—— How, was this the Matter then?—— Yes, yes, they say so.—— So then there is Lying also to deceive their Enemies.—— But yet they can't deceive the Almighty.

But the Post from *Holland* brought an Express from the *Marquis* of *Albeville*, the King's Ambassador at the *Hague*, that his Highness the Prince of *Orange* embarked at *Helvoetsluys* with the Marshal *De Schomberg*, a General deserted from *France*, that his Fleet consisted of Sixty five Men of War, Ten Fireships, and Five hundred Transport Ships, in which were shipped about Sixteen Thousand Horse and Foot, but a great Storm suddenly arose, which obliged him to put back into *Helvoetsluys*.—— The Loss there could not be come at by reason 'twas kept private.—— Then no doubt but it must be very considerable.—— 'Tis believed so.

'Twas

'Twas also reported, that the Prince, immediately on his Return back, went and informed the States of the Condition of the Fleet (which was not so damnified as was represented by the Vulgar and Ignorant) and to lull a great Man to sleep, the States, or some one employed by them, ordered a second time, that the *Haerlem* and *Amsterdam* Couranteers should make a dismal Story of it by representing to the World, that the Prince returned with his Fleet miserably shattered and torn, having lost nine Men of War, and divers others of less Concern; One thousand Horse ruined, a Calenture among the Seamen; the Loss of Dr. *Burnet*, the chief Minister of the Prince, the ill Opinion the States had of the Expedition, in short One hundred thousand Pounds would not have repaired the Damage sustained, and almost next to an Impossibility, that the Prince should be in a Condition to put forth to pursue his Design till the Spring.— Say some, then we find that the States of *Holland*, as well as our Presbyterians of *England*, won't stick at lying to serve their Cause on both sides.— Say others, 'tis pity that two Nations shou'd be troubled with such a Pack of M—— Say others, we wish the King would send all his Dissenters to *Holland*, then we should be rid of all this lying Tribe at once.— Nay, they confidently brazen in their Wickedness, for they farther tell you— That at the same time, all Hands are at work to repair the Damaged Ships, which were inconsiderable.— Is it not plain they glory in their Lying, like our Faction, on purpose to serve a Turn?— Yes, yes, and an excellent Shift too, if they can but bring it to bear.

Octob. 20.— 'Twas reported, that the King this Day set out a Proclamation for driving all Cattle of

Draught, Oxen, &c. Twenty Miles from the
 Shoar; and the Coasts should be diligently guard-
 ed, which was given in Charge to all the Lieute-
 nants and all other Officers that were in Power in
 the respective Counties as well Civil as Military.—
 Some gave out, that although there was a confide-
 rable Army under the Command of the Earl of
Feversham; and a Fleet at Sea under the Lord
Dartmouth—— yet such Fear had seized the
Priests, and such Ministers of *State* as were con-
 scious of evil Practices, that they were preparing
 to be on the Wing.—— Now this was only a
 Pretence of theirs for their being in the Interest of
 the Invader, and having put the King on such
 Measures on Purpose to hasten on the Revolution;
 they only pretended a Fear, on purpose to strike a
 Dread and Terror in the King, to distract his
 Measures, that they might the easier perform their
 Intentions.—— Yes, yes, say others, therefore they
 made it a great part of their Business to gaze up-
 on the Weather-cocks, and observe which Way
 the Wind stood.—— I, I, and therefore a Vane
 was placed on the highest Part of the Banqueting
 House for the King and his dearly beloved Coun-
 cil, to view, that he and they might observe the
 Wind too.— Say others, and the Faction's Counsel
 in the King's Presence damn'd with a full Mouth
 the cursed Protestant Wind when it blew right to
 bring the *Dutch* hither, and prayed for a Catho-
 lick Wind, which they called that which kept out
 the *Dutch* from coming into *England*.—— Now the
 Wind for the most part continued at *S. W.* by *S.*
 so that though all things were in a Readiness, and
 the *Dutch* Fleet labouring then to get to Sea,
 which thus for a time was so obstructed.—— Some
 said, this made the *Priests* insinuate into the more
 foolish sort of Bigots, that the *Virgin Mary* had
 commanded

commanded the Wind not to shift its Quarter till Lady-day at soonest. — And other various Reports spread abroad, and every one freely spoke as they thought, or stood affected. — Nay, nay, say others, we remember how they buoyed up the King and magnified the great Loss that the *Dutch* had received, and confidently averred, that the Lord God had mercifully shewn himself in the Destruction of the King's Enemies, meaning the *Dutch*. — Yes, yes, we remember as much, this was the whole Talk at Court by the Ministry, the great Friends of the King then. — Here, say others, you may perceive what a Scene of lying Villains were acted on both sides, to deceive a true hearted Prince, to the great Astonishment of the whole World.

Upon the setting up of the Weather-cock on the Banqueting House. — Some said, the King had set up his bloody Standard. — Others, that the King was resolved not to give or take Quarter from the *Dutch* if they landed. — And others said, then 'twould be the bloodiest Battle that ever was fought. — Others said, if the King had set up some of the Dissenters Noddles in the Room of the Weather-cock, the Faction might have had some Reason to say so. — Say others, 'twas really pity he had not set up the Heads of S — and others there in its stead, 'twould have more pleased the Nation.

Osob. 21. — 'Tis noised about by some, that my Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* received the Sacrament at St. *Margaret's Church Westminster*, and that his Chaplain then preached before him. — What! say some, is this to affirm the Lord Chancellor is not a *Roman Catholic*. — It may be so, say others.

Osob.

Offob. 22.— Common Fame reports, that the King and Queen, the Queen Dowager, and most of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the Judges, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, came to *White-Hall* upon the King's Summons, and sat in Council about the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*.— Some say, what the Result was is not yet known.— Others say, the Council sat from nine o' Clock in the Morning till three in the Afternoon.— Others say, Queen Dowager came out of Council as red as a Turkey-Cock.— Others, that it would be a Prince or no Prince.— And others said, if he was proved a Prince, open Wars would be declared against *Holland*.— Nay, others will have it, that the Council could not agree.— Yes, yes, the Faction no doubt were the Broachers of it.

Ditto.— 'Twas reported, that several Lords and Ladies affirmed upon Oath, the Affidavits which they had made before my Lord Chancellor, concerning the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*.

1. 'Twas reported that, Some swore that they heard the Queen cry out vehemently, as Women in Labour, and after a great Pain the Child was born.
 2. Others, that they saw the Child as soon as it was born, and that it was a Prince of *Wales*.— 3. Others, that they saw the Navel-String cut to separate the Child from the Queen.— 4. Others, that the Queen asked whether the Child was alive or dead?— 5. Others said, she asked whether it was a Boy or a Girl? and the Answer was made a Prince.— 6. Some said, the Child was carried out of the Queen's Bed-Chamber immediately, and that it was not known for half an Hour whether it was a Boy or a Girl.— 7. And others
 said

said, the Child was in a Fit and they were forced to cut the Navel-String to give it some of its own Blood in Black-Cherry Water to bring it to itself again.— Would not one think, say some, that these are strong Proofs of the Child's true Birth.— Yes, yes, let the Faction confute this one Argument, of cutting the Navel-String to separate the Child from the Queen, and we'll give them all the rest that they can say against its Birth.

It was farther reported, that his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious Speech to the Privy Council, touching the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, as follows.

“ I have called you together upon a very extraordinary Occasion, but extraordinary Diseases must have extraordinary Remedies. The malicious Endeavours of my Enemies, have so poisoned the Minds of some of my Subjects, that by the Reports I have from all Hands, I have reason to believe, that many do think this Son, which God has pleased to bless me with, to be none of mine, but a supposed Child. But I may say, that by a particular Providence, scarce any Prince was ever born, where there were so many Persons present. I have taken this time to have the Matter heard and examined here, expecting that the Prince of *Orange*, with the first Easterly Wind, will invade this Kingdom, and therefore I thought it necessary to have it now done, in order to satisfy the Minds of my Subjects, and to prevent this Kingdom being engaged in Blood and Confusion after my Death.”— *Vid. The Deposition*

positions printed 1688.— Say some, sure this Speech will open the Eyes of the Kingdom.— No, no, for none are more blind, than they that won't see.—

The Declarations and Depositions, &c.

1. Queen Dowager— Was pleased to say, that when the King sent for her to the Queen's Labour, she came as soon as she could, and never stirred from her till she was delivered of the Prince of *Wales*.

2. Lady *Powis*, Catholick— Was in the Queen's Room a quarter of an Hour before, and at the time of her Delivery of the Prince by Mrs. *Wilks* her Majesty's Midwife— And saw Sir *Thomas Witherly* give the Child three Drops of something which came into the World with it.— And farther doth aver, this Prince to be the same Child which was then born, and that she had never been from him one Day since.

3. Countess of *Arran*— Protestant.

She went to St. *James's*, she found the Queen in Bed, and this Deponent with a great many others, stood on the other Side of the Bed all the time, till the Queen was delivered.— Saw the Child taken out of the Bed by the Midwife, and given to Mrs. *Labadie*, and went into a little Bed-Chamber, and saw 'twas a Son.

4. Countess of *Peterborough*, Protestant, deposes,

She had often seen her Majesty's Belly so as it could not be otherwise but that she was with Child.— That she stood by the Bed-side while the Queen was delivered of the Prince of *Wales*.

5. Countess of *Sunderland*— Protestant, deposes,

That

That on the 10th of *June*, as soon as she came to her Majesty, the Queen told her, she believed 'twould not be her Labour.— The Bed was warmed, the Queen went into it, and after some lingering Pains, she feared she should not be brought to Bed a good while, the Midwife assured her Majesty that she would only have one thorow Pain to bring the Child into the World.— The Queen said, 'twas impossible, the Child lies too high, and commanded me to lay my Hand on her Belly, which I did.— And after the great Pain came, the Queen was delivered of a Son, and I made a Sign to the King that it was a Son.

6. Countess of *Roscommon*, Protestant, deposeth,

That on the 10th of *June* last, she stood by the Lady *Sunderland* in the Queen's Bed-chamber, while the Queen was in Labour, and saw the Prince of *Wales*, when he was taken out of the Bed by the Midwife.

7. The Countess of *Fingal*, Catholick, deposeth,

She waited on the Queen Dowager her Mistress into the Queen's Bed-chamber— and stood by the Bed's Feet when the Queen was in Labour, her Majesty was delivered of the Prince, and again saw him in the other Room he was carried into.

8. The Lady *Bulkley*, Catholick, deposeth,

That on *Trinity* Sunday she found the Queen in her Bed, the Queen Dowager there set upon a Stool, and some of the Ladies about her, and thinking the Queen in no strong Pain, she went into the next Room where the Queen's Linnen was warming, after she heard a Noise, and looked to see what was the Matter, found the Lord *Feversham* in the little Bed-chamber, who told me, the Child was just born, I asked him what it was, he declared he could not tell.— I ran to see, and heard the

Queen say, Mrs. *Wilks*, don't part the Child, that is, don't cut the Navel-String, until the After-birth is come away it was accounted much the safest Way; Mrs. *Wilks* reply'd, pray Madam give Leave, for I will do nothing but what will be safe for your self and Child, the Queen said, do then.—The Midwife was in the right to desire to part the Child, for the Prince's Face, especially his Forehead, was black with being stund, as I have seen some other Children, when they have been just come into the World, but I followed the King and the rest of the Lords into the little Bed-chamber, and saw, as well as they, it was a Prince.

9. The Lady *Bellafyse*, Protestant, deposeth,

That on the 10th of *June*, I made all the Haste I could into her Majesty's Bed-chamber; I found the Queen in Bed and the Midwife setting by her Bedside with her Hands in the Bed; the Queen asked her what she thought, Mrs. *Wilks* reply'd that at the next great Pain the Child would be born.—The King calling in the Privy Council and standing behind the Midwife's Chair, the next Pain the Prince was born; I saw the Child taken out of the Bed with the Navel-Strings hanging to its Belly, that she opened the Receiver, and saw it was a Son, and not hearing it cry, and seeing it black in the Face, was afraid it was in a Convulsion Fit.

10. *Henrietta* Lady *Walgrave*, Catholick, deposeth,

That she was in the Queen's Bed-chamber a quarter of an Hour before her Majesty was delivered, and standing by the Bedside, she saw the Queen in Labour, and heard her cry out very much.

11. Mrs.

11. *Mrs. Crane*, Gentlewoman of the Bed-Chamber to Queen Dowager, Catholick, deposeth,

That she went the 10th of *June* with the Queen Dowager to the Queen's Labour, and never stirred out of the Room till the Queen was delivered.

12. The Lady *Wentworth*, Bed-Chamber Woman to the Queen, Protestant, deposeth,

That she did once feel the Child stir in the Queen's Belly, while her Majesty was in Bed, and that she was present when the Child was born; the Prince looking black, I desired Doctor *Waldgrave* to look to it, believing it not well.—— That she saw the Navel-String of the Prince cut, and three Drops of Blood, which came fresh out, was given to the Child for the Convulsion Fits.

13. The Lady *Sayer*, Bed-Chamber Woman to Queen Dowager,— Protestant, deposeth,

That she waited on Queen Dowager to the Queen's Labour, and was all the time by the Bed-side, and stood there till the Queen was delivered, and after took a warm Napkin and laid it on the Child's Breast, believing it was not well.

14. *Isabella*, Lady *Waldgrave*, Bed-Chamber Woman to the Queen, Catholick, deposeth,

That she was with the Queen the time of her Labour, saw the Prince taken out of the Queen's Bed, was by when the Child was shewn the King, that it was a Son—— and that she took the After-burden and put it into a Basón of Water and carry'd it into the Queen's Closet.

15. *Mrs. Dawson*, one of the Gentlewomen of the Bed-Chamber to the Queen, Protestant, deposeth,

That on the 10th of *June*, coming up into the Queen's Bed-Chamber, she found her setting all alone upon a Stool by the Bed's Head—— The Queen said, she believed herself in Labour, and

bid her get a Pallet Bed ready for her; the Deponent persuaded the Queen not to make use of it— and that the Queen ordered the Bed she came out of to be got ready, which was done accordingly; further she saith, that she saw Fire carried into the Queen's Room in a Warming-Pan to warm the Bed, saw the Queen go to bed, and she stir'd not from the Queen until her Majesty was delivered of a Son.

16. Mrs. Bromley, Bed-Chamber Woman to the Queen, Protestant, deposeth,

That when this Deponent came into Waiting, that, from the time till the Queen was brought to Bed, she saw the Queen put on her Smock every Morning, and observed the Bigness of her Majesty's Belly, which she was sure could not be counterfeited— That she came to the Queen's Labour and remained in the Room till the Queen was delivered.

17. Mrs. Turini one of the Gentlewomen of the Bed-Chamber to the Queen, Catholick, deposeth,

That on the 10th of June, when she was waiting on the Queen, she told her in the Morning she was in Pain, and bid her send for the Midwife, her Ladies and Servants; after which she stayed with the Queen during her Labour, and until she was delivered of the Prince of Wales.

18. Mrs. Cary, Gentlewoman of the Bed-Chamber to the Queen Dowager, Catholick, deposeth,

That she waited on Queen Dowager to St. James's the Day the Queen was brought to Bed, where she stayed till the Queen was delivered, and saw the Prince as soon as he was born.

19. Mrs. Delabadie, dry Nurse to the Prince,— Catholick, deposeth,

That on Sunday the 10th of June she was sent for to the Queen's Labour, came presently, and was

was with the Queen all the time of her Labour, and that kneeling down by the Midwife, gave her Cloaths for the Queen, the Midwife told her that the next Pain the Queen would be delivered, which accordingly she was; she whispered the Midwife, asking whether it was a Girl, she said no, and then parted the Child, and put it in a Receiver, gave her the Child, and bid her take care of the Navel, which she did, and the King and Council followed her into the little Bed-Chamber; the King asked her what it was, who answered, what he desired, the King replied, but let me see; she shewed his Majesty 'twas a Son, and the Privy Council saw it one after another.— Farther, she set with the Prince in her Lap till the Midwife had done with the Queen; she then asked for a Spoon to give the Child three Drops of the Blood of the Navel-String, which she cut off, as being good against Fits, and held the Spoon while the Midwife dropt the Blood into it, and stirred it with a little black Cherry-Water, and then they gave it to the Prince.

20. Mrs. *Wilks*, the Queen's Midwife, Catholic, deposeth,

That the Queen sent Mr. *White* Page of the Back-Stairs, to call her to the Queen, she believing she was in Labour.— When she came, she found the Queen in great Pain and Trembling, and told Mrs. *Wilks*, she fear'd 'twould be her Labour.— The Midwife desired her Majesty not to be afraid, for she hoped she would have a good Labour, and whilst her Majesty was sitting trembling, the Queen's Water broke, and immediately she sent for the King.— The Queen sent for Mrs. *Dawson* and the rest of her Women, Mrs. *Dawson* came presently, and the Countess of *Sunderland* with her, and the rest of the Women also. Most of them saw Mrs. *Wilks* make the Bed fit
for

for the Queen to be delivered in; when it was ready her Majesty was put into it, and about ten o' Clock in the Morning the Queen was delivered of the Prince of *Wales* by her; afterwards she shewed the After-Burthen to the Physicians, and before them she cut the Navel-String and gave the Prince three Drops of his Blood to prevent Convulsion Fits, according to their Order.— That when the Child was born, it not crying, the Queen thought it was dead, the Midwife said it was not, and desired leave to part the Child from the After-Burthen.— The Queen was unwilling, thinking it might be dangerous to herself, but she assuring her it would not, the Queen gave leave, and upon its Separation, the Child presently cry'd, and then she gave it Mrs. *Labadie*.

21. Mrs *Pearse*, Laundress to the Queen—
Protestant, deposeth,

That about nine o' Clock the 10th of *June* last in the Morning, she came into the Bed-Chamber, and heard the Queen cry out, being in great Pain in which she continued until her Delivery.— After which, she saw the Prince of *Wales* given by the Midwife to Mrs. *Labadie*.— Immediately after she saw the Midwife hold up the After-Burthen, shewing it to the Company.— Then she sent for her Maids, and with them took all the foul Linen, reeking as though they came from the Queen.

22. Lord *Jefferies* Lord Chancellor of *England*,
Protestant, deposeth,

That being sent for to the Queen's Labour, he was called into the Queen's Bed-Chamber, and stood all the while at the Queen's Bedside, and heard her cry out as other Women in Travail, and after a long Pain the Child was born; he asked my Lord President *Sunderland* what it was, he whispered a Boy; the Child being carried into another Room he followed and saw the Child when first opened,

opened and saw it was black and reeking, so that it plainly seemed to have been newly born from the Womb, and therefore doth steadfastly believe the Queen was delivered of that Child that very Morning.

23. The Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord President of the Council, deposeth,

The Queen being in Labour he immediately went, and found many Lords of the Council there; after having been some time in an outward Room, first the Lord Chancellor and the rest of the Council were called into the Queen's Bed-Chamber, where in a short time her Majesty was brought to Bed, he saw the Child carried into the next Room, where he saw it was a Son, and had the Marks of being new born.

24. The Earl *Mulgrave*, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, Protestant, deposeth,

That he was just at the Bed-Feet, and heard the Queen cry very much; then the Deponent followed the Child into another Room, and it seemed a little black; he saw also that it was a Boy.

25. The Earl of *Craven*, Protestant, deposeth,

That he attended at St. *James's* to receive the Word of his Majesty, the King commanded his Stay and Attendance; he with other Lords of the Privy Council was called into the Queen's Bed-Chamber to be present at the Delivery; the Queen made three Groans or Squeeks, and that she was delivered of a Child which was carry'd into the Bed-Chamber, he saw it cleansing and took that particular Mark of this Child, that he avers that the Prince of *Wales* is that very Child that then was so brought out of the Queen's Bed-Chamber.

26. The

26. The Earl of *Feverſham*, Lord Chamberlain to Queen Dowager, Proteſtant, depoſeth,

That he waited on Queen Dowager to St. *James's*, and then led her Maſteſty into the Queen's Bed-Chamber, and finding the Queen in Pain he went into the next Room, where were ſeveral Lords of the Privy Council; a very little after, the Lords were called into the Queen's Bed-Chamber and ſhe was ſoon delivered, and the News was, that it was a Prince, and he followed into the little Bed-Chamber, and he ſaw the Prince as a Child newly born, as he believed it.

27 The Earl of *Middleton*, one of the Secretaries of State, depoſeth,

That he had Notice that the Queen was in Labour, he made haſte to St. *James's*, found the Lord *Craven* at the Queen's Bed-Chamber, which was ſhut, after the King opened it and called him and my Lord *Craven*, and he asked how the Queen did, was pleaſed to answer, you are a marry'd Man, and ſo may know theſe Matters, her Water is broke, then was ordered into the Dreſſing-Room, where he found ſeveral Perſons of Quality; we were after called into the Bed-Chamber, where the Queen groaned and fetched ſeveral loud Shrieks the laſt continued ſo long, that he wondered ſhe could hold her Breath ſo long, preſently after 'twas ſaid the Queen was delivered.—— Whereupon he ſtepped to the Bed-side, and ſaw the Midwife kneeling at the other Side of the Bed, who had her Hands and Arms within the Bed Cloaths for a pretty while, then ſaw her ſpread a Cloth upon her Lap, and laid the End of it over the Bed-Cloaths, and then fetched a Child (as he firmly believes, for he could not then ſee it) out of the Bed into that Cloth, and gave it Mrs. *Labadie*, who carry'd it into the next Room, where he followed the King, and ſaw her ſit down by the Fire,

Fire, and heard her say it is a Boy; the King said, let me see it; she laid open the Cloth, and shewed the Child, saying there's what you wish to see; he looked upon the Child, which appeared to him to be very foul.

28. The Earl of *Melfort*, Catholick, deposeth,

On the Rumor of the Queen's being in Labour, he went to St. *James's*, and waited in the Queen's Drawing-Room.— He run down, and finding the Dressing-Room Door open, went into the Queen's Bed-Chamber, where he saw many Lords and Ladies standing about the Bed, he heard the Queen cry out as travelling Women use to do; he heard the Queen complain, and the Midwife telling her, she would be quickly well, she would be brought to Bed immediately; and, as she said, the Queen was soon brought to Bed; the Queen cryed out the Child was dead, for I don't hear it cry, and immediately it cryed; he saw a Woman bring a Child from within the Bed, it was in the Condition of a new born Child lapp'd up in loose Clothes, carried into the Room, and he followed, and saw the Prince in the Condition of a new born Child, and verily believed him to be the Queen's Child.

29. The Lord *Godolphin*, Chamberlain to the Queen, Protestant, deposeth,

That he was called into the Queen's Bed-Chamber with the rest of the Lords, the Room was so full he could not get to the Bed, but stood by the Chimney and heard the Queen cry out several times, and the last Cry was much greater than the rest, and being call'd out of the Room about the Lodgings preparing for the Child, and coming back he was informed the Queen was brought to Bed of a Son, and he went into the little Bed-Chamber and saw the Child.

30 Dr. *Scarborough*, first Physician to the King, Protestant, deposeth,

That coming into the little Bed-Chamber, he saw Mrs. *Labadie* just setting down by the Fire with the new born Prince.— The Midwife shewed him the After-Birth reeking warm, which Sir *Thomas Witherby* and I examined and found very sound and perfect.— After a Medicine was mentioned among the Ladies for a certain Remedy against Convulsions: It was Drops of Blood from the Navel-String, and it being consulted, to satisfy the Women, it was allowed of, there being as it was conceived no Danger in this thing, the Midwife with a Steel Knife slit the Navel-String beyond the Ligature, from which came some Drops of fresh Blood, which was taken in a Spoon and given to the Child, being mixed with Black Cherry-Water.

31. Dr. *Witherly* the King's second Physician, Protestant, deposeth,

That he was present in the Queen's Bed-Chamber when the Prince of *Wales* was born, that he followed the Child into the next Room, and saw the Child before it was cleansed, and having Command from the Queen, the Child did take two Drops of Blood from the Navel-String in Black Cherry-Water, and saw the After-Birth entire.

32. Dr. *Waldgrave*, her Majesty's first Physician, Catholick, deposeth,

He was called to the Queen's Labour, he being there at the beginning, he stirred not from thence till she was delivered, he followed Mrs. *Delabadie* into the little Bed-Chamber, where he saw the Prince in her Lap, was by when he took two or three Drops of the Navel-String fresh warm Blood which was mixed with Black Cherry-Water, then returned where he saw the After-Birth fresh and warm.

33. *Dr. Brady*, one of his Majesty's Physicians in ordinary, Protestant, deposeth,

He came about ten o' Clock in the Morning, went into the little Bed-Chamber, saw the Prince opened, it being a Male Child, and the Navel-String hanging down to or below the Virile Parts, with a Ligature upon it not far from the Body, but did not see the After-Burthen at it.

34. *James St. Amand* their Majesty's Apothecary, Protestant, deposeth,

That on the 10th of *June* he then received a Note from the Physicians for Medicines for her Majesty, the Queen was delivered before he came, he saw the Prince naked before it was cleansed; saw the Navel-String cut, and some Drops of fresh Blood in a Spoon which he mingled with Black Cherry-Water, and gave the Prince, and saw the After-Burthen, &c. fresh.

It is ordered this Day by his Majesty in Council, that the several Declarations here before made by his Majesty and by her Majesty Queen Dowager, together with the several Depositions here entered, be forthwith enrolled in the Court of Chancery, and the Lord Chancellor is ordered to cause the same to be enrolled accordingly.

In Pursuance of which Order in Council, the Lord Chancellor on the 27th of *October* in the High Court of Chancery (many of the Nobility and Privy-Council being there present) caused them all to be read and entred and sworn to, and they all affirmed their respective Depositions to be true.

His Majesty's Speech to the Privy-Council,
Lord Mayor, &c. after the Delivery of
the Depositions concerning the Birth of
the Prince.

“ And now, my Lords, although I did not
“ question, but every Person here present was
“ satisfied before; yet by what you have heard,
“ you will be the better able to satisfy others.
“ Besides, could I and the Queen have been thought
“ so wicked as to endeavour to impose a Child up-
“ on the Nation, you see how impossible it would
“ have been: Neither could I myself have been
“ imposed upon, having continually been with the
“ Queen during her being with Child, and the
“ whole Time of her Labour: and therefore there
“ is none of you but will easily believe me, who
“ suffered so much for Conscience Sake, incapable
“ of so great a Villany, to the Prejudice of my
“ own Children. I thank God those that know
“ me, know well, that it is my Principle to do as
“ I would be done by; and I would rather dye a
“ thousand Deaths, than do the least Wrong to
“ any of my Children.”

A noble Speech and well spoken.— Yes, yes,
so it is, but to what purpose? The Faction will be-
lieve as they please.— I, I, say others, if they
will have black white, it seems it must be so, —
because they will have it so.

The King a few Days after, caused these De-
positions of the Lords and Ladies to be inrolled in
Chancery.— The Faction gave out, it was a
sorry Enquiry made about the Child's Birth, and
the Witnesses who proved it, were either such as
had before been gained over, or such as were en-
tirely

tirely devoted to his Person, and that of the Queen.— And say others of them, those in the Conclusion said nothing that was directly positive, but what admitted of a double Construction.— Nay, others had the Impudence to say, that a certain Nobleman declared, that what was said might be true, and yet the Prince of *Wales* suppositious.— What! after the cutting the Navel-String, to separate the Prince from the Queen is such a convincing Proof, that there can be no Room for any Suspicion.

But this is no News with our Faction, they always make such Kings and Princes, as they have an Antipathy against, Bastards, or Sons of Whores, nay, of the Whores of *Rome* too, for the whole Family of the *Stuarts* have been struck at ever since they became Kings of *England*, from King *James* the first, even down to this present Prince of *Wales*; for they have all alike fallen under this famous Title, if you will believe the Saints.— I, I, is this Truth? we won't take it upon Trust, pray prove it.— That we shall — You will find King *James* the first reckoned no better, *whose Birth-right was vilely defamed by the Author of a Book, entituled, the Court and Character of King James, pretended to be written by Sir A.W. and published since his Death, Anno 1650.*— And in the Preface, of an Answer to the aforesaid Book, that is called *Aulicus Coquinariae*, you will find this very Charge here noted.

King *Charles* the first went under the same Fate of being a Bastard, as you will find it recorded.—
 “ That King *James* sending that only of his
 “ Male Beams, which was left him in *Spain*, did
 “ sufficiently shew, that he minded not Religion,
 “ nor did he by that Journey mind the Preserva-
 “ tion of his Beams, as knowing Courtiers then
 “ very well observ'd, how that he did not mind to
 “ have

“ have him succeed him on the *Throne*, for he
 “ acknowledged him not for his own Son; and if
 “ there had been a *Glass* on his Heart, all the
 “ World would have perceived, that he minded
 “ not so really as he ought to have done, the Re-
 “ turn of that his pretended *Bearn*.”—— *Vid.* A
 Pamphlet intituled, *the None-such-Charles*, printed
 in *Oliver's* time, p. 17, 18.

Charles the second, went under the same Deno-
 mination, for he was none of the Son of King *Charles*
 the first, but the Son of one of the Queen's *Fid-*
lers, begot by him on the Body of the Queen,
 and was so like him, a huge swarthy, black Fellow,
 with his great blobber Lips, that any Person that
 knew the one, would swear the other to be his
 Son.— This was the Story that was constantly
 given out among the Saints some time after the
 Restoration.— Which many may remember, if
 they please.

King *James* the second hardly escapes the same
 glorious Title; for the Faction had the Assurance
 to tell the World, as they directed (as it were) their
 Discourse to the King after this Manner,

The Hearts of all thy Friends are gone,—— }
 Gazing they stand, and grieving round thy Throne, }
 And scarce believe, thou art the *Martyr's* Son.—— }

Vide the Verses called — To the speaking Head,
Line 6, 7, 8.

But *James-Francis-Edward*, the Prince of *Wales*,
 was doomed a Bastard four or five Months before
 he was born.—— How! four or five Months be-
 fore he was born, by whom?—— By the States
Wizard Partridge.—— Pray let us into that my-
 sterious Secret.—— You must know, he sets out a
 Piece called his *Mene-Tekel*, which was printed at
 the *Hague* the *Christmas* before, viz. 1687-8. and the

the Child was not born before the birth of *James* following.

He tells the World of a bawdy Project there is on foot among the *Roman* Catholicks, 'tis about buying, selling, or procuring a Child or Children, for some pious Use; it may be, some Child will be topt on a lawful Heir to cheat them out of their Right or Estate. — Perhaps it may be nothing else but the taking Care of Father *Peters's* Child that he got on Mrs. *Betty* at the Bath last Summer. — They are a sort of scandalous, impudent, mercenary People, that will sell or ruin their own Souls to serve the Cause they are dipt in. *Vid. Annus Mirabilis*, printed by *R. Taylor*, 1689, p. 6, 7, 13. — This was a factious Plan, from whence all the following Reports were groundd, and so plentifully given out by the Party. — Yes, yes, there's no doubt of it, a Collection of them you shall have as follows.

1. The Prince of *Wales* is the Son of the Pope's Nuncio, viz *Count Duda*. — *Vid.* The Queen's Conception.

The Priest at th' Altar bows to me,
When I appear he bends his Knee,
His Eyes are on my Beauties fixt,
His Pray'rs to Heav'n and me are mixt.
Confusedly he tells his Beads,
Is out, both when he prays and reads.

Tell *James* (my best Son) his Part of the Matter,
Will be with the Shift to cover my Daughter.
Let him put it upon her with his own Royal Hand,
Then let him go travel and visit the Land.

And the Spirit of Love
Shall descend from above,
Tho' not as before in the Shape of a Dove.

Yet

Yet down he shall come in some Shape or other,
Perhaps like Count *Dada*, and make her a Mother.

2. He is the Son of my Lady *Hales*— *Vid.* The Audience, the three last Lines.

Last came the Lady *Hales* from play,
Mov'd by Instinct he cry'd *Mamma*,
And posted to the Queen away.—

3. That the Prince of *Wales* is the Son of one of the King's Master Workmen, who took of a Noble Lord Two thousand Pounds for his Child.

That he's a Priest's Whore's Son, that she was the *Saturday* before the Queen was brought to bed, lodg'd under the Queen's Bed-Chamber to lye in, and there she was delivered of a Son by a strange Protestant Midwife, and when she came again to see the Child, they told the Midwife it was dead, to prevent her coming to enquire after it, and this Child was said to be the Queen's Child.

That he's the Son of a Tyler's Wife, and brought into the Queen's Bed-Chamber in a Warming-Pan, and that his Mother presently after fled to *Holland* and discovered the whole Intrigue to the Prince of *Orange*.

The great Lady which was to be fin'd a Thousand Pounds for saying the Prince of *Wales* was brought into the Queen's Bed-Chamber in a Warming Pan, fled to *Holland*, with the Guard that was set over her, and has there discovered the same to the Prince.

That the Archbishop of *Canterbury* refused to christen the Prince, because he had a Doubt whether it was the King's Child or not?— And asked his Majesty, whether the Child, called the Prince of *Wales*, was his Son or no?— The King answered, he could not tell, but he thought it was?—

Then

Then they desired to examine the Midwife.— And she said, she could not tell, because the Queen was brought to bed before she came into the Room.

That the Prince of *Orange* sent an Express to the King, that if he cou'd prove the Prince of *Wales* to be his lawful Son and Heir, and would bring him up in the Protestant Religion, he would not invade the Kingdom.— But the Queen flew in a Rage, and said, she would sooner see him torn to Pieces, than have him brought up in that Opinion.— And yet they say the King and Queen offered the Convention Parliament that he should be brought up as such, viz. a Member of the Church of *England*, as it then stood by Law established, which was then refused.

That the Queen had a Child, and a Male Child too, but that it died as soon as born.— That a Catholick Lord's Mistress was brought to Bed of a Son the Day before, and was persuaded by Father *Peters* to part with the Child for the Advancement of the Popish Religion, and the Miss was to have a Gratuity of 4000 *l.* *Peters* injoyn'd her at Confession to go into a Nunnery, with a Promise, that the Queen would provide for her there.— That the Miss accepted the Conditions, and went away with a Priest that was provided to go with her, and a Letter (as she thought) of Recommendation.— That by making the Priest drunk (who lov'd a Cup of the Creature) with a Glass of Wine at Sea, she got the Letter from him, and found the Contents to this Effect.— That the Lady Abbess, was thereby commanded to dispatch her, for she being the true Mother of the Child, might make a Discovery of this Secret.— Whereupon she forged another Letter, and put into his Pocket.— When they were landed, 'twas her good Fortune to lodge at an honest Man's House (tho' a Papist)

to whom she imparted the Secret; having first sworn him to Secrecy, and promised him 100*l.* to conduct her to the Prince of *Orange*, and he expecting a greater Reward from the Prince, conducted her to him. — And the Prince has this very Letter by him, to shew when he comes here. — Yes, yes, say others, if it be not lost in a Fog before he gets hither. — Which plainly proves the Prince of *Wales* to be an Impostor.

The King and the Queen fell out, and she so enraged him that he vowed and swore that the Child, call'd the Prince of *Wales*, was not the Child of her Body, and that he would sacrifice it with his own Hands — Which so enraged the Queen, that she beat him heartily. — The Faction always loved to set Folks together by the Ears.

That the Prince of *Wales* is the Son of one *Mrs. Mary Gray*, and that the Priests had decoy'd her away, and sent her beyond Sea, where she was most barbarously murdered by the Queen's Order, lest she should discover this Matter. — Is not this a very notorious Action say some? — Yes, yes, 'tis like the Papists say others. — I, I, 'tis as true as *Fuller* is an honest Man. — Why then is this his Account? — You may find it in his History of the said *Mary Gray*. — Papist and Dissenter he was both. — Nay, and they are both Rogues alike.

And lastly, that the Prince of *Wales* is the Son of one *Sir Theophilus Ogletborp*. — What more Fathers still, pray whose Account is this? It is in the Narrative of one *Mary Shastoe*, which was deposed before my Lord Chief Justice *Holt*. — And pray by whom printed. — By your honest true Friend *Henry Hills*, King *James's* Printer to his Majesty's Chapel and Household. — Say others, we'll never believe it the sooner for that, for once a Rogue and always. — True enough say

say others, he has proved himself such.— And stands so upon his own Record.

Upon the whole, should this Matter have been try'd before my Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, he was a Man of such Honour and Conscience, that he wou'd have flung it out as frivolous and vexatious, having no Ground of Truth, for the Reason is visible that the Evidence to prove this Imposture and Cheat does not agree in any one Point.— No, how so?— 'Tis visible, they say, he is the Son of the Pope's Nuncio, viz. *Count Dada*— That he's the Son of my Lord *Hales*.— That he is the Son of one of his Father's Master Workmen.— That he's the Son of a Priest's Whore.— That he's the Son of a Tyler brought into the Queen's Bed in a Warming-pan. — That he's the Son of Father *Peters* got on the Body of Mrs. *Betty* at the Bath.— That he's the Son of one Mrs. *Mary Gray*, who was trappan'd and sent away beyond Sea, and barbarously murdered by the Queen's Order.— And lastly, that he's the Son of one *Theophilus Oglethorpe* according to the Deposition of *Mary Shaftoe*, if you will believe the Popish Protestant Printer.

Now in all the Depositions of several Lords, Ladies and others they do all agree, that it is the Queen's Child, and they being Persons of Honour, the World will certainly believe them before a Parcel of such scoundrel Evidences as these are, say others.— To go somewhat farther, 'tis said, that the Reverend Dr. *Burnet* owns the Chevalier *De St. George*, to be Legitimate, according to the legal State of the Matter.— *Vid.* His Speech, 1710.— Nay, and 'tis said, that a certain Parliament has set so vast a Price on his Head, viz. as 100000 *l.* to take him.— That the World says, he smells of Royal Blood, or else they would never give so extravagant a Sum for the Life of a poor Tyler's Son,

or the Son of any Priest's Whore whatsoever.—
Vid. Speech to the People against the Pretender,
 1714. p. 5, 6.

Octob. 22.— 'Tis all the Talk of the Town, that all the new raised Men that were to go against the *Dutch* upon this Juncture the King will have no farther Occasion for them. — Some say, they are to be shipped and sent to *France* in order to lessen the Number of the Protestants here.— And others say, if so, 'tis to put the Church of *England* under the Power of the *Roman Catholics*.— Nay, that the Soldiers who are to be sent to *France*, are to be serv'd as the *De Wits* were in *Holland*.

Octob. 23.— 'Twas confidently given out by the Faction, that after King *James* had ordered the Bishop of *Winchester* to put in the Fellows of *Maudlin College*, he no sooner heard of the Prince of *Orange's* being put back by Storm with some Loss, which was heightened out of Policy in *Holland* (observe that) he recalled his Orders to the Bishop, sent for him to *London*, and stopt the Re-admission of the Fellows.— This is what the Faction has declared on purpose to blacken the King, in order to carry on the good old Cause.

Octob. 24.— That five *Irishmen* are sent to *Newgate* for killing their Landlord and a Beadle who came to keep the Peace.— That fourteen of the Thirteen thousand *Irishmen* that lately came over, are Protestants.— That my Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* was this Day President of the King's Council during its sitting.— What's the matter with my Lord *Sunderland*?— He has resigned,— It may be the King, when too late, has found him out.—

out.—— However the Faction no doubt were in the Secret.

Octob. 26.— 'Tis also said, that a certain Mil-liner's House was searched for Arms.—— Others say, that the Messengers found a thousand Muskets and a thousand Brace of Pistols, besides Armour which were there laid.—— Others say, till the Prince of *Orange* landed, and then were to be made use of.—— And several others say, that there were several Writings found of a new *Presbyterian Plot*, to blow up the Church and State, as they had done in 1640.— Who doubts but that the Children will be like their Fathers; and that the Rebels of 88 will not be much behindhand with those of 41.

Octob. 27.— 'Twas this Day reported, that for the many extraordinary Services my Lord *Sunderland* had done his Majesty, he was put out of the Council and Secretary of State.—— How! *Sunderland* turn'd out at last.—— Why, was he not advanced to a Hempen Garter for those many excellent Services done and performed for his Majesty.—— Say others, we are sure he deserv'd it.— For what, say others? For outwitting the King, and faithfully serving the Prince of *Orange*.—— No, no, you may remember the Prince said once upon a time that *Sunderland* had better turn any thing (that was Papist) than turn out, for at that time he was bringing that excellent Work to perfection.

It runs current about the Town, that the Lord *Sunderland* is turned out of his Office, because he let his Closet be broke open, and so lost the League between the King of *England* and the King of *France*.—— A sad Misfortune no doubt of it for poor *Sunderland*.—— Others say, that the Tables are turned now.—— Why so, say others?——
Because

Because some Popish Rogue has certainly got it, or we should have seen it before now.— They further say, 'twas Colonel *Sidney's* Son who broke open the Lord *Sunderland's* Office, and carry'd away the League.— Others say, rather the Agreement between the King of *England* and the King of *France*.

Octob. 28.— 'Tis reported for certain, that the Lord Viscount *Preston* is made Secretary of State in the room of my Lord *Sunderland*.— 'Tis well if any Person of Honour can be looked upon with any sort of Candour, since the King has been so lately bit and tricked.

The whole Talk now of the Town is, that the *English* and the *Dutch* Fleets are actually engaged at *Plymouth*.— Others say at the *Lands-End*.— And others don't believe it at all, and that they have not yet set sail.

This Day his Majesty sent for my Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and after some other Discourse, told him, " It was now certain, the Prince
" of *Orange* was coming to invade *England*, and
" to make a Conquest of it; and it would be very much to his Service, and a thing well becoming the Bishops, if they would meet together
" and draw up an Abhorrence of this Attempt of the Prince.— The Archbishop answered, that
" as soon as the Bishops had waited upon his Majesty the last time together, after they had presented their humble Advice, and finished to his
" Satisfaction, the Prayers against the Invasion, they supposing his Majesty had no farther Commands for them, had desired and obtained his
" Permission, to go down to their own Districts and do his Majesty the best Service they could in their respective Dioceses, where they were gone;
" so that no competent Number of them could

" at

“ at present be got together. — The King told
 “ the Archbishop, that my Lord Bishop of *Lon-*
 “ *don* was within Call at *Fulham*, and that he was
 “ informed the Bishop of *Peterborough* was still
 “ about the Town, but did not once mention the
 “ Bishop of *Durham*, *Chester*, and *St. David's*,
 “ though his Majesty very well knew, all three of
 “ them were at hand, and at Court frequently.” —
Vid. Vindication of Archbishop Sanerost, p. 11, 12.
 printed 1717.

Octob. 29. — 'Twas reported this Day, that Sir
John Chapman was sworn Lord Mayor of the Ci-
 ty of *London*, before the Barons of the Exche-
 quer. — Some say, the Solemnity was not great
 at his Return, by reason of the Consternation the
 People were in. — Others say, there was no Show
 to prevent the Tumults that might happen. —
 And others said, notwithstanding, the Judges, and
 several of the Lords of the Privy-Council dined
 with him at *Grocers-Hall*. — Some said, sure my
 Lord *Sunderland* went there. — Or somewhere
 else.

Octob. 30. — 'Tis reported, that an Express came
 this Day from the Marquis *De Albeville* with an
 Account, that the *Dutch* in the late Storm at Sea,
 on their Fleet, had lost Seven hundred Horse. —
 Others say, Seven thousand. — But what there
 is in it is not at present known.

'Twas reported, that the Wind standing fair for
 the sailing of the *Dutch* Fleet, the Signal being
 given by the Discharge of a Gun, all the Fleet weigh-
 ed Anchor and stood at Sea for Sailing.

Octob. 31. — The King sent this Day for
 the Lord Bishop of *London* to come to him at
White-Hall, as was then reported.

Nov. 1.

Nov. 1. 1688. — 'Twas reported, that the Prince of *Orange* set sail this Day with the whole *Dutch Fleet*, and about One hundred Sail of small Ships more were added to the former Fleet, which made in all Five hundred Sail, steering their Course *Northward* all that Night. — What, the Faction then had very good Intelligence, that they knew when the said Fleet would sail. — Yes, yes, say others, those in the Secret ought to know all things, that they may prepare themselves for the Battle of the Lord against the Mighty. — Others said, that in the Beginning of *November* the Wind suddenly came about, the *Dutch Fleet* weighed Anchor and got to Sea, consisting of Six hundred and Thirty five Men of War, Flyboats, Pinks and Fire-Ships; on board of which was his Royal Highness the Prince of *Orange*, with divers great Commanders, as well *English* Noblemen as others, and Fourteen thousand three hundred fifty two Horse and Foot. — Is this a true Account? they seem to be very exact in their Number, nay, even to two Men. — Others, who pretend to have better Intelligence than the rest, say, that the said Day the Prince of *Orange* departed from *Helvoetsluys*. — How pray? — Only in the same Order, and with the same Fleet as he had done before. — This proves our Collections to be a parcel of mere Lyes and Stories. — And say others, it is left to the Belief of each Reader as they shall please to take them.

This Day also 'twas reported, “ That the Bishop of *London* attended his Majesty, who gave him to understand, that when he was sent for, his Majesty had nothing to shew him but the Resolution of the *States of Holland*, dated the 28th of *October*; but the Prince's own Declaration was now come to his Hand; and his Majesty

" jesty shew'd the Bishop only this terrible Passage
 " out of the Declaration. *That he (the Prince of*
 " *Orange) was coming over into England, to which*
 " *he was most earnestly solicited by a great many*
 " *Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, and by a great*
 " *many Gentlemen and others of all Ranks.*— Up-
 " on which, my Lord Bishop of London reply'd
 " to his Majesty in these very Words; (as he
 " presently writ an Account of what pass'd, to be
 " communicated, as it was, to some most concern-
 " ed with him) *Sir, I am confident the rest of the*
 " *Bishops will as readily answer in the Negative as*
 " *myself.* And the King was pleas'd to say, *He*
 " *did believe them all innocent.* How much of
 " *Finesse* (to borrow from a *French Word*) or ra-
 " ther double *Entendre*, there was in his Lord-
 " ship's Answer, I am sorry to say, the Sequel of
 " Things presently made it appear; and how much
 " of *Charity* that *believeth all things*, there was in
 " his Majesty's declaring so freely and in general
 " Terms his favourable Opinion.— *Vid.* The
 said Pamphlet, p. 12, 13.— Say some, could
 ever Jesuit exceed this sort of Equivocation with
 his Majesty.— No, no, say others, 'tis im-
 possible.— And we are heartily sorry for it say
 others, that are loyal Members of the Church of
 England.

Nov. 2.— 'Twas reported, that our Govern-
 ment had an Account that the Prince of Orange
 set sail yesterday for England.— This cou'd never
 be.— The Faction must needs spread this Re-
 port to distract the King's Measures.— There's
 no doubt of it say others.— Also that a Man
 is put in Prison for spreading the Prince of Orange's
 Manifesto.— Sure, say some, this Man had
 private Ends not to be in the Interest of the
 Party.— Pray why so?— Because 'tis pub-

lickly affirmed, that the *Spanish* Ambassador gave many Hundreds of them away out of his Popish-Chapel in all Languages.— Did he so, this proves his Master the King of *Spain* to be all along in Confederacy against King *James*.— I, I, say others, that was the Reason he payed the Prince of *Orange* 100000 Florins a Year.— Yes, yes, say others, 'twas to help to equip the *Dutch* Fleet, to bring him to the Kingdom of *England*.— Good God, say some, how barbarous is it for one Catholick Prince to destroy another of the same Religion. — Had it been a Protestant Prince against a Papist one, it had been the more excusable say others.— But Papist against Papist makes the Protestants laugh, to think that they help to justify them in their Deposing Doctrine is abominably odious.— Nay, say others, who knows but at some time or other it may spirit up the *English* to revenge the Affront on *Spain* which he has put on King *James*.— And others said, that the Almighty has said, that Vengeance is mine, and I will repay it, which the just God may do in time.

This Day being *All Souls* Day, 'twas reported, that *Pontius Pilate's* Maid which brought him the Message from his Wife, when he was upon the Judgment Seat, catching hold of King *Charles* the second's Heels, as he came out of *Purgatory*, advanced along with him.— Who ever thought before, that the *Jews* believed there was a *Purgatory*?— Why then at this rate all Papists must be *Jews*, or *Jews* must be Papists.

'Twas also reported this Day, that the *Dutch* Fleet lay upon the Tide of Ebb, they made a Stretch, and made a Watch above a League, and then stood Westward, only lay all Night in the same Posture, not making two Leagues of Watch.—

'Twas also said, that in the middle of the Night an Advice-boat brought them an Account, that the

the *English* Fleet, consisting of thirty three sail, lay to the Westward of the *Dutch* Fleet.—— Upon this, 'twas said the Prince fired a Gun, which caused a great Consternation in the whole Fleet, they having a brisk Easterly Wind, concluded themselves to be all ruined, and every Man of them undone.—— But others said, the small Advice-Boats cruising for a more certain Account of the *English*, brought word, that instead of the *English* Fleet, it was Admiral *Hosier* who had been separated some Hours from the Body of the *Dutch* Fleet.—— And upon his Arrival, great Rejoycing was made among all, and a Signal of Joy was given for it by the Prince.—— No doubt but they quaked for Fear; and they may thank their Stars they came off so luckily.

This Day 'twas reported, that the King sent for all the Bishops, and asked the Archbishop in the Name of them all, whether they were concerned in sending to invite the Prince of *Orange*, and the *Dutch* into *England*? 'Twas reported, that the Archbishop said, no, they had not; nor never wou'd.—— The King asked him, whether he would set his Hand to an Abhorrence of the said Invasion?—— He answered, no; neither would he concern himself one way or another.—— Very boldly said by the Bishop, it Truth.

Nov. 2.— But here follows the Matter of Fast, between his Majesty, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the rest of the Bishops that were summoned to appear before the King.—— “ On Friday, November the 1d, the Archbishop having receiv'd a Summons to attend, with the rest of the Bishops, went to *White-Hall*, and happened to find there, in the King's Bed-Chamber, the Bishops of *London*, *Chester*, *Durham*, and

“ St. David's, and they all being call'd into the
 “ Cloſet to the King, his Maſteſty did point to
 “ a ſhort Paragraph in the Prince's Declaration,
 “ concerning *inviting him over*, and ordered the
 “ Lord Preſton Secretary of State, and them in
 “ the Cloſet to read it. No more of the Decla-
 “ ration was then read; for his Maſteſty had paſſ'd
 “ an Order by Advice of his Privy-Council, by
 “ which the reading of the Declaration was pro-
 “ hibited; but the King was pleaſed to add im-
 “ mediately, *That he believed the Archbiſhop and*
 “ *the reſt of them were altogether guiltleſs.* And
 “ the Archbiſhop having thanked the King for his
 “ good Thoughts of them, ſo frankly and ſo gra-
 “ ciously expreſſed, ſpoke in theſe Words, *That he*
 “ *ow'd his Maſteſty a natural Allegiance, having been*
 “ *born in this Kingdom; that he had often confirm'd*
 “ *this, by taking voluntarily the Oath of Allegiance*
 “ *and Supremacy; and would have at once but one*
 “ *King; and to him he did it as often as he was*
 “ *pleaſed to receive it; and as to his particular*
 “ *Charge, and his perſonal Concern in it, he averr'd*
 “ *himſelf perfectly innocent: And farther, that he*
 “ *did not know, nor could imagine any of his Bre-*
 “ *thren the Biſhops, had given any ſuch Invitation.—*
 “ The Biſhop of London acquitted himſelf at that
 “ time only thus in general, *that he had given the*
 “ *King his Answer the Day before; and thus his*
 “ Lordſhip evaded the ſecond time, without for-
 “ mally denying any thing; but ſizing his Words
 “ at ſuch a rate as one yet willing to be under-
 “ ſtood, that he had not ſtray'd from his Bre-
 “ thren in Point of Loyalty.— Strange Luck to
 “ come off ſo twice.— The Biſhops of Dur-
 “ ham, Cheſter and St. David's, did each of them
 “ aver their Innocence.— The King repeating
 “ more than once, his former Expreſſions, how
 “ free he thought them from any ſuch Practice,
 “ did

" did nevertheless require them, that *some Denial*
 " of the *Invitation* should be published by them, say-
 " ing it would be for his Service, and *some Dis-*
 " like (so soft a Word he then gave it) of the *Prince's*
 " *Design*, and so they were dismiss'd for that time,
 " the matter being adjourn'd to their farther Con-
 " sultation.—— But where some have written that
 " a *Form of Abhorrence* was imposed upon them,
 " there was no such thing ever offered; it was
 " left to be drawn and worded by themselves.
Vid. Archbishop's Vindication, p. 13, 14,

Nov. 3.— 'Twas reported, that about ten in
 the Morning it appeared about half Sea's over,
 between *Dover* and *Callis* steering a Channel Course,
 Westward, the Wind blew a very fresh Gale at
E. N. E. and was between six and seven Hours
 passing by *Dover*, our Fleet lying still.—— Pray
 why so?—— Because the Faction gave out, that
 our Seamen were not willing to fight the *Dutch*
 on that Occasion.—— Why then our Fleet is
 corrupted at this rate.—— I, I, pray God, his
 Majesty's Army is not under the same Fate.——
 'Tis to be question'd very much.—— Yes, 'twas
 said, that a Fly-Boat and some stragling Victuallers
 were brought into the River by Scout-Ships and such
 as were cruising for Discovery.—— 'Tis well they
 brought it in any thing.—— Nay, say others,
 they might as well let this alone, it had been all
 one.

Others gave out, that about eight this Morn-
 ing the Prince of *Orange* in the *Dutch* Fleet gave
 a Signal, that the Admiral should come aboard of
 him: Immediately after, the whole Fleet was got
 into the *North-Foreland*, upon which the Prince
 gave a Signal of Danger, and ordered they should
 come up in a Body, some fifteen or sixteen deep,
 his Highness leading the Van, in the Ship *Brill*:
 His

His Flag was *English* Colours, The Motto, *The Protestant Religion and Liberties of England*, and underneath, *And I will maintain it*.

Three small Frigates came into the Mouth of the *Thames*, who on their Return, declared that the *English* Fleet, Thirty-four Sail lay in the *Buoy of the Nore*, and three more in the *Downs*, the Wind at *E. N. E.*—— Upon another Signal the whole Fleet stretched in a Line from *Dover* to *Calais* twenty-five deep, that the Fleet reached within a League of each Place.—— Say some, the Sight would have ravished the most curious Eyes of *Europe*.—— Why so?—— Because it was in its greatest Splendour, the Trumpets and Drums playing various Tunes to rejoyce our Hearts.—— And say others, this continued for three Hours time.—— Poor Souls say others, their Hopes are great.—— Immediately after the Prince gave the Fleet a Sign to close, and they sailed that Night as far as *Beachy*, and commanded them to follow the Signal by Lights he had caused to be hung out; and all the small Sail should come up to him by the next Morning.

Nov. 4.—— This Day 'twas reported, for great News, that the *Dutch* landed Five thousand Men at *Portsmouth*.—— Well, and how then?—— 'Tis said, that the Militia beat them back, and that they are now gone farther West.—— The Faction said, the Militia was very spiteful, and would meet with their Deserts.—— Others say, sure they are not gone thither to meet with the Fate of the poor Duke of *Monmouth*.—— Never fear it say others.

'Tis farther given out, that the King sent for the Lords Temporal, and demanded of them, whether they had any hand in bringing the Prince of *Orange* over?—— A very proper Question.—— Did

Did they not own it?— No, they deny'd it as the Bishops had done before.— Why sure at this rate, the Prince dream'd he was invited over.— Is he not imposed on as the Duke of *Monmouth* was?— Never fear That, say the Faction.— 'Tis to be feared, that the King's Addressors have at last invited him, for all their pretended great Loyalty to his Majesty.—

Nov. 5.— This Day 'twas reported for a certainty, that the *Dutch* landed in *England* by the Help of a Protestant Fog. — How a Protestant Fog, I doubt you'll find 'twas a Jesuitical Fog, a medly Fog, of all Religionaries — Why so? — 'Tis said, the greatest part of his Army are *Roman Catholicks*: but said as they landed they were good *Roman Catholicks*, but their Swords were very good Protestants. — How, their Swords very good Protestants? what a Jest that was? — Jest, I think 'twas in earnest, for so 'twas said, by reason their Swords were drawn for the Protestant Cause. — Others said, that they landed on the 5th of *November* (the Day of our former Deliverance from the Powder Plot transacted by Papists.) — Others said, that the Protestants have out-done the Papists. — Why so? — The Papists only pretended to blow up the King, and all the three Estates in Parliament, but these effectually did it at once, and therefore the true Protestant Plotters by far exceed the Popish ones.

'Twas farther said, that about Three hundred Sail of the *Dutch* Fleet came into *Torbay* and divers into *Prisham Key*, where they landed some Soldiers, whilst the rest were set on shore in Boats without any Opposition. — 'Twas said, that the Country, who in other Cases are timorous and frightened from their Habitations, here came flocking to the Shore, and brought such Provisions as they

they hastily could get to comfort and refresh their Soldiers.— And others said, that this Morning the *Dutch* Fleet espyed the *Isle of Wight*, and then the Prince ordered them to be drawn in the same Posture as before, yet not stretching above half Channel over in this Place.— 'Twas farther said, that about five in the Morning the Fleet made the Start, the Wind chopping about to the Westward, the Fleet stood fair by *Dartmouth* and made for *Torbay*, the whole Fleet anchor'd, and the Admirals were ordered that they should stand out, and the small Vessels to go in to guard their Landing, and six Men of War to guard *Torbay*, *Mackay* with six Regiments of *English* and *Scotch* were ordered to land first.— Very well, then if any Opposition had been made by the People, it must have fell upon the *Scots* and *English*.— Why, is it not natural for a Prince to save his own Countrymen in the first Place.— Yes, yes, so it seems, but others said, there was no Opposition, for it seems the People bid 'em heartily welcome to *England*, and gave them all manner of Provisions; they landed Two thousand that Day.— Others say, the holy Army that was landed, was fifteen Thousand Men.— And others say, 'twas thirty thousand Horse and Foot, Volunteers, &c.

Some say, the News of the Prince's landing was brought to the City of *Exeter* by several Expresses to the Earl of *Bath*.— 'Twas said, they landed all their Horse first, and then the Foot.— The Faction gave out, that at my Lady C——s House at *Torbay* a *Roman Catholick*, there was a Watch-Tower to discover what the Fleet was, either *French* or *Dutch*: At last they discovered the white Flags on some of their Men of War; the ignorant Priest concluded absolutely, they were the *French* Fleet; which with great Impatience they had so long expected.— This was a very great Misfortune

tune if Lyes can be Truth.— However, the Faction go on with their lying Account, and as one Lye begets another, pray take it as follows.— The Lady having laid up great Provisions for their Entertainment.— Well, how then? Pray take another great Lye by way of— The Priest ordered all the Chapel to sing *Te Deum* for the Arrival of their supposed Forces, but soon were deceived on their Landing.— We hope they made much of themselves.— O! yes, they found the Benefit of their Provisions.— We thought as much, or else their Story had not been worth a Button.— But to crown the Work, they tell you, that they all ran away from the House, but the Lady and a few old Servants.— As they were stout we hope they were merciful.— O! Yes, yes, in the searching the House for Arms, they only brought away some Horses and a few Arms, and gave no farther Disturbance to the Lady or her House.— Very bright Gentlemen.— 'Twas farther said, that presently after the Prince's landing he sent the Earl of Bath a Present.— A Present! Pray what was it?— They tell ye 'twas a Quince.— What did he mean by it?— They say, 'twas supposed to intimate his coming unto him.— And did the Earl go?— That is not said.

Nov. 5.— 'Tis also to be remembred, that on the said Day, “ The Bishops of *London, Rochester* and *Peterborough* waited on my Lord “ Archbishop of *Canterbury* at *Lambeth*, as they “ before had appointed to do, that they might “ advise and resolve what was fit to be done in both “ those important Demands, to clear themselves “ publicly from *having invited the Invasion*, and “ to *declare against it*. But at this Meeting it was “ no wonder, if nothing could be concerted for “ the King's Service, for those few Bishops by this

“ time found cause enough to be much upon the Re-
 “ serve with one another. — And first, the Bi-
 “ shop of *Rocheſter*, he ſaw the popular Torrent run-
 “ ning high againſt all the Measures taken at Court,
 “ but mainly raging againſt this Motion of the
 “ Abhorrence: He apprehended himſelf to ſtand
 “ in need of Apology for ſome things paſt: No
 “ wonder then he ſtood off from a new perilous
 “ Undertaking; we may conclude his Lordſhip
 “ was ſet againſt doing ſo great a thing, as ſigning
 “ ſuch a Paper as the King expected, *to deny the*
 “ *Invitation*, though no body thinks he had any
 “ Share in it; and his Hand *to abhor the Invaſion*,
 “ though in his Heart, ’tis generally thought, he
 “ never approved it. — But for the Biſhop of
 “ *London*, as he had twice avoided the Queſtion
 “ with the King, ſo ’twas not to be thought, he
 “ would concur in answering his Maſteſty’s Propo-
 “ ſal to his Satisfaction: And as ’tis ſo well known
 “ how long before, and how deeply his Lordſhip
 “ was engaged in the great Intrigue of the Revo-
 “ lution, no Man can doubt but his Lordſhip was
 “ wholly averſe from drawing up ſuch a Denial of
 “ holding Intelligence with the Prince, and from
 “ ſending abroad ſuch Abhorrence of the Invaſion
 “ with his own Subscription. — But to
 “ come back from this Digreſſion: When theſe
 “ four Biſhops were not all of a Mind, but di-
 “ vided ſo two and two, that they could not de-
 “ bate freely with one another; yet when all four
 “ of them went to attend his Maſteſty with their
 “ Answer, the Archbiſhop plainly ſhew’d, by the
 “ Offers he made, how gladly he would have done
 “ otherwiſe, had more of his Brethren been with
 “ him. And for the other *Non-Swearer*, the Biſhop
 “ of *Peterborough* he performed as he uſed to do,
 “ with much Preſence of Mind, and with an ho-
 “ neſt fearleſs Loyalty.

But

“ But before I come to Particulars, I shall a-
 “ gain refer to the *Letter* from the Bishop of Ro-
 “ chester, where he touches on Reasons offered to
 “ the King by them, why they did not come up
 “ to an *Abhorrence*, or by any Paper to be pub-
 “ lished as their Act and Deed, and given under
 “ their Hands, disclaim the *Invitation*.—— He
 “ gives this Account of the Grounds they stood
 “ upon.—— *We*, says he, *with all Submission en-*
 “ *treated to be excused from writing any thing of*
 “ *that Nature, and from making a particular De-*
 “ *fence to a general Accusation, lest we should give*
 “ *the first Precedent of that Kind against the Peers,*
 “ *besides that our Profession being to promote Peace,*
 “ *we thought it belonged not to us to declare War,*
 “ *&c.* P. 48. he goes on amongst many Arguments
 “ urging chiefly, that as we (says he) were joyned
 “ with our Brethren the other Spiritual Lords, and
 “ with the Temporal, and with the Gentry of Eng-
 “ land in the Accusation, so we beseeched him we
 “ might not be separated from them in our Justifica-
 “ tion.—— This his Lordship tells us, where they
 “ stopped, but not what Advances some of them
 “ made, to do their Master the best and the ut-
 “ most Service, they apprehended could be done by
 “ Men of their Order and Station. My Lord of
 “ Rochester had reason to mention no more than
 “ what served to his own Defence: But I may
 “ not omit what ought to be known, in Justifica-
 “ tion of some that acted with him: One of them,
 “ no less a Man than my Lord of Canterbury, in
 “ whom we all are so much concerned *that while*
 “ *that Head suffers, all the Members must suffer*
 “ *with him*.—— My Lord of Rochester with
 “ a Softness of Expression wherein he excells,
 “ has set down the Difficulties occurring in this
 “ Debate, as I have repeated them from his
 “ own Words: But for all these Obstructions,

“ some of these four Bishops made as hardy
 “ Steps as they could well do, when they were
 “ thus yoaked together. My Lord Archbishop
 “ and the other excellent Prelates, who were
 “ afterwards *Non-Swearers*, went so far, that 'tis
 “ scarce imaginable, how they could to any Pur-
 “ pose have gone farther to acquit themselves, or
 “ if not, to clear their Credit, which was for some
 “ time to lie at Mercy under base Accusations,
 “ and free their Consciences. *Vid. Their Vin-*
 “ dication, p. 14, 15, 16.

Nov. 6.— “ 'Twas on *Tuesday* this Day, when
 “ my Lord Archbishop, with the Bishops of *Lon-*
 “ *don, Rochester, and Peterborough*, attended his
 “ Majesty again upon the great Business; and
 “ then it was that first the Bishop of *Rochester* and
 “ *Peterborough* did as the Archbishop had done
 “ before, that is, *They absolutely and expressly*
 “ *denied and disowned their having done any thing*
 “ *towards the Invitation* imputed to some Lords
 “ Spiritual and Temporal: But then the Arch-
 “ bishop, desirous to have some more of his Bre-
 “ thren, such as he could confide in, as could go
 “ along with him upon right Measures, for the
 “ Honour and Safety both of the King and the
 “ Church, did not only intreat his Majesty *that*
 “ *the small Number there present might not be se-*
 “ *parated from the rest*, and put upon so particu-
 “ lar a Vindication, but then and there he made
 “ it his humble Request, that there being so few
 “ of those Bishops about the Town, whom he
 “ could advise with, that in so weighty a Busi-
 “ ness the King would be pleased to command up
 “ the rest of the Order, or as many of them as
 “ his Majesty should think to^a summons, that
 “ were not at too great a Distance.— When the
 “ King told them in Answer to this Motion, that

“ it

“ it must be a *Work of time* to bring up any con-
 “ siderable Number of Bishops; that the Matter
 “ would bear no Delay; and that if any thing were
 “ to be done, it must be done presently.— The
 “ Lord Bishop of Peterborough spoke like himself
 “ to this Purpose: That they had already made their
 “ Personal Vindication there in His Majesty’s Pre-
 “ sence; that what his Majesty had condescended to
 “ say, he believed and was fully satisfied with; that
 “ all the Court saw them going in and out of his Closet;
 “ and all the Town would know the Effect of what
 “ had been done, and they would own it every where.—
 “ He added, that it was now in his Majesty’s own
 “ Power to publish what they had done and said,
 “ desiring that if his Majesty thought it fit for his
 “ Interest, he would mention expressly their four
 “ Names in his Declaration, which they heard
 “ was then going to the Press; and let it be
 “ known to the World, that they have deny’d to
 “ have any Part in the Invitation.— The King
 “ alledging, that somewhat of their own would be
 “ more effectual, than any Act of his, to create
 “ Faith in the People—the same worthy Pre-
 “ late argued in all Humility, That as they could
 “ not presume any Act of theirs was needful to
 “ strengthen his Majesty, so it was Security enough,
 “ that they must and would own what his Majesty
 “ set forth in that Behalf, when not to own it,
 “ would expose them to the Suspicion of High Trea-
 “ son; and to disown it, would prove them certainly
 “ guilty.— The Archbishop repeated the Of-
 “ fer of the same Expedient, the publishing in
 “ the Royal Declaration how they had protest-
 “ ed their Innocence.— The Bishop of Lon-
 “ don and Rochester seem’d to assent; at least nei-
 “ ther of them expressed any Dissent to it.—
 “ But his Majesty reinforced the Argument with
 “ that Strength of Reason, that it was unanswerable;
 “ urging

“ urging, that such false Reports had been raised
 “ so spitefully and scandalously, and spread over the
 “ Nation so industriously to corrupt the Minds of his
 “ Subjects with odious Surmises against him, that
 “ such Matter of Fact, as their denying to have in-
 “ vited the Prince, if it were set forth by the King
 “ alone, and not by the Bishops, being Parties on whom
 “ the Charge was laid in the Prince’s Declaration
 “ (whatever his Majesty said in their Behalf with-
 “ out them) would at that time fail of the Credit
 “ which it ought to find with the People.— His
 “ Majesty therefore insisting that somewhat might
 “ be set under their own Hands— they be-
 “ sought his Majesty that they might not be divi-
 “ ded from the Temporal Lords, who being e-
 “ qually concerned in the Imputation, as if they
 “ had maintained a criminal Correspondence a-
 “ broad.— They pray’d that they might be cal-
 “ led together and joyned with them in their con-
 “ sulting about this Protestation.— This also
 “ being thought by the King too dilatory a Me-
 “ thod — the Archbishop advanced this, as
 “ their last most humble Request, that at last he
 “ would appoint some Number of Temporal Lords,
 “ whom he pleased to make choice of, to consult
 “ with them upon the whole Matter; assuring his
 “ Majesty, they would act as should be determin-
 “ ed at such a Consultation, to be most becoming
 “ the Duty of good Subjects, and most for the
 “ Service of his Majesty.— And this I may
 “ say, was the most likely Means that could be
 “ thought of, to retrieve the Business.— The
 “ Bishop of London durst not oppose this Motion,
 “ but seemingly clos’d with it; though soon it ap-
 “ peared he did so, merely to get out of the way
 “ of such Meetings, and vanish (as he did imme-
 “ diately after this) till it were time to break out
 “ and begin his Northern Expedition.— But if
 “ any

“ any considerable Number of Spiritual and Tempo-
 “ ral Lords had been pitched upon to convene and
 “ consult upon that great Affair of some such Decla-
 “ ration, it might well be hoped would have been
 “ formed by such a joint Consent, as had certainly
 “ done his Majesty as seasonable and remarkable
 “ a Service, as it would have proved a Disservice to
 “ expose a thing of that Nature with but two sub-
 “ scribing, the Archbishop and one other Bishop.—
 “ The King was not pleased to call any such
 “ Meeting of Lords, and then the News of the
 “ Prince’s landing was the same Day so presently
 “ brought up, after the Conference, to his Maje-
 “ sty, that it seemed the Reason was past for pur-
 “ suing this Motion any farther: It was rather a
 “ Time for Action, than such Consultation, and so
 “ this Business dropped and fell of itself. *Vid.*
 Ditto V. p. 17, 18.

Nov. 6.— ’Twas reported by the Faction, that
 by three o’ Clock on *Tuesday* in the Afternoon all
 the Fleet’s Baggage, Provisions and Ammunition
 were sent about by Water to *Topsbam*.— Far-
 ther, there were abundance landed with the Prince
 at *Torbay* for present Service in case they should need
 it.— Then the People at *Torbay* were mighty rea-
 dy and willing to serve the Prince against their law-
 ful Sovereign.— O yes, without doubt.— Sure
 they were not such Dissenters as had Addressed his
 Majesty?—

This Day the King receiv’d an Express from
Exeter, that the Prince of *Orange* anchored in *Tor-*
bay, and was landing his Forces as fast as could
 be.—

The King this Day sets out his Royal Declara-
 tion against the Prince of *Orange* and his Adherents
 wherein he is pleased to say, *That he could*
not consider of the Prince of Orange’s Invasion with-
out

out Horror.— Yes, yes, says the Faction, we believe it was true enough.— Others asked, why so?— Answer was made, for it was his guilty Conscience that accused him of all the Injustice he had acted against the People, which was enough to strike him with Horror.— Now by their Confession, they own there was Injustice acted against the People.— If so, we shall inquire by and by, who did that Injustice, for our Laws say the King can do no wrong.— Again, the King would persuade the Nation, that his Horror was for so unchristian and unnatural an Undertaking, in a Person so nearly related unto him.— Say the Faction, an unchristian Undertaking he terms it, whereas, say they, it was one of the clearest and highest Acts the Christian Religion teaches.— Pray which way say some; was it doing as one would be done by?— Yes, yes, say they, not only an Act of Mercy (which Christ himself tells us, is to be preferred above Worship, *Mat. xii. 7.* even in the smallest Acts of it, as pulling a single Sheep out of a Ditch, *ver. 11.*) but of as great a Mercy as perhaps any Age can produce.— Pray unriddle it, say others.— Oh! 'tis by plucking three Nations out of a Ditch.— Which Way did they fall into it?— I'll tell you, my dear Friend; by the Contrivance of the King and his Popish Counsellors, and were likely to have perished in it without sudden Relief.— And who was so charitable as to undertake this great Risk of saving these three Kingdoms from Ruin?— The heroick and mighty great Prince of *Orange* and all his worthy Concomitants in the same, who hazarded their Lives for the Deliverance of their Protestant Brethren from the Popish Yoke.— God gave them this Opportunity to take up Arms for our Defence, and gave them the Victory over the Popish Party.— Why, did they Battle for it then?— No, no,

no, God smote the Hearts of the Men of the King's great Army, and they as one Man ran over to the Prince, so that there was very little shedding of Blood in the Case.— This was a very great Protestant Victory, a great one for the Saints to boast of say others.— No doubt of it.— But we have been informed that these Popish Counselors were in the Deliverer's Interest, and put King *James* upon all these wrong Steps against his own true Interest.— Believe me, they are Lyes only invented by the Tories, there is nothing in it.— Pardon me; it is so far from that, that I had it from a downright Whig, one that abhors the Tory Interest, and would sacrifice them with all the Papists together did it but lie in his Power.— Good Sir, convince me in this if you can, for I protest I don't believe a Tittle on't.— Then listen to me a little.— “ The late famous Earl
“ of *S——d* in the time of King *James* the second, this great Politician, if Fame lyes not,
“ turned Papist himself, went publickly to Mass,
“ advised and directed all the forward rash Steps
“ that King *James* afterwards took, towards the
“ introducing of Popery into the Nation: If he
“ is not slandered, it was he advised the setting up
“ Popish Chapels and Mass-houses in the City of
“ *London*, and in the several principal Towns of
“ this Nation; the invading the Right of Corporations, Courts of Justice, Universities, and at
“ last, the erecting the high Commission Court,
“ to sap the Foundations of the Church, and many more of the arbitrary Steps which that Monarch took for the Ruin of the Protestant
“ Religion, as he thought, were brought about by
“ this Politick Earl, purely with Design, and as
“ the only effectual Means to ruin the Popish
“ Schemes, and bring about the Establishment of
“ the Protestant Religion by the Revolution, and
PART VII. I “ as

“ as Experience made it good, he alone was in
 “ the right, and it was the only Step left, the on-
 “ ly Step that could be taken; though at first it
 “ made us all of the Opinion the Man was going
 “ the ready way to ruin his Country, and that he
 “ was selling us to *Popery* and *Rome* ——— This
 “ was exactly our Case, the Nation being sick of
 “ deadly, and otherwise incurable, Diseases, this
 “ wise Physician knew that nothing but a Medi-
 “ cine made up of deadly Poyson, that should put
 “ the whole Body into Convulsions, and make it
 “ cast up the Dregs of the Malady, would have
 “ any Effect; and so he applied himself accord-
 “ ingly to such a Cure; he brought on Popery to
 “ the very Door; he caused the Nation to swal-
 “ low as much of it as he thought was enough to
 “ make her sick as a Horse, and then he foresaw
 “ she would spue up the Disease and the Medi-
 “ cine together; the Potion of Popery he saw
 “ would come up with it, and so it did.—— *Vid.*
De Foe's Book, called Reasons against the Succes-
sion of the House of Hanover, &c. printed for
J. Baker at the Black Boy in Pater-noster-Row,
1713, p. 29, 30.

Well, my good Friend, what think you of it
 now?—— It surprises me very much to see Men
 damn their Souls to save their Bodies, was ever Vil-
 lany like this?—— No, no, not among Christians,
 well meaning honest Men.—— Say others, but a-
 mong the Saints of the Earth this is extolled.——
 For they tell you, there was nothing more conso-
 nant to the Old or New Testamen t and we may
 surely say with Thanksgiving, as *Psal. lx. 4. The*
Lord gave to them a Banner, that it might be dis-
played because of the Truth, Selah.—— They came
 to relieve the oppressed, and break the Yokes we
 groaned under, a Duty much pressed by the Old
 Testament, *Isa. i. 17. and lviii. 6.* They came to let
 the

the Oppressed go free, nay they came to lay down their Lives for their Brethren in the true Religion, according to the Gospel Precept, 1 *John* iii. 16. An Action so highly Christian, that it seems the very top Stone.— Some were so wicked to blab that there were Self-Ends in the Undertaking.— And this is no more than any one may object against the best Actions in the World, and there being nothing to prove it, is to say nothing to the Purpose for which it is intended, and is indeed a malicious Slander.— Not prove it, pray had not the *Dutch* for bringing over their Forces 600000 *l.* allowed 'em by Act of Parliament for this good Service?— Was not both Houses of Parliament pleased to tender his Highness the three Crowns of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* for this so seasonable and glorious an Undertaking?— Nay, and had not my Lord *S—d* the great Politician, if Fame lyes not, for turning *Roman Catholick*, and putting King *James* upon those many false Steps to bring on the Revolution, a Reward of 800000 *l.* that was 200000 *l.* more than the *Dutch*, by reason he ventured the Damnation of his Soul to rescue these Kingdoms from Popery.— Indeed that Nobleman ran a great Risk as the Scripture says, to venture the Damnation of his Soul for the Enjoyment of his Part only in the Kingdom of *England*.— Nay, it came to that at last, that those that were most in the Affairs with his Majesty King *James* the second made it their Glory to have served him with as little Honour as Conscience, say some.— Nay, others tell you that this was not only their Defence for the Mischief they had done his Majesty, but their Pretence to Advancement, for having contributed to the Ruin of the best of Masters.— *Vid.* The Vindication of Archbishop *Sancroft*, printed by *Morphew*, in the Year 1717. p. 19.

Nov. 7.— 'Tis hotly reported now about the Town, that the Mob are gone to St. *Jones's* Mals-House by *Clerkenwell* in order to find out those large Cauldrons, Spits, Gridirons that are said to be hid in that Mals-house on purpose to boil, roast and broyl *English* Hereticks thereon, and they were so enraged, because they found them not, and believed they were conveyed away to another Place, that they tore the Mals-house all to Pieces, and made it level with the Ground.— Some say, that there was an arch Wag that persuaded the Mob that the great Casements belonging to the Windows were the Gridirons, that the great Iron Bars that reached up from the Bottom to the Top of the great Windows of three or four Yards in Length, were the Spits, but as for the Cauldrons, he truly believed, they were moved as they said.

'Tis reported confidently about the Town, to the great Mortification of King *James*, that my Lord *S——d* is murdered.— How! murdered, if he had— why so spiteful; if he had, he had lost his great Reward he lived in hopes of.— What's that I pray?— A Halter.— Yes, yes, unless the Prince is so successful as to keep him from his Deserts.

One Captain *Hicks* came to *Exeter* as is said, and 'tis given out the Mob came in great Numbers to him to list themselves in the Service of the Prince of *Orange*.— Others said, the Mayor sent for him, and questioned whether he had a Commission for what he did; but would produce none, nor give any Account of the Prince's Design.— 'Twas said, that the Mayor committed him to Prison, but the Populace was so great about the *Guildhall*, that they would not suffer him to be carried away, so he remained there till next Day, in the Custody of two Constables, and was very nobly provided for

for by the Mayor.—— Sure he drank the Mayor's Health.— That's a Question; but the Prince's there's no doubt of it.

Great Preparations are making, they say, for the King's going against the *Dutch*.—— 'Tis also said, that the King has cloathed all the Black-Guard Boys who used to attend at the Horse Guard at *Whitehall* to look after the Gentlemen of the Guard's Horses, in blew Jackets, to go along with the Train of Artillery, which is now ready drawn up in *St. James's Park*.—— Some say, they will in time make good Bombarders.—— Why not become Engineers in time?—— It may be so.

Nov. 8.— The Papers tell us, that the Lord *Ch*——rs Brother headed a Regiment of Horse against the Prince of *Orange*, and that he had six Troops made Prisoners of War.—— The Prince sure is mighty victorious.—— We are credibly informed for all the lying News Paper, that there has not been a Stroke struck yet.

Ditto.— 'Twas reported, that the Lord *Mordant* with three or four Troops of Horse came to *Exeter* and Dr. *Burnet* with him, and when they came to the Gate of *Exeter* it was shut against them, upon which the Lord commanded and ordered the Porter upon Pain of Death to open it, which he did presently, and it being opened, required him upon the same Penalty not to shut it again.—— 'Twas reported that Captain *Hicks* was soon set at Liberty, and a Guinea gave to the Constables that waited on him.—— 'Twas farther said, that in the Afternoon my Lord *Mordant* and Dr. *Burnet* waited on the Mayor to know if he would meet the Prince at the Gate, and govern the City under him, the Mayor excused himself, and told them, he was under the Obligation of an Oath to his Majesty,

Majesty, and therefore desired the Prince to lay no Commands on him that should be prejudicial to his Conscience; and after some Debate of that Matter they parted.— The Mayor was very loyal to the King.— Had all his Subjects been such— What then?— Why then there had been no Business for the Prince of *Orange*.

Partridge tells you, that in this Month of *November* there are two remarkable Aspects, the first is the Sextile of the *Sun* and *Jupiter*; this shews that there is a very great Lady in *Europe*, that will shortly ascend to a very great Degree of Honour and Grandeur, and long may she enjoy it with Peace and Plenty, it is the Effects of her Mid-heaven to the Body of the *Moon* and Sextile of *Venus*, the Trine of *Jupiter* not being far off.— Say some, we wonder whom he means by this great Lady, and what is that great Honour and Grandeur she shall ascend to?— Say others, he means the Princess of *Orange*.— What, sure say others, he don't think that she will accept the Throne, and so dispossess the King of his Crown.— No, no, sure he does not mean so.— But if their Plot should be so laid that she's assur'd on't and will accept it how then?— They must stay first, till they have beat the King's Army. — But he goes on and tells you, that the second is the Conjunction of *Saturn* and *Mars* on the Place of the last Eclipse;— Well, how then?— This shews, says he, the Ruin and Destruction of many Men, that a few Months ago did little think thereof, and these Men of no small Quality; it falls in *Scorpio* the Dignity of *Mars* a fixt Sign, and will be therefore both violent and durable: Let them look to the Consequence thereof. These two Aspects would take up a whole Treatise to explain them, but I am confined to a small Space of Paper, and I need not tell you any more Effects of this Month, for these very Actions will
drown

dtown all other Affairs.—— God keep all quiet at home.—— Now here he seems to explain himself, say some —— How pray? that he is pretty positive of his Matter touching the great Lady.—— Which way?—— He tells you the last Aspects shew the Destruction of many Men, Men of no small Quality.—— Meaning Kings and Princes, and if some should fall as they want, then the Lady may be a Queen perchance, if all should happen as he says.—— Say others, he's afraid of the worst.—— How so?—— Why, from conjuring he's metamorphosed into St. *Hugh's* Harangue of Prayers and Tears, for he prays God to keep all quiet at home, therefore he does not know positively what will be the Consequence of this their rash Undertaking against their Father and King, *Vid. P. Annus Mirabilis, p. 17, 18.*

Nov. 9.— This Day 'twas hotly reported by the Faction, that the Prince of *Orange* came with his Guards, and were marching into, and some through the City of *Exeter*, to Places adjacent about three Hours without ceasing, and more or less they came in still until Night; Men better hors'd, say some, they never saw in their Lives.

The Prince's Entry was in the Manner following.

1. The Right Honourable the Earl of *Macclesfield* with Two hundred Horse, the main part of which were *English* Gentlemen richly mounted on *Flanders* Steeds, (managed and used to War) in Head-Pieces, Back and Breast, bright Armour. 2. Two hundred Blacks, brought from the Plantations of the *Netherlands* in *America*, having embroidered Caps lin'd with white Fur, and Plumes of white Feathers,

Feathers, to attend the Horse. 3. Two hundred Laplanders, in Bear-Skins, taken from the wild Beasts they had slain, the common Habit of that cold Climate, with black Armour, and broad flaming Swords. 4. Fifty Gentlemen, and as many Pages to attend and support the Prince's Banner, bearing this Inscription, *God and the Protestant Religion*. 5. Fifty Led Horses, all manag'd and brought up to the Wars, with two Grooms to each Horse, and two Coaches of State. 6. After these rid the Prince on a Milk-white Palfrey armed *Cap-a-pe*, a Plume of white Feathers on his Head, all in bright Armour, and Forty-two Foot-men running by him. 7. After his Highness followed likewise on Horse-back Two hundred Gentlemen and Pages. 8. Three hundred *Switzers* with Fuzees. 9. Five hundred Volunteers, each two led Horses. 10. His Captain and Guards Six hundred armed *Cap-a-pe*.— The rest of the Army brought up the Reer.— A noble Entry, say some.— Say others, this looks as if they came with some good Assurance, or else they would never spend their Time in solemn Entries before they had overcome or conquered their Enemies.

Nov. 10.— 'Tis given out that the *Dutch* have landed at *Dartmouth* about Fifty thousand Five hundred and twenty Men, a vast Number, pray where had they Ships to bring them in?— Others give out, they have made themselves Masters of the City of *Exeter*, have raised a Bulwark, and dig'd a Trench round it.— Others said, that their Ships are perpetually sailing from *Dartmouth* to *Holland* for more Men.— Sure, say others, at this rate they will bring in all the People of their Country to inhabit the Land.— And yet others say, that the Prince of *Orange* has hung out at *Exeter* his white Standard for Peace.

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Nov. 11.— Some say, if we can believe it, that the King threatens the *West* with Fire and Sword, unless they beat the Prince of *Orange* out of it, and send him home again with a Flea in his Ear.— That would be well done, could it be performed to some Purpose.

'Twas reported that most part of the Prince's Army marched through *Exeter*, only some few Regiments of Foot went to *Tiverton*, *Collampton*, *Honiton*, &c. and the main Body of them to *Cliff-Heath*, where they intamped and pitched their Tents.— We hear the Dean of *Exeter* withdrew from the City, whose House the Prince took for his Lodgings.

Nov. 12.— 'Twas reported, that Dr. *Burnet* on the Lord's Day preached at the Cathedral at *Exeter* on the last Verse of the 107th Psalm, wherein he observed the wonderful Providence of God towards them in the whole Conduct of Affairs in this Undertaking. We designed to land in the Mouth of the *Humber* according as the Prince was desired, but this was opposed by all the Seamen, but insisted on with so much positive Vehemence from *England*, that the Prince resolved to comply with it. A strong *East* Wind made this impracticable; so we sailed into the Channel, designing to land at *Dartmouth*, or in *Torbay*: But a strong Gale and a bold Pilot, carry'd us beyond those Parts; and when Day-light shewed us the Coast, we saw our Danger, the Wind turned to the *South*, and with a soft Gale we sailed on our Fleet till we were secured, and well covered from the *West* Winds, which did blow out the next Night into such a Storm, that the Lord *Dartmouth*, who was following us with the King's Fleet, and if he had come up with us, would very proba-

bly have destroyed our Fleet wherein our Artillery, Army, and Amunition were, He I say, was so stopped by these *Westerly* Winds, that in Conclusion he was shattered by them so that he could keep out at Sea no longer, but was forced to go into *Portsmouth*: We intended to land on the fourth of *November* if it had been possible, it being the birth Day, and the Day of his Marriage to the Princess.—— Say some, what was the Design of this, if it could have been effected?—— Say others some memorable and remarkable Providence, that was to have fell out at that Time.—— You will see what they mean say others, on the fifth of *November* by and by.—— But says our Preacher we could not possibly make the Land, and so could not get to Shore till the fifth of *November*.—— These signal Turns of Wind in the critical Minute as we wanted them, made a great Impression on all who observed them.—— And though happy Providences alone are not to be looked on as a certain Evidence of God's Favour, yet when one is assured the Cause is just and good—— (Yes, in taking away from the right Owner *Naboth's* Vineyard it can't be other wise.)—— He may well look on them as special Blessings from Heaven; and especially that *England's* Deliverance might be begun on the same Day that was formerly designed for her Ruin and Destruction by the Papists then on one Side, and now by Presbyters on the other.—— Others said, it only looked as a Judgment on the Dissenters to wipe out the 5th of *November* which the Papists said was a Plot of their making, and only put on the Papists by *Cecil* and others of that Clan, on purpose to hook in their Estates, because great Estates (if we may believe King *James* the first) are sufficient to impeach a Man for being a State Traytor.

'Twas also this Day confidently reported, that the Lord Bishop of *Exeter* fled from the Prince of *Orange*, and came to his Majesty to make an Apology for the City's not holding out against the *Dutch*.— Others report, that the Prince of *Orange* knowing that the King wanted no Money, being at the *Fountain Head* at *St. James's*, made bold to borrow 300*l*. from one of the King's Excise Men.

'Tis now at last given out, that the King designs to go himself against the Prince of *Orange*, on *Thursday* next, and that great Preparations are making accordingly.— That also the King viewed the Foot this Morning, and encouraged them to fight like Men for their King and Country.—

Nov. 13.— 'Twas confidently reported, that all the Canons that were in the City of *Exeter*, and all the singing Men, were ordered to sing *Te Deum* for the Prince's safe Arival, and after *Dr. Burnet* read the Prince's Declaration, he made a short Prayer for the Success of the Prince, the Congregation being commanded, in the Service of the Church of *England*, to forbear praying for the Prince of *Wales*.

'Tis confidently reported, that my Lord *Huntington* is ordered to guard the Tower of *London*.— Others give out, that the Lord *Lovelace*, and thirteen of his Party, were taken at *Cirencester*, as they were going to the Prince of *Orange*.

Nov. 14.— 'Twas strongly reported, that one Captain *Burrington*, who lives by *Crediston*, came to the Prince, and offered him his Service, who was very kindly received by him.— And others say, that every one of the Gentry from all Parts of *Devonshire*, *Somersetshire*, &c. flock to him in great Numbers.

'Tis now said, that his Majesty will not go to his Army till *Monday* next, because he is afraid that the Apprentices of the City of *London*, *Westminster* and the Out-Parts will rise on *Queen Elizabeth's* Birthday, and therefore will stay till that is over.

That the Prince of *Orange* mustered 20000 Men at *Exeter*, and that his Army is now increased to 50200 Men.—— That Deserters come over to them daily, who being asked the Reason of their Desertion, say, that they fight not against the King, but against his Religion, and that having no Trade, they thought it better to fight for the Prince of *Orange*, than for those who would cut their Throats after they had fought for them.—— That the Prince has Arms and Armour for 50000 Men more.—— Others say, they have a vast Treasure with them, no less than 50 Waggon's loaded with Cash.

Nov. 15.— Much about this time, *Mr. Speake*, a rank Republican, upon the Prince of *Orange's* landing, was thought a fit Person to be employed to betray the Prince of *Orange's* Strength and Designs, if he could be induced by Money to undertake it.—— For this Reason, after the Prince of *Orange* was landed, the King sent for him, and took him into his Closet, and told him, if he would, he could do him a particular Piece of Service at that critical Juncture of Affairs, and withal, promised him a good Gratuity, besides a Remission of his Fine being Five thousand Pounds (which was not yet payed) occasioned by his being concerned with *Laurence Bradden*, in the Discovery of the *Earl of Essex's* Murder. *Hugh Speake* upon this, being a Man of a long Head, and desiring an Opportunity (as all the Dissenting Tribe did) to be revenged on the Royal Family of the *Stuarts*, desired his Majesty to let him know what he

he could be serviceable to him in, and if he could, he would undertake it. — The King told him, that it was to go over to the Prince of *Orange*, and insinuate himself (which could not be a hard Matter for him to do) into his Company, and to give him a particular Account of the Prince's Strength, Motions, Designs, &c. — *Speake* desired three Days time to consider of it, and after he had consulted some of his Friends in the Matter, they mightily blamed him for taking so long a time lest his Majesty should alter his Measures some other way, and advised by all means to make haste to the King, in order to prevent the same, and told him, what a particular Service he might do the Prince of *Orange* and his Friends, if it was not then too late, and advised him what Measures to take with the King for his own Security, which in this ensuing Relation you will soon come to the Knowledge of. — *Hugh Speake* made all the haste he could to the King, and being admitted, declared that he would undertake it, provided his Majesty would give him his own way in it. — The King he said at first was somewhat surprized at his Motion, but at last yielded to it. — Whereupon *Speake* desired his Majesty to let him have two Passes, one signed by himself, and the other by the Lord *Feversham*, then General of his Army, with these Words; *Let the Bearer hereof pass and re-pass.* — When this was done, *Speake* had his Fine remitted him, two hundred Pounds put in his Pocket, and a good Horse under him, besides Bills for what he would. — Being thus prepared, he set out, when coming to the King's Camp, he shewed the Lord *Feversham's* Pass, by which he passed unmolested to the Prince's Camp at *Brester*. — And being introduced to his Highness by a great Favourite (if I mistake not, his Name was *Talmash*, or something like it) he told him
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the Errand he was come about, viz. to be a Spy, shewing him the Pass signed by the King's Hand, and giving him the Account I have already mentioned.—— The Prince having got this Pass into his Custody, as *Speake* declared, and as Fame reports from his own Mouth, made his Advantage of it to the full Discovery of the King's Strength and Designs. For by Virtue of the King's Pass, any of the Prince of Orange's Officers had free Passage to and from the King's Army, though *Speake* at the same time kept a constant Correspondence with the King, and sent him an Account of the Prince's Army, according to his Promise, but always made it three times larger than it was.—— Thus, say some, the King's Army came to be so circumvented in the *West*, as to lose the Field almost without Bloodshed.—— This proves that rank Republican *Speake* to have made good the Cause that he and the Faction were always contriving, the Ruin of the Royal Family.—— But some may say, how do you prove this to be a Fact and Truth?— I answer, he the said *Hugh Speake* has himself declared as much in his *Arcana Anni Memorabilis*, dedicated to K— G— the first, p. 23, to 33.— London printed by S. Keimer and sold by R. Burleigh in Amen Corner, 1715.

Nov. 16.— This Day 'twas reported, that Dr. Lamplugh, Bp. of Exeter, for coming and acquainting the King of the Prince of Orange's coming thither, was made Archbishop of York.

Nov. 17.— It was reported, that Eighteen Lords Spiritual and Temporal, did petition King James to call a Parliament, and he promised them there should be one in a little time, and that he would immediately issue out a Proclamation for the Calling of them.

Upon

Upon the Prince's Proceeding at *Exeter* the King put out a Proclamation prohibiting the keeping of any Fairs at *Exeter*, and other Fairs in the *West*, in order to hinder the Assembly of any Multitude of People coming there, to join the Prince of *Orange's* Army.

Ditto.— It was confidently reported, that when the Lord *Lovelace* was going with threescore Men to the Prince, he was questioned by the Mayor of a small Town, thro' which he was to pass. But giving Mr. Mayor some saucy Language, such as Mr. Mayor's Worship could not digest, the Mayor caused fourscore Poppers to be raised, who fought him and took eleven of his Men Prisoners.

'Twas strongly reported, that a Gentleman met Father *Peters*, and after the usual Compliments had passed, he asked him what was the News.— *Peters*, I don't much mind the News now, but pray what do you hear?— *Gent.* 'Tis bruited about the Town, that you are the cunningest Statesman we have in *England*.— *Peters*, Pray Sir, in what?— *Gent.* They say, by your Cunning you have set the Nation together by the Ears in less than four Years time, which all the Whiggish Statesmen for above twenty Years before could never do.

That her Majesty is promised a Troop of Guards consisting only of Gentlemen who will bear their own Charges, and be at expences to serve her Majesty.— This is a noble Offer, if true.— That an Express came this Night, that three Regiments of Horse have left their undoubted King, to follow the Prince of *Orange*, to the great Mortification of the Jacobites, who are very much down in the Mouth at the News.— That the *Dutch* are Threescore and Twelve thousand strong.

Nov.

Nov. 18.— 'Tis reported, the King's Army is moving towards *Salisbury*, the King put out an Order for the punctual Payment of Quarters and good Behaviour, and a Proclamation to suppress a Declaration emitted by the Prince and the Troops of Artillery ordered to march to *Salisbury*.——

'Twas this Day reported, that our Court was extraordinarily startled, upon the News that my Lord *Cornbury* was gone over with a considerable Number of Horse and Dragoons, and that the Noblemen and Gentlemen went in daily; and even the whole Army, or the greater Part of it shew an open Unwillingness to fight against those that came to deliver us from Popery.—— 'Tis farther said, that

the Lord Chancellor, Lord *Abington*, and the Lord *Shrewsbury* are come in to the Prince.——

Nay *Plymouth* Fort is surrendered to the Prince by the Lord of *Bath* and the Lord *Hunton*, and the Popish Officers that were therein with Father *Turner*, are seized and secured, and the Popish Soldiers discharged.

The King set out this Day for *Salisbury* where he had appointed a general Rendezvous of his Forces; ordering the Privy Council to meet in his Absence for the Dispatch of Affairs as Occasion should require, and the *Irish* Forces, held to be Three or Four thousand, that were sent for over a little before the Earl of *Tryconnel* marched into the *West*.—— That Admiral *Herbert* with the Lord *Dartmouth*, have sunk several *French* Ships which were coming hither, taken three and put the rest to flight.—— That the *Irish* which were at *Dover*, taking the *French* Fleet for the *Dutch*, (because the *French* and the *Dutch* build their Ships very much alike) kept them from landing there by their continual Firing.

That

That Warning has been given to all the House-keepers in *London* and *Westminster* that they do not suffer their Apprentices or Children to stir out after five a Clock to Morrow till Monday next.—

'Tis hotly reported, that the Apprentices will pull down the Pope's Nuncio's House.— Yes, yes, there is no doubt of it, say some.— But for what Reason, say others, I dare swear they cannot tell.— Yes, the Tories say, it is for joyning with the confederated Interest against King *James*, and it is not an half-penny matter if 'tis, they deserve it.

Others give out, that, to be revenged on the Pope's Nuncio, the Mob to Morrow will burn a Pope, being Queen *Elizabeth's* Birth-day, though it cost them forty Pounds, and that they are resolved to clear the City of all Papists.— That they can't hardly do, unless they drive out all the Presbyterian Papists too.

That the Prince of *Orange* drinks his Father's Health daily in the Camp.— And the *Dutch* the Prince of *Wales's*.— So that there is likely to be no Enemies to the Royal Family;— that the Prince is expected at *Whitehall* within two Days.—

That the Officers who guard the Tower are very apprehensive that the Apprentices will seize it.—

Oh yes, there's no doubt of it, if they will open their Gates, and willingly surrender.—

That *Father Peters*, 'tis reported, is going out of Town this Day with some of the King's Guards, and they met with a Party of Highwaymen who robbed him of Six hundred broad Pieces of Gold.—

'Tis to be feared, the Guards and the Highwaymen snack'd the Booty.—

That Peace had been concluded betwixt the King and the Prince, but the Queen with *Father Peters* and the rest prevented it.—

'Twas the worst Day's Work that ever her Majesty did, to let the King's Enemies so far prevail over them.

of Ditto. That very Day wherein the Lords Spiritual and Temporal signed a Petition to the King about calling a free Parliament, which was said to be delivered by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*— 'twas reported, that the King called them Rebels and Traytors.— And others did confidently say, no Parliament should be called.

'Twas hotly reported, that during these Transactions my Lord *De la Mere* hath mustered a great many Forces upon *Bodden Downs*, and has declared for the Prince.— My Lord will go near to forfeit that Honour he formerly got for his Loyalty to King *Charles* the second, by his Rebellion to King *James* the second.

'Tis given out, that at *Exeter* several thousands have listed themselves for Soldiers, and many thousands more would have done the same, but the Mareschal *De Schomberg* told the Prince there was no need of them, and so they were dismiss'd again.— Others believed, they drained too much of the Prince's Treasure out of the Fifty-five Waggon's loaded with Cash, which others took to be a Lye.

Nov. 19.— The common Discourse about Town is, that the King sent the Lord *Dartmouth* with the Fleet to *France*, to fetch 10000 Men for his Use: But the Officers of the Fleet finding them to be *Frenchmen*, call'd a Council of War, in which they resolv'd not to receive them. The King of *France* understanding that they would not receive them, order'd them to be transported into *England* in his own Ships, and he sent a Million of Gold with them. But Sir *Jeremy Smithson* and Admiral *Herbert* joining, stopp'd their Journey, and prevented their Design; for they met 'em, fought 'em, burnt and sunk thirteen Sail, and took some, the Lord *Dartmouth* standing by, and look-

ing

ing on, but helping neither, though he pretended very much to be in the Interest of the King.

That *Gadbury* foretells the King's good Success, and an happy Victory over his Enemies.

Ditto.— 'Twas given out, that the Queen beat the King handsomely before he set out.— For what reason?— Because he refused to go against the Prince of *Orange*.— Others say, that the Queen went to the Princess of *Denmark* in a Rage and served her as she had served the King.— Pray what had the Princess done?— You must know, she gave out, that the Prince of *Orange* would not hurt a Hair of her Father's Head.— That might be true, because the King had not one Hair of his Head left on for him to hurt.

The King arriving at *Salisbury* was lodged in the Bishop's Palace, and while he continued there, 'twas reported, that a Skirmish happened between an advanced Party of Foot, who had gone too far from the main Body, or else was going to the Prince's Army.— 'Twas also said, that one Colonel *Sarsfield* a Protestant, who commanded a Party of the King's Horse, Dragoons and Grana-diers, in which the former being very unequal in Number, were worsted.— Others say, they made a resolute Defence, yet they were many of them killed, others taken Prisoners, and the rest escaped.— Others say, that on the King's Part, four were kill'd, and two wounded, one mortally;— and others say, this happened near *Wincanton*, where the Foot, upon the Pursuit made after them, had posted themselves in a strong Ground, and would have had the better, had not a Countryman discovered a Place where the Horse might enter.

The King finding great Numbers, as well Soldiers in his own Pay as others, to go daily over,

'twas said, that he caused a Proclamation to be published, of a general Pardon to all such as would return within the Space of forty Days; as also Pardon and Protection to all such Foreigners as should do the like.

'Twas reported after this, that the King call'd his General Officers and Colonels together, amongst which were *Churchill, Kirk, Trelawney, Grafton*, and others; and acquainted them, that he had called a free Parliament, that he was resolved to secure Religion, Liberty and Property at their Sitting. He intreated these Officers to let him know if there was any thing farther which they desired for the Security of their Religion and Liberties, and he would most willingly grant it. — Nay, others said, that the King withal desired, that if there was any amongst them, who could not be satisfied, to let him know it. — And what then? — That he would frankly grant them Passes for themselves, and Equipage to go in to the Prince. — How, for themselves, and Equipage to go in to the Prince. — Say some, this was a cunning Stratagem of my Nuncle *James* to catch them. — But say others, they were wiser than to be so taken. — Well, but what did they say for themselves? — Upon which, they all answered cheerfully and unanimously, *That they were fully satisfied*; — and was that all? — No, they farther assured the King, that they would hazard their Blood to the last Drop in his Service. — Did they so? then it was bravely said, but most wretchedly performed, as you shall understand in this ensuing Collection.

Nov. 30. — 'Tis reported, that the Queen sits in Council as Queen Regent, and dispatches Business there to some Purpose. — Others do also give out, that the King sent three Lords to the Prince at *Hungerford*, viz. the Marquess of *Halsifax*,

Wisan, the Earl of Nottingham, and my Lord *Godolphin*, the Prince was then at *Littleton*, to ask him what he demanded. — And 'twas said, that the Prince, by the Advice of the Lords who came in to him, answered. — That the Law might take place every where. — Others said, that he insisted on having a free Parliament to be called. — And others, that no Army should come within thirty Miles of *London*; and that a Branch of the Revenue might be employ'd to pay his Troops. — When the said Lords returned to the King, and had given him this Answer. — 'twas reported, that the King said, they were better Terms than he expected.

When the King came to consider of having a free Parliament, 'twas said, that the Council with the King, concluded, that if it should meet it would be the total delivering up of Popery, and the passing such Acts as should be most effectual Bars to the Return of Popery amongst us in this Kingdom. — Others said, those who were resolved to sacrifice the King and every thing else, rather than see their Designs actually blasted, studied first to fright the Queen with the Apprehensions of somewhat dismal. — Others said, they also pressed the King with the Sense of the Dishonour that he must undergo in submitting to the hard Terms that would be imposed on him. — Some say, his Majesty designed that Message only for an Amusement having come to a Resolution within himself, and which he soon put in Practice afterwards.

Nov. 21. — 'Tis the Coffee-House Talk, that the Protestant Officers and Soldiers did petition the King for a free Parliament. — Pray, say some, how could that be a free Parliament, when two Armies were at once up in the Land and ready to assault.

assault one another.—— Say others, it can hardly be a free Parliament when the Whigs and Tories oppose one another.—— But a Parliament they meant to have, free or otherwise.—— Well, and how then?—— Why they promised the King, that if the Prince of *Orange* would not depart the Kingdom after the said Parliament met and set, they would aid and assist him with their Lives and Fortunes to force him away; but if not, they would stand Neuter in Obedience to the Oath of Allegiance they had taken to his Majesty.—— And some say, they proved as good as their Words.

'Tis reported, that some who have taken the Oaths to the King, his Heirs and lawful Successors, say, there may be Heirs, but not lawful Successors, unless it is the Princess of *Orange*.—— And others say, they cannot in Conscience fight against her Husband the Prince for that very Reason.—— Say others, here's equivocating Jack Presbyter, as well as mentally reserv'd Papist.

'Tis given out, that Colonel *Oglethorp*, with a Party of Soldiers engaged the *Dutch* at *Exeter* Bridge, but was routed by them.—— Say some, 'tis pity loyal Persons should miscarry.—— That the Earl of *Devonshire* has seized *Chester*, and that several other Lords are up in Arms in the North.—— If they were up without their Arms and Legs, what Monsters they would be!—— 'Tis farther reported, that the Prince's Army is marched from *Exeter*, and gone away to joyn the Lords in the North.—— 'Tis believed there is nothing in it, and *Sarsfield* has been so diligent, there's little or no Desertion from the King's Camp.

'Tis reported from *France*, that *Lewis le Grand* being at Dinner, on a sudden burst out into a Laughter, which being observed by his Nobles, some of them besought his Majesty to let them know the Occasion of his Mirth, that they might participate

pate with him; the King told them, he laughed to think that King James, his Brother, propos'd to establish the *Roman Catholick Religion* in *England* with an Army of Protestants.

Nov. 21.— 'Tis confidently reported, that the Lord *Churchill* is killed. — What will his Highness the Prince do? — Oh, there's Colonel *Kirk* will serve in his Stead. — But others say, he is cut to Pieces by his own Soldiers. — If he had been served so in the West, he would have had his Deserts.

Nov. 23.— 'Twas also reported, that Admiral *Herbert* had taken two Millions of Gold from the *French*. — A fine Booty for the Prince of *Orange*! — Others say, that Forty thousand *French*, and Thirty thousand *Irish*, are coming into *England* to assist the King, and pull down the Protestant Religion.

Nov. 24.— This (as 'twas reported) was the Day appointed for the King to go and view the two Armies, the Prince of *Denmark* waited on the King, and none more ready than the special Favourite, viz. the King's Favourite my Lord C—— so intirely wrapt up in the Prince of *Orange*'s Interest for the publick Good of the Kingdom in general, and for the firm Establishment of the Protestant Religion, and to the utter Ruin and Downfal of Popery and Arbitrary Government in these three Kingdoms. — It was said, as the King took Coach at the Bishop's Palace, wherethere were a vast Number of People to see his Majesty, the King's Nose gushed out a bleeding, and he bled so violently that there was no stopping it. — Some say, he was blooded, but it would not do, and 'tis thought the King will bleed to Death. — Says the

the Faction, the King was guilty of too much Blood-shedding in the West.

'Twas said, that in the middle of the Night these extraordinary Protestants met in Consultation what was best to be done in this Matter, and after many Thoughts and Debates, they came to this Resolution, that during the King's Illness *Churchill* should go over to the Prince with a great Number of the Army, for now was the Time; say others, they must not slip this Opportunity. — Others in the Council were for having the Prince of *Denmark* go over at the same time. — But others opposed it, and thought it was much better for him to stay behind to hear how the King took it, and the next Night or two to come after. — It was agreed upon, that the Lord *C* — should go over the next Night, or betimes in the Morning, this being agreed upon, the Prince's Spies with *Hugh Spate's* Passes was to give the Prince Notice thereof. — And farther, they said it was agreed, that if *Churchill* could persuade any other Nobleman to go with him, he would then bring them over at the same time.

F I N I S.





REPORTS,

LYES,

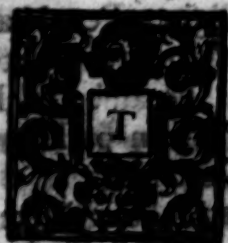
AND

STORIES,

TRUE and FALSE.

PART VIII.

Nov. 15.
1618.



THIS Morning betimes, 'twas reported, the Dukes of *Grafton* and *Northumberland*, the Lords *Churcheil* and *Basiler*, and Colonel *Kirk*, with Seven thousand Men—others say, Ten thousand Men, and others say, Twelve thousand, are gone over to the Prince of *Orange*.—Say some, then they have not only deceived the King with their Parole of Honour,

PART VIII.

43. 8. 8.



but have basely deserted him.— Say others, What! did the King, when Duke of York, venture his own Life to go back to fetch off *Churchil* on the *Lamman Ore*, when the Ship was cast away, to save him, and has he now served the King so! Is this the Requital he's pleas'd to afford so good and gracious a Master!

Others said, that the Prince of Orange was at the Earl of *Bristol's* which is by *Sherburn*, that the Duke of *Grafton*, my Lord *Churhill* and Colonel *Trelawney* came over to the Prince with a vast Number of the King's Forces, and it was said, that the Prince of Orange did salute them in the Words of *David* to the Men of *Judah* and *Benjamin*, 1 Cor. xii. 17. *If ye be come peaceably unto me to help me, mine Heart shall be knit unto you, but if ye be come to betray me to mine Enemies, seeing there is no Wrong in my Hands, the God of my Fathers look thereon and rebuke it.*— And 'twas given out, that they reply'd in the Words of *Amasai* in the 18th Verse, *Thine are we, David, and on thy Side, thou Son of Jesse, Peace, Peace, unto thee, and Peace be unto thine Helpers, for thy God helpeth thee. Then David received them and made them Captains of the Band.*— Oh, say some, if this be the Doctrine of the Protestant Religion to bring God to be an Helper of Rebellion against his lawful Sovereign— Deliver us, say others, from such a religious People and their Doctrines.— Say others, it favours too much of Popery.— And why? because the Pope has not only an Hand, but a Purse in pushing forward such papistical Protestant Doctrine.

'Twas also reported, that about Noon it was brought to the King, that all those Noblemen, those Persons of Honour, those Men of great Loyalty to their King, those eminent Protestants were gone over to the Prince of Orange, and the Prince

Prince of *Denmark* having received the Account of it from the King, the Prince lifted up his Hands and Eyes to Heaven, and in the King's Presence, said, *Ab Monsieur! est-il possible? est-il possible?* — Which somewhat appeased the King's Displeasure; thinking that this his Son-in-law was not in the Secret, nor treacherous to him. — But that Evening the said Prince took a Step over likewise to the Prince of *Orange*, and the next Morning the King being told thereof, claps his Hand upon his Breast, and said, What! is *Monsieur est-il possible* gone too? then 'tis time for me to go to *London*, and immediately the King set forward to *London*. — This was enough, say some, to have struck the King into the greatest Passion imaginable. — Others said, the King was pleased to say his Blessed Jesus was betrayed before him, and what am I, that I may not be betrayed as he was?

Nov. 26. — 'Twas reported by some, that the King did declare publicly, that after the Prince of *Denmark* had deserted him, and gone over to the Prince of *Orange*, he found by several Letters that *Hugh Speake* had sent him, that from time to time, he had given him a true Account of the many Noblemen and others, besides Officers of less Distinction, that went over to the Prince. — This, say some, did not a little contribute to confirm the King's Belief of the good Inclination of *Speake* to him. — Why so, say others? because he had foretold him what would and did ensue. — But, say others, it was not done we suppose with any Design to prevent the same. — No, no, say others, that was almost impossible. — Well, but what was it done for? — No doubt but it was to create a Mistrust and Jealousy in the King's Mind, even of those who were heartily and sin-

cerely in his Interest. — Nay, *Speake* himself has affirmed as much, *Vide His Arcana Annæ Memorabilis*, p. 32.

Ditto. — This Day 'twas reported, that his Majesty set out from *Sanen* in order to come to *Whitehall*. — It was time, say some, to return, having met with such Discouragements contrary to their Loyalty and Obedience to their King, and their Parole of Honour given, that they would hazard their last Drop of Blood in his Service. — 'Twas given out, that the King ordered his Army to retreat, which was done with great Precipitation, even contrary to Expectation, considering the several Campaigns they had made at *Hounslow*. — The King thus returning made his Journey with all Expedition to *London*. — 'Twas further reported, that the King left behind my Lord *Churchil's* Letters and the Prince of *Denmark's* to him, shewing, that nothing had, or could influence them to desert his Majesty, but the Dictates of their Consciences, and their Zeal to support the Religion of the Church of *England* as by Law established, which they say no good Man can oppose. — This may shew what Religion our true Protestants were of, for they preferred their Church before their Duty to God and their King. — As if, say others, the Lord God Almighty were not the best Protector of the World and of his Worship, which our Blessed Saviour suffered for by the Hands of such cruel Opposers.

Ditto. — Since my Lord *Churchil's* Arrival at the Prince's Camp, his Royal Highness the Prince of *Orange* has made his Lordship a Lieutenant General of his Army, and *Kirk* and others are advanced according to their Merit and Deserts. — How? *Kirk* advanced according to his Merit and Deserts. — Yes, for that special Service of hanging

hanging up the Gentlewoman's Husband in the West, though he had taken Ten thousand Pounds to save his Life. — Say others, he hanged up at every Health he drank of the King's, Forty or Fifty poor Innocent Souls. — And now the World may plainly see, say others, what this was done for. — *viz.* to bring an ill Character on the King, in order to hasten on the Revolution.

'Tis absolutely reported, that the Queen had some Difference with my Lord Craven, who not giving her Majesty such Satisfaction as she thought she ought to have, she, like a true Virago, beat him. — Upon which, some said he laid down his Commission.

'Tis farther given out, that the Princess of Denmark has miscarried upon the Queen's giving her a Box on the Ear.

'Tis farther reported, that the Scepter dropp'd from the Effigy of the Popish Queen Mary at the Royal Exchange. — Some said, it certainly portends the Downfall of the Popish Government in this Kingdom. — That's to be questioned very much say others. — Why so? — Certainly our Protestant Pope will be very angry at his Confederates, say others, if he can't screen his dear Children the Roman Catholicks of England from Ruin.

The News from Exeter says, that the Prince's Army upon the Review is Thirty thousand choice picked Men, many of them personally present at the Siege of Buda. — Others said, that they appeared to be Men resolute, well disciplined and stout, and of an extraordinary Stature, and their Arms suitable. — Others said, upon this Shew, notwithstanding the Streets were thronged almost as much as the City of London is on a Lord Mayor's Day, yet was it even a Rarity to see one of them

them shorter than six Foot, and some of them were said confidently to be six Foot and a quarter, if not six Foot and an half in Height.

'Twas reported from thence also, that the Gentry of those Parts at first seemed very slow in their Advances to serve the Prince.— Others said, after Captain *Barrington* had broke the Way, the Majority soon followed his Steps.— This, say others, can never be true, because to shew you that though part of the King's Army went over, yet there were none of Note or Number sufficient to the Nobility or Gentry that then went over to the Prince, or else *Hugh Speake's* Project would never have been put in Practice, viz. the *Irish* rising to cut the Throats of Men, Women and Children, which alone went through the Kingdom in one Night's time, to try how the People stood affected to the Prince of *Orange* at that time.—

'Twas also given out, that the Prince was ready to command his Soldiers to be embarked for *Holland*.— Also another Report is this, that there hath been lately driven into *Dartmouth*, and since taken, a *French* Vessel loaden altogether with Images and Knives of a very large Proportion, in length nineteen Inches, and in Breadth two Inches and an half; what they were designed for, God only knows.— Why, say some of the Saints, they were to cut Protestants Throats, you may be sure on't.— But say others, this Lye will not bring about what is intended by it.— What's that?— To strike the People into a very great Dread and Fear of the Papists, that as one Man they should all run over to the Prince to save their Throats being cut.

Nov. 27.— 'Twas hotly reported this Day, that the Princess of *Denmark* was taken out of her Bed last night.— Others said, that no body knows

knows what is become of her. — That all her wearing Cloaths are left behind. — Others say, they believe, if it is so, that the Dissenters have a Hand in it. — That great Lamentation is made for the Loss of her. — Some charge the Queen with making her away. — Others say, that a great Lady boldly accused the Queen with her Death, nay, and had the Impudence to tell her Majesty that she should for this Matter be dealt withal according to Law. — That all Protestant Officers in general declare, that it is time for them to look to themselves, since she, who was the only Prop of the *Protestant Religion*, is gone. — That the Princess of *Denmark's* Women are sent to the Tower by the Queen, on Suspicion they have murdered the Princess. — Others say, this is done out of Policy to screen the Queen from the Bruit of the Populace. — Others say, upon this dismal Story the Citizens of *London* shut up their Gates, and would not let Coaches or Carts, or Men on Horseback pass through. — And others say, that the Princess is only gone aside for Security, and has carry'd all her Jewels with her.

'Tis farther said, that the Queen was advis'd to send the Lady *Churchil* to the Tower; but being Sunday, out of regard to the Day, her Majesty deferred it till Monday. — Others say, the Lady *Churchil* being advertised of the Queen's Design, thought it the best way to make her Escape from Court. — And that she sent privately to those Ladies, whose Husbands were gone over to the Prince, to meet her at such an Hour of the Night, and to secure themselves by Flight, which they accomplished.

That three Hours after this dismal News of the Princess, an Express came to the Queen from his Majesty, which brought the fatal News that
Prince

Prince George of Denmark, the Dukes of Grafton, and Northumberland, the Lords Churchill and Bentler, with Colonel Kirk and others, were gone over to the Prince of Orange. — That King James is so very bad, that he is now coming home in an Horse-Litter. — That the Prince of Orange has seized all the Militia. — That this Evening the joyful News came of his Majesty's arriving at Whitehall about five a Clock. — That Sir Stephen Fox went some Miles out of Town to meet him. — And as he came along to Whitehall a great Mob was up, and hallooed him and bid him welcome. — And others said that the King was pleased to say, he saw the Commonalty of England loved very well their King, and that they only hated his Religion. — Others say that the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen came to congratulate his Majesty's safe Return to Whitehall, and presented a Petition to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to issue out his Royal Proclamation for a free Parliament. — Some said, his Majesty was very much displeased, and told them, he would soon make the City sensible of their Presumption. — Others said, the Lord Mayor answered, that he hoped his Majesty would be better advised, since 'twas for the Safety of his Royal Person, the Preservation of the City and Nation, and to prevent the Effusion of Christian Blood. — Others say (believe it who will) that the King reply'd, if they had complied with his Demands for Men and Money, they had never came to that Pass; but since they had not, he would leave the Army to deal with them, and to dispute his Power with them at the Sword's Point. — And that the Lord Mayor answered, *If that is your Majesty's Resolution, I will alarm the City immediately, and try what we can do.* — Say others, the King reported, that he found he had

had a potent Enemy, a Run-away Army, and a factious and rebellious City to deal with, and so dismissed them.

Another Report, that a certain Lord, who shall be nameless, being one of the Council, made this Speech to his Majesty in his Council on his Return to *Whitehall*.—— Sir, 'Tis a Maxim in our Law, that the King can do no Wrong, but his Ministers may, and be called to an Account for it too. Now in the present Juncture of Affairs, what would you have us do to appease the Nation, since the People have been so provoked by the Papists; as things stand now, what would you have us do for your Majesty's Security.—— Some say, hang up most or all of the Council, especially the tricking Part, such as have betray'd or put the King upon such Measures as have disobliged the People of *England*, and if this be but well done, 'twill convince the Nation, that the Ministers of State have done all the Wrong, and not the King, and that he has left it to the People of *England* to punish them according to their Deserts.—— Again, the noble Lord goes on.—*When your Majesty was at Salisbury, you might have had some Remedy.*— Which way that was his Lordship has forgot to add; but he tells the King.— *That the People do now say, that the King is run away with his Army.*—— The Noble Lord should have said, that most of his Army run away from him at *Salisbury*, and went over to the Prince.—— But the Lord goes on.— The Prince advances with Fifty thousand Men.— Why that is Twenty thousand more than he had at *Exeter* after the Review of the Prince's Army.—— But for this Advancing hold there, for though Part of the Army is come to him, yet he has not advanced one Step towards *London*, and why?— you tell the King, that besides the Lords are behind him, with Forty thousand Men more.— Pray

observe, that is Ten thousand Men more than the Prince has in his Army, and besides, he is not well assured, that they are intirely in his Interest, and therefore as yet dares not set forward. — But his Lordship goes on and tells the King, *That we are left defenceless, and must therefore side with the prevailing Party.* — But he goes on to give the King his Advice at a dead Lift, viz — He thinks the only Way to appease the Nation, is to banish the Priests, hang up Offenders, and call a free Parliament.

Nov. 28. — 'Tis reported, that a Letter was sent to a Roman Catholick in the City of London, from one of the same Perswasion, to advise him to remove out of it. — Others said, because it was to be battered down about their Ears, unless they will quickly condescend to what the King has demanded.

Farther, that the King resolves to possess himself of *Windsor Castle.* — Pray, who keeps him out of it? 'tis in his own Possession at present. — Again, that the King goes to *Windsor.* — And farther, that the Prince of Orange will set in Parliament.

That the King spit in my Lord Chancellor's Face. — The Faction has a mighty Spight against my Lord Chancellor. — Say others, 'twas my Lord *S---* that was the *Judas.* — And 'twas he verily that spit in the King's Face.

'Tis reported, that the Prince of Orange is within forty Miles of London, and is expected here within two Days. — Again, that the Country supplies the Prince of Orange's Foot Soldiers with Horses for their Journey to London, which they return again very honestly. — That Colonel *Kirk* is taken Prisoner by the King's Soldiers, and is bringing up to *Whitball.* — That the King

would grant a free Pardon to all who went over to the Prince, provided the Lord Chancellor might not be called to account.— Others said, the Council would not yield to it.— The Saints have a great Spight at the Chancellor still.— That the *French* Protestants being sent for by King James, he asked them to assist him now against the Prince of Orange.— Some say, they answered, they came hither to fight for Religion, not to fight against it.

'Twas reported this Day, that Colonel *Breville Shelton* is made Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*.— Some say, this is a mighty Surprise on the Citizens of *London*.— It may be so, say others, for he is one that the King can confide in.— 'Tis thought he won't run away with the Tower of *London* to the Prince.— Nor will he, say others, suffer the Prince to come into the Tower.

'Twas reported this Day, that the King ordered the Lord Chancellor to issue out Writs for summoning a Parliament to meet at *Westminster* the 15th of *January* ensuing.— Sure this will please the People of *England* to purpose.— Also that Colonel *Edward Griffin* was made a Baron of this Kingdom, by the Name and Title of Lord *Griffin of Braybrook*, in the County of *Nor-thampton*.

Nov. 30.— 'Twas reported, that the Queen will not let the King call a free Parliament, tho' he promised the Council he would— and ordered the Chancellor to proclaim it in *Westminster-Hall*.— 'Tis time for the King and Royal Family to provide for themselves, and not to trust their Persons to insolent Traytors.— Likewise that a Boy was taken up with Fire-balls in his Pockets.— Others said, upon Examination he confessed he had them from a *Frenchman*.— And others said, the *Frenchman* being

apprehended, said they were only the Remains of some late publick Fire-Works, &c.— And nothing being proved against either of them, they were discharged.— But 'tis confidently reported that the Justice is popishly affected, and that the Design was to set the City of *London* on Fire.— Since, another Person was surprized with the like damnable Implements.— Some said, that he was put into the Custody of a Messenger.— But others said, he was a cunning sort of a Fellow and escaped through the Key-hole of the Chamber.

Dec. 2. 1688.— 'Tis reported, that my Lord *De la Mere* was waylay'd by several *Roman Catholics*, who shot many of his Men, and he himself was wounded.— This must needs be false, for none were greater Enemies to King *James* than the *Papists*.— 'Twas given out, that Father *Peters*, on the Rumour of the *Dutch Fleet's* designing to invade *England*, went to a Conjurer, and asked whether he could shew him the *Dutch Fleet*.— 'Twas said he could? — He bid him then cast a Scheme and shew them him.— When he saw them, he asked, whether he could sink the said Fleet?— He answered, he would tell him in four Days.— *Peters* makes him a Present in order to encourage him in the Matter, and upon his Return the Conjurer told him, that the Pope was so sick, and the Devils so busy about him, that *Beelzebub* could not spare any of them to do it.— Some say, *Peters* laughed heartily.— Others say, he gave him five Guineas and went away.— Others said, that *Peters* was no Friend then to the Pope, to have the *Dutch Fleet* sunk which cost his Highness Pope *Innocent* the eleventh, the Protestant Pope, fourscore thousand Pounds to equip

quip and send them hither to *England* to help to dethrone King *James*.

Dec. 5.— 'Twas given out, that a Letter was sent to one Mr. *James Netterville* a Merchant in *Grace-Church-street*, to this Effect.— That above Thirteen thousand loyal Catholicks are lately came to lodge and dwell in the City, besides what are in the Army.— And how then?— That they encrease daily, and hope to accomplish their Design these long Nights.— How, by declaring for the Prince against the King.

Dec. 6.— 'Tis reported, that some *Irish* Soldiers went into an House at *Windsor*, and demanded some Victuals; which the Woman of the House refusing, one of them took a Spit in his Hand, and one of her Children, and swore he would roast it immediately, if she would not comply, whereupon she was forced to do it to save her Child.

That the Inhabitants of *Southwark* were up in Arms last Night and upon their Guard.— Upon what Account?— Why, 'tis confidently reported, that they fear a Massacre.— That the Judges were indicted by the Grand Jury.— That several have been taken up for having Fire-balls about them, and sent to Prison.— That some People set an House on Fire in *Southwark*, by scraping some Part of a Fire-ball upon a Table, and made their Escape.

Dec. 7.— 'Tis reported this Day, that the Duke of *Grafton* is killed, but by whom 'tis not said.— That his Highness the Prince of *Wales* is dead, but of what Distemper they could not tell.— Also that a Massacre is to be on *Sunday* next, and that several Towns are to be on their Guard to prevent the Mischief.

Dec.

Dec. 8.— 'Tis reported, that a *Man* was taken in *Totbill-street Westminster* with *Fire-balls* in his *Pockets*.—— And they say, he is sent to the *Gate-house*.—— That another was seen on *King Henry the Seventh's Chapel*, in a *red Coat*, supposed to have *Fire-balls* about him, but made his *Escape*.—— That the *King's Army* and the *Prince's* have had a *Battle* at *Staynes*.—— That *Father Peters* is taken in a large *Canonical Gown* and *Cassock*.—— Some say, 'twas cut out of *St. Paul's* own *Cloak* for the *Romish Priest* to scamper off invisible.—— That the *Queen* is gone away with the young *Prince of Wales*.

Ditto.— It was reported, that fifty of the *Prince's Men*, meeting with my *Lord Dunbarton's Regiment*, were all slain except five.—— Some say, this coming to the *Prince of Orange's Hearing*, he sent such a *Guard of Soldiers*, as cut off his *Men*, and he himself hardly escaped with his *Life*.

Dec. 9.— This *Day* 'tis reported, that the *King* went away with a *Troop of Guards*, and was met by the *Lord Mayor*, but would not stay to speak with him.—— 'Tis also reported, that thirteen *Barrels of Gunpowder* were found in *Mr. Paul's Cellar* at the *Blue Posts* in the *Hay-Market*, six in *Orchard-street* in *Westminster*, nine in *Green-street*, and in several other *Places*, in order to blow up and set several *Streets* on fire.—— And several *Barrels of Cyder* being brought to a *Cellar* in the *Beaumont Sanctuary* in *Westminster*, were supposed to be *Gunpowder*, and a *Guard* was accordingly set on them.—— If the *Centinels* had known at first what *Gunpowder* was committed to their *Charge*, they

they would have gone near to have try'd its Force a little.

'Twas assuredly reported this Day, that after all the Noise of the King's being gone away from *Whitehall*, there was nothing in it, for his Grace the Archbishop of *York* did Homage to the King, the Ceremonies of his Translation to that See having been performed Yesterday at *Lambeth* by his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, assisted by the Bishops of *St. Asaph*, *Ely*, *Rochester* and *Peterborough*.

Dec. 10.— 'Twas reported, that *Hull*, *York*, *Plymouth*, and some other Places were secured for the Prince's Interest by divers Noblemen and Gentlemen, and the whole Kingdom inclined to his Side, and his Army, which was greatly increased, made an Advance towards *London*, when some of the advanced Party finding an Opposition in the Town of *Reading* by some *Scotch* and *Irish* Troops of Horse and Dragoons posted there, after a Skirmish forced their Way, and clearing the Town, drove them to *Twyford* Bridge, where the main Guard had taken their Station; and those fearing a greater Party coming on (and the other Party fearing a greater Reinforcement) withdrew on both Sides and left the Passage free, though not above nine or ten were kill'd, and the others halted till they had the Benefit of the *Irish* Out-cry of a Massacre which happened two Days after.— However the News of this Skirmish flying swiftly to *Whitehall*, alarmed the Court, and put all into Hurry and Confusion.— Some said, that the Priests, whose Counsel (as it is mostly believed) may given out so by the Faction, had brought the King to this Distress, pack'd up their Trinkets, and shifted for themselves.— Others said, that Father *Peters* (who in the Height of his Zeal for the

the Catholick Religion a little before professed, that nothing grieved him more than that he had not stay'd in the Reign of King Charles the second, and suffered with his Brethren) had by this time changed his Mind, and found no Stomach to be placed as a Martyr in the Roman Catholick Calendar.

'Twas also reported, that the Queen and the Infant were likewise sent privately away to France, where they were no sooner safely arrived, but she wrote to the French King in Words to this Effect.

Sire,
A Fugitive Queen, bathed in her Tears, has been forced to expose herself to the Danger of the Sea, to seek the Consolation and enjoy the Protection of the greatest and most generous Prince on the Earth.— In the midst of her Misfortunes she shall take Pleasure in living under the Shadow of the Laurels of a Prince who exceeds all that ever were great and eminent in the World.

Some said, this Letter succeeded so well, that the Queen and her Son by the Order of the French King were received with all the Marks and Grandeur due to the Merit of so great a Queen.

'Twas farther reported, that the King went away this Day, and that a Council of War is called in order to dispose of the Armies, and to declare for the Prince of Orange.— That the Trainbands go out this Day.— And that the House of the Pope's Nuncio, in Petty France Westminster, will be searched.

Dec. 11.— King James, not thinking himself safe at his Palace at Whitehall, this Evening withdrew privately away in a Hackney Coach to the Lyon and

and *Horse-shoe* Tavern, called by the Name of *Jerry Jones*, it seems the Tide did not serve, so that they stay'd Supper, and about three in the Morning took Water at the Tower Stairs, being very slenderly attended, and being in a great Hurry left a Portmanteau full of Guineas behind at the said Tavern, and was never thought of till they got down to *Kent*, which being then miss'd, was sent for, but the Vintner protested he knew nothing of them, or the Gentleman who owned them should have had them with all his Heart.— Others say, the King being thus disappointed for Money, one *James Mills*, a *Scotchman*, and Footman of the King's, being one by Order that waited on him, told his Majesty that he had put up Five hundred Guineas of his own, which he had got in his Majesty's Service, and if his Majesty pleased, he should have them.— The King took them, and drew a Bill payable at Sight on the *East India Company* for the said Sum.— And some others say, that there was a Tryal of Skill betwixt King *William* and the Footman for the Money, but they told King *William* that King *James* was a Merchant, and having a great deal of Money in their Hands, they could not refuse paying his Bills, so *Mills* got his Five hundred Guineas again.

Dec. 12.— This Day 'twas reported, that my Lord *Jefferies* was taken in *Hope* and *Anchor Alley* in *Wapping*, disguised in the Habit of a Seaman going for Coals to *Newcastle*, and brought before the Lord Mayor of *London*, attended by a numerous Rabble; and by him (at his own Request) sent to the Tower.— Others, that the Lord Chancellor endeavouring to make his Escape in the Habit of a Servant, was taken at *Wapping* bargaining with a Master Collier for his Passage, and was drinking

with him at the *Bull Head*, a Tavern and Ale House in *East Smithfield*.—— The Maid of the House asked the Collier, whether he knew the Man he had bargained with? he reply'd, no.—— She said, he is my Lord Chancellor, and I'll swear it before any Justice of Peace. Upon this they charged a Constable with him, and with a strong Guard carry'd him before the Lord Mayor—— Which struck such a Terror on his Lordship that he fell down in a Swoon at the Sight of him; but recovering himself a little, at the Desire of my Lord Chancellor—— 'twas said, that the Lord Mayor had Courage enough to order his *Mittimus*, and so sent him to the Tower.

Dec. 13.—— The Town now rings with the Report of the *Post Boy*, who alledges that three Days ago he saw several *Irishmen* upon the Roads who robbed and cut the Throats of Men, Women and Children.—— Some say, that this Report was raised in the dead time of the Night, which alarmed the whole City of *London*, and made them all stand upon their Guard.—— Others, to heighten their Fear, affirmed that Six thousand of them were at *Hide-park* Corner.—— Others say, that four Companies of the Train-bands which were upon their Guard were drawn out to engage them.—— Others say, that the Cannons at *Whitehall* and a Company of Horse were planted in the Way to meet them.—— Others said, the Citizens of *London* caused many Carts, Drays and Waggon to be drawn out and placed before the City Gates every way to prevent their Approach to the City.—— At last, 'twas said, this formidable Enemy came up, and proved to be nothing else but six hundred instead of Six thousand, poor, disbanded, unarmed Fellows, who had scarce a Knife to cut their Victuals.

It was

'Twas said, that one *Hugh Speake* was the Occasion of this false Alarm of the *Irish* coming to cut the Throats of the *English*, and it was done upon two or three Designs and Views which take as follows.—— The Design in giving this Alarm was, in the first place, to expose the Weakness of that in itself contemptible Faction of Popish and Popishly affected Party, when deprived of the Support of an arbitrary Prince, and a profligate Court. Observe, he called it a contemptible Faction of Popish and Popishly affected Party.—— Now pray who were at that time of day the Popishly affected Party?—— Answer, were they not your Fanatick Addressors, and your pretended Popish Counsellors my Lorn S——, &c? These he pretends were the contemptible Faction, for there were none else in Play, or Power, but themselves.—— This, he says he thought no way so effectual to accomplish, as by putting their Strength to a Test.—— Secondly, he also proposed by this Means, to weaken the Hands and the Hearts of King *James's Irish* Soldiers, and to terrify them from making any desperate Attempt in the Cities of their Master's Tyranny.—— Thus, say some, you may gather the whole Design of the Party.—— Which way?—— Thus: The Prince was at a general Stand how the People of *England* stood affected to him, for 'tis visibly plain, that although several Commanders went themselves over with Part of their Army, yet the Prince stirred not out of his Camp at *Exeter* till after this Noise of the *Irish* Massacre set them to rights, by shewing how the People were drawn in upon this Fright of the *Irish* Papists cutting their Throats.—— Thus, say some, the Vulgar cry'd out, why don't this Prince of *Orange* make haste to our Assistance?—— Will he let us be murdered before he comes?—— And this was the main Design of *Hugh Speake* and the Faction, to

let the Prince see how by a Stratagem they could draw in the People to his Interest as they pleased.— And now follows the Account how this *Irish* Noise of the Massacre was performed.

Mr. *Hugh Speake*, before the Prince of *Orange's* Descent, made it his Business to travel through *England* twice; once under the Notion of a Whig and once as a Tory, by which Means, and intruding himself into the Company of Gentlemen, he learnt the Names of both Parties, and the Places where they dwelt.— Now, when the time was come that they thought it convenient for the trumping up an *Irish* Massacre they contrived to send Letters to the Whig Party by Coaches, Carriers, and Post, so that the Persons to whom they were sent might receive them all upon one Day. Suppose a Gentleman lived at *York* and another at *Cambridge*, who were to spread this Report, *York* being three Days Journey, and *Cambridge* but one, they sent their Letters to *York* two Days before they sent to *Cambridge*; so that all their Letters came to Hand the very same Day, and thus the Report was bruited throughout *England* at once.— *Jupiter quos vult perdere dementat.*

And to confirm that this was a Matter of Fact, that the said *Hugh Speake* is not wrongfully accused, he is pleased since to own this Matter under his own Hand, *Vid.* His *Arcana Anni Memorabilis*, p. 41, to 44.— He says, what the Consequence of this Alarm was, cannot be unknown to many in *Britain*; the Protestants every where stood upon their Guard; — (as well they might, when they had no body to oppose them) — In most Places they disarmed the Papists; and in some the Authority of the Magistrate was necessary to preserve them from the Insults of the common People, nor did they ever after that make any Shew of Resistance in any Part of *England*.—

Vid.

Vid. p. 44. — Say some, how should the Papists pretend to shew Resistance in any part of *England* when Pope *Innocent* the eleventh had enjoyned them to the contrary, and had absolved all the Catholicks of the three Kingdoms from their Oath of Allegiance to King *James*, and they were as deep in the Mud against King *James*, as the Faction were in the Mire.

Dec. 13. — Whilst these things happened, most People were extreemly surpris'd at the King's Departure. — Why surpris'd? — Say some, 'twas what they wanted, or else many of them would not have left him first, and then gone over to the Prince. — Some say, upon which, the Lords that were in and about the Town, both Spiritual and Temporal, assembled at *Whitehall*, to consult what was best to be done in so emergent a Juncture, and from thence adjourned to *Guildhall, London*. — But before they went they published an Order to keep *London* and *Middlesex* quiet.

The Rabble was up in several Places pulling down Mass Houses and Popish Houses, and a great Mischief was done to the *Spanish* Ambassador who was plundered to the Worth and Value of One hundred thousand Pounds. — And it was but reason he should be plundered upon two Accounts; the first for spreading the Prince of *Orange's* Declarations at his Popish Chapel, and the second to screen him that he might not be thought in the Pope's Interest against King *James*.

The Lords according to their Adjournment met in the *Guild-Hall* in the City of *London*, where it seems the Lord Mayor had summoned a Common Council. — And it was said, they thither sent for Mr. *Shelton* Lieutenant of the Tower, and caus'd him to deliver up the Keys to the Lord *Lucas*, constituting him as Governour. — Others say, they

they drew up a Declaration of their good Meaning to the Settlement of the Peace and Tranquillity of the Kingdom, which was signed by twenty-nine of them, and thereupon they sent some of their Body to wait upon the Prince with it, as their good Meaning and Affection towards him, for having ventured his Person, and for rescuing the Kingdoms from Popery.— Others said, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and Common Council, addressed likewise to the same Purpose.

Dec. 14.— 'Tis reported, that Father *Peters* was taken crying Brooms in *Kent*.— What, from a Priest to a Broom-Man?— Others say, he was taken crying of Oranges in *Yorkshire*.— Did he not cry Lemons as well as Oranges?— Or was Oranges a Cover for his Elopement.— But others said, he was wiser than to be caught like a Fool.

This Day proving a very wet one, the Prince of *Orange* came safe to *Windsor*.— 'Twas also reported, that the Duke of *Grafton* was assaulted in the Strand at the Head of the Regiment as they were passing along to their Quarters; the Person shot dead on the Spot that did assault him.— 'Twas also reported, that the Lords published an Order for the quieting of the *Irish* Forces.

Dec. 15.— 'Tis reported this Day, that the King, the Queen, and all the Retinue that went with the King, are taken at *Feverham* in *Kent*.— Others say, that the King is dead, and has never been out of Town but that he lies dead with Poyson at *St. James's*.— Others will have it, that the King is at *Feverham*, sick, that he bleeds very much, and that several Physicians are gone down to him.— And others say, that the Queen and

and Prince are arived safe at *Dunkirk*.— Yet others say, they are in *England*.— 'Tis farther reported, that the King was taken in a Disguise, and that the Rebels beat him severely, because he would not tell who he was.— But others say, that some of them knew him and were resolved to knock him on the Head, and did design to make an end of him at a Blow, and the Fisherman, in whose Boat he was, prevented the same by receiving the Blow on his Arm which broke it in two.— Upon which the King discovered himself, which then prevented all Assaults.— 'Twas said the Day before, the King was seen to sculk upon a Hill a Day and a Night together in those rainy Seasons.— Others said, that Notice was given to the Lords, that the King was taken at *Feversham*, and that they dispatched a Messenger to intreat his Return to *Whitehall*.

'Twas reported this Day, that the King was expected at *Whitehall* from *Feversham*, and thousands of Spectators flocked and expected his Company.— 'Twas said, that Sir *Stephen Fox* went in my Lord *Cornwallis's* Coach to meet King *James*. And also 'twas reported, that my Lord *Cornwallis* went in Sir *Stephen Fox's* Coach to meet the Prince of *Orange*.— What could that mean pray?— Why this: If King *James* should prevail over the Prince, then Sir *Stephen Fox* waited on the King in my Lord *Cornwallis's* Coach; but if the Prince should prevail over the King, then my Lord *Cornwallis* waited on the Prince in Sir *Stephen Fox's* Coach.— For which Deceit, in Queen *Anne's* time, when it came to her Knowledge, she dismiss'd Sir *Stephen Fox*, and said her Court had no room for double-minded Men.

'Twas also given out, that the King sent the Earl of *Feversham* to acquaint the Prince of *Orange* with

with ample Concessions and real Discoveries of a sincere Intention to satisfy him to the full.— Some said, that the Prince was extreemly alarmed upon it, and plainly saw the Miscarriage and Ruin of all his Designs, if *Feversham's* Message should be imparted to the *English* who were about him.

'Twas also reported, that when the King came to *London* he sent a Message to Sir *Thomas Stamp* and to Sir *Simon Lewis*, two eminent Aldermen of that City, desiring them to acquaint their Brethren and others of the Common-Council, that he was resolved to put himself into the Hands of the City, there to remain until a free Parliament had given all Satisfaction to his People, by securing their Religion, Liberties and Properties to the full; hoping in the mean time, they would take care to guard and secure his Person.— The foresaid Persons communicated this Message, as they were desired; but by the Influence and Interest of Sir *Robert Clayton*, the Offer was refused.

Others reported, that when the King was coming from *Feversham* to *Whitehall*, Monsieur *Zuy-leslein* delivered him at *Somerset House*, a Letter from the Prince, which was designed to have reached him before he came from *Feversham*; wherein he was desired not to come any nearer *London* than *Rochester*.

Dec. 17.— 'Twas reported, that as soon as the King came to *Whitehall* he wrote to the Prince inviting him to *St. James's*, allowing him his own *Dutch* Guards to secure his Person.— Others said, that he assured the Prince upon their Interview he would fully satisfy the Intent of his Declaration.— An Interview which was so much desired by the King, say others, did so little meet with this darling Project, that he could neither well ask it, nor expect to have it granted.— Others said

said that the Prince found the Torrents of the People's Affections, which had run so swiftly towards him, was then at a stand, and in danger to be turned into another Channel, if the King remained at *Whitehall* to regain his Subjects Hearts. — To prevent which, some say, it was resolved that Count *Solms* should possess the several Posts at *Whitehall* with *Dutch* Guards, and make the King Prisoner. — 'Twas further said, that about two a Clock in the Morning the King received Orders from the Prince by the Mouths of three Noble Lords, viz. the Marquess of *Hallifax*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury* and the Lord *De la Mere*, to desire him to withdraw to *Ham House*; the King was in bed, who, as soon as he read the written Message said he would comply with it but upon better Consideration chose *Rochester*, attended by *Dutch* Guards, and all this performed with unspeakable Rudeness and Indignations done to his Person. — Say others, he was refused his own Guards to attend him, and his own Coach to carry him, tho' he declared, that he could not travel by Water in so cold a Season, against Wind and Tide, without greatly endangering his Health.

Dec. 18. — While the King staid in *Rochester*, 'twas reported, that he sent a Message to the then Bishop of *Winchester*, which he desired might be communicated to the rest of the Bishops, acquainting him with his Resolutions to come either publick or private, and put himself into the Hands of my Lords the Bishops, to be under their Protection, until by their Advice he had fully settled and secured every thing in a free Parliament. — Others say, the Bishop did impart this Message to the rest, and their Answer in Return to it was, that they could not receive him, either publick or private, under their Protection; for in that case they should

be responsible for his Safety, and they were not able nor in a Condition to secure him against the Ambition of the Prince, who was resolved to accomplish his Designs, and who was surrounded with so many Troops to support him in it.

This Day being a very showery wet Day, the Prince of Orange came to St. James's with a vast Mob at his Heels, carrying Oranges each Man one at the End of their Canes Sticks and Staves, and none were esteemed in the true Interest of the Prince without such loyal Marks of their Assurance of so being.—Others said, most of his Forces came along with him to London.—'Twas said, he was attended with a numerous Train, thro' the Shouts and Acclamations of the People.—Others said, the Bells ringing, and Bonfires made the Streets to shine in the Evening, and every Window illuminated with Candles as they were in every House in the City of London and Westminster that Night of the great Bruit of the Irish Massacre.

Dec. 19.—'Twas reported this Day, that the Prince of Orange made a Visit to the Queen Dowager at Somerset House.—And also that the Prince and Princess of Denmark came safe to Whitehall.

Dec. 20.—The Lord Mayor being indisposed, the Aldermen and their Deputies, with some of the Common-Council of each Ward, waited on his Highness to congratulate him upon his happy Arrival at St. James's, which was performed by Sir George Treebie their Recorder, in a very eloquent Speech, and was favourably received.

'Tis reported, that the Citizens of London are very much troubled at the King's being sent away by the Prince.—Others say, they murmur at it very grievously.

Dec. 22.— The King having withdrawn himself from *Rocheſter* beyond the Seas, it was thought highly convenient, that a Way ſhould be found out to create a Calmneſs in the Minds of the People; whereupon the Lords Spiritual and Temporal were appointed to give their Attendance, as likewiſe ſuch Members as had ſerved in the late Parliaments in the Reign of King *Charles* the ſecond.— The Lords aſſembled at the Houſe of Peers in *Weſtminſter*, and ordered *F. Guine*, Eſq; to ſign ſuch Orders as were made by them.

Dec. 23.— 'Twas reported, that the Prince of *Orange* ordered the *French* Ambaſſador to leave *England*.

Dec. 24.— This Day 'tis ſtrongly reported by the *Roman* Catholicks, that the Lords and the Prince of *Orange* don't agree.— And pray what do they aſſign for the Reaſon.— Becauſe the Lords are for Monarchy, and the Prince for a Common-wealth.

Dec. 25.— This Day 'twas given out, it being very fit for that Purpoſe, the Lords in the Houſe of Peers reſolved to make a Law to diſannul King *James's* Reign, as if he had never been King.— 'Twas farther reported for a Certainty, that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal met in the Houſe of Peers, and unaniſouſly concluded to intreat his Highneſs to take upon him the Adminiſtration of Affairs, and they addreſſed him with two Addreſſes; the firſt of Thanks, to deſire his Highneſs to accept the Government till the twenty-ſecond of *January* next; the ſecond, to iſſue out Letters to the Coroners to chuſe Convention Men to ſit the twenty-ſecond of *January*.

Dec. 26.— The Commons and Aldermen, &c. waited upon his Highness at St. James's, to whom he made this following Speech.

You Gentlemen, that have been Members of the late Parliaments I have desired you to meet me here to advise the best Manner how to pursue the Ends of my Declaration in calling a free Parliament for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and restoring of the Rights and Liberties of the Kingdom, and settling the same; that they may not be in danger of being again subverted.— And you the Aldermen and Common-Council of the City of London, I desire the same of you; and in regard your Numbers are likely to be great, you may (if you think fit) divide yourselves and sit in several Places.

Upon this they agreed to go to the House of Commons at Westminster, where they chose Henry Powell, Esq; for their Chair-man.— After which it was said, they resolved upon an Address— and several were ordered to draw it up accordingly.— And it was drawn up and agreed to, being the same to purpose, as that of the Lords, and they resolved to present it by the whole Body the next Day to his Highness the Prince of Orange.

Dec. 27.— This Day 'twas reported, that the Lords did design to dethrone King James, and crown the Prince and Princess of Orange.— Some said it was a noble Resolution, in order to promote Religion.— Others said, 'twould be bravely done to break through Right and enlarge Liberty.— 'Twas farther reported this Day, that the Prince was desired to issue out his Letters to call a Convention.— And others say, 'tis to settle the Crown upon him and his Princess.

This

This Day 'twas farther reported, that the old Members of the House of Commons in King Charles the second's time waited on the Prince at St. James's, and presented their Address to his Highness the Prince of Orange, which was very graciously received.

Dec. 28. — 'Tis reported, that several Papists did attempt to break in, and to kill the Prince at St. James's. — Some said, it was only an Imagination, for that those Papists were never heard of before or since.

Dec. 29. — 'Twas given out, that an Irishman did attempt to kill the Prince of Orange in the Park.

'Twas also said this Day, that the Prince of Orange gave his Answers to the two Addresses which he received from the House of Peers, and the late Members of the House of Commons. — Some say, 'twas very much to the Content and Satisfaction of them both.

Dec. 30. — 'Twas confidently reported by some, that the King was forced to make his Escape out of a Window by two Sheets tyed together. —

Others say, it was by a Rope only. — Some say, the Rope breaking, he received a great Fall. —

Others say, he had almost broke his Neck. — And others said it caused him to bleed mightily.

'Twas given out, that his Highness the Prince of Orange set out his Declaration, authorizing and commanding all Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, Judges and others to act in their Offices as heretofore.

Ditto.— 'Twas verily reported, that this Day also his Highness the Prince of *Orange* received the Sacrament by the Hands of the Bishop of *London*.

Dec. 31.— 'Twas reported this Day, that King *James* was taken at *Deal*.

January 1. 1688-9.— This Day it was said, that we had the following Account of a Jesuit who went from *England* to *Holland*, some time before the Prince of *Orange* made his Descent into *England* in a Disguise, pretending himself to have belonged to some Nobleman, whom he left upon the score of Religion.— They say, that the Prince entertained him at his Court.— Others say, he had not been there above fifteen Days before a Gentleman chanced to come to his Highness's Court who knew the Jesuit.— Some say, he took the Liberty to ask the Prince how he came to admit that Man into his Court?— The Prince asked his Reason.— The Gentleman assured him that he was a Jesuit, and that he had been with him at *St. Omers*.— How do you prove that?— To convince his Highness, he told him, he had a great Cut behind his right Ear.— Upon this it was agreed, that the next time the Gentleman came, and the Jesuit was there, that he should salute him by the Title of a Father; which he accordingly did.— But say others, the Jesuit denied it, and as he was going to take his Leave, the Gentleman pulling him by the Peruke, it straitway fell off and discovered the Cut in his Ear.— Some say, that the Prince threatned the good Father with immediate Death, if he would not confess the Occasion of his sudden coming thither.— They say, that the Father not at all caring to go to Heaven in a String, told him, there

was

was a Design against *Holland, England, Scotland and Ireland*; and that if he would stop the Packet-Boat, which was then just going off, he might discover the whole Plot.— They tell you, the Boat was accordingly stopped, and several Letters found tending to the Design.— And they say, the Jesuit is now over to testify the same to our Parliament.— Others said, for their part, if he came at all they believed he came *ad propagandam Fidem*.— But 'tis certain, the Design was never laid before the Parliament.

Jan. 2.— 'Tis now the universal Cry amongst the Whigs, that King *James* was not our lawful King.— Why so, say some?— They say, he usurped the Throne.— Others say, that the Prince did well to send him away.— Why so?— because they would have served him as they did his Father King *Charles* the first.

'Twas reported, that the Prince of *Orange* was present at Council, and sent away the circular Letters for the Convention to meet at *Westminster* the twenty-second of *January* following.

Jan. 3.— 'Twas reported, that the Lord *Dartmouth* with King *James's* Fleet came into the *Downs*.

'Twas farther said, that as the Prince came to *St. James's*, he sent for the Duke of *Monmouth's* eldest Son, and told him, if the Parliament found that the Right of Succession did belong to him, he should have it.

Jan. 4.— 'Twas given out, that when the Prince of *Orange* went to visit Queen Dowager, King *Charles's* Widow— 'twas said, that by the way of Discourse he asked her Majesty concerning the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*.—

Some

Some said, she answered him; true, she was in the Number of the Deponents indeed, but really as she was the Daughter, Sister, Wife and Widow of a King, she would never swear to any thing she knew so false, and so great a Cheat upon the Nation.—— Now here the Faction was out, for the Queen Dowager was never put to her Oath.—— And others declared, that what she testified is among the Depositions which are enrolled in Chancery, and printed for the Information of the Publick.

Jan. 5.— 'Twas reported, that the Prince of Orange published an Order for the regularly electing of Convocation Men.—— Farther, that the *Sedgmore* Frigate was lost nigh *Plymouth*.

Jan. 6.— 'Twas the common Bruit of the Town, that Dr. *Setb Ward* the Bishop of *Sarum*, died this Day.—— Say some, this will make way for some prime Presbyterian to become a Bishop.—— It may be, say others, it may make way for the famous Doctor *Burnet*.—— *Burnet*! no, no, he has often assured the Presbyterians that he would never wear Lawn Sleeves, the Reliques of Popery, and Rags of *Rome*.—— We have read of many a one that have forgot and foregone all their fine Promises.—— And who knows but to be servicable to the Prince in the House of Lords, he may be persuaded to accept the same.—— But how will he come off with the Saints.—— He will have some Equivocation or mental Reservation there is no doubt of it, like the Papists, and being now joyned in Confederacy with them, who knows but he may outwit them as the Quaker did his Creditors.

Jan. 7.— King Charles's Widow — the way of Discharge he asked for Majesty's consent — the Birth of the Prince of Wales.

Jan. 8.— 'Twas reported this Day, that the Prince of *Orange* published a Declaration about quartering of Soldiers. — Why, what was the matter? — You must know, the Suddenness of the Prince's Affairs required the Soldiers to quarter in private Houses. — Was not this contrary to the Petition of Right, which was granted to them in King *Charles* the first's Time. — Really we believe it was, and for that Reason, the Declaration did prohibit it, and left the Choice to such Housholders as were willing to entertain them.

Jan. 10.— 'Twas reported, that Money being wanting, and the Prince of *Orange* finding but Forty thousand Pounds in the Treasury — Some say, the City agreed to lend his Highness a Hundred thousand Pounds, which being rated by Subscription, amounted to One hundred and Fifty thousand Pounds. — Others said, that it was between Two and three hundred thousand Pounds to be payed at Interest for six Months time. — Say others, they deny'd King *Charles* the first what was his Due. — And it may be remembred, that they would not lend King *Charles* the second so many Pence.

Jan. 11.— 'Twas reported this Day, that the *Scots* address'd the Prince of *Orange* that he would be graciously pleas'd to take their Government upon him. — Some say, he heartily gratify'd them for it afterwards in the Affair of *Darien*.

'Twas farther reported, that the Royal *African* Company, out of a Sense of their Duty and Respect, did on the sixteenth of *January*, at a general Court, unanimously choose his Royal Highness the Prince of *Orange* to be their Governour for the

Year ensuing, and presented him with a Thousand Pounds in their Joint-Stock.—— 'Tis well for his Highness that he was somewhat of kin to King *James* the second, or he had not been presented with so large a Stock.

Jan. 18.— 'Twas reported, that the High Sheriff, together with the most considerable Gentry of the City of *Cambridge*, enter'd into an Association, engaging themselves solemnly to stand by his Highness with their Lives and Fortunes.—— And did they not do the same to King *James* against the Prince of *Orange*.

Jan. 19.— 'Twas said, that the Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* being a Prisoner in the Tower, and hearing that the Peers had addressed the Prince of *Orange* to take upon him the Government of the Kingdom—— His Lordship began, as the Report goes, to recollect a Dream he had when he was a Boy at *St. Paul's* School.—— That he should be the second Man in the Kingdom.—— But in the Conclusion, he should die in his Shoos.

Jan. 22.— The Convention met at *Westminster*, the Marquess of *Hallifax* was made Speaker of the House of Lords, and Mr. *Powel* of the Commons.—— Where they first voted an Address of Thanks to the Prince of *Orange* for adventuring his Person not only to the Danger of the Seas, but to the Hazard of his Life and Person on the Land, in Defence of the Protestant Religion.—— Others say, they desired him to take on himself the Administration of the Government for a farther time.—— Others, that they ordered a Thanksgiving to be kept the thirty-first of *January* at *London* and *Westminster* and ten Miles Distance, for the signal Blessings this Kingdom received by the
Coming

Coming of his Highness the Prince of Orange, and *February* the fourteenth all over *England*.— Others said, that the House of Commons desired *Dr. Burnet* to preach before them at *St. Margaret's Westminster*.— Some say, the Text doubtless will be very good.— Yes, say others, if the Preacher be so.— And farther, 'tis said, that the Lords and Commons went both in a full Body to present their Address to his Highness the Prince of Orange— And humbly desired him to send to *Holland* for the Coming over of the Princess of Orange to *England*.

Jan. 23.— 'Twas reported, that the Lords took into Consideration the barbarous Murder of the Earl of *Essex*.— Some say, they swept it about so long till it was lost.— That 'twas a great Cheat, Imposture and Forgery put on King *Charles* and the Duke of *York*, and no Truth in it.

Jan. 24.— 'Twas confidently reported, that King *James* sent a Packet of Letters to the Prince of Orange, and he would not break it open.— Others say, the Prince sent it to the House of Lords, and they refused to open it.— The Lords sent it to the House of Commons.— The House of Commons sent it back to the Prince, and the Prince back again to the King unopened.— Some say, they doubted they were all afraid that his Majesty should tell them their own.

Jan. 26.— 'Twas this Day reported, that Father *Peters* and two more Priests were taken and sent to *Newgate*.— For his Impudence in saying in King *James's* Council, that *Rabshack*-like he would make the Church of *England* Men be glad to eat their own Dung.— Say others, it

was for high Treason, in advising the King to suspend the Test and the Penal Laws.

Jan. 28.— 'Twas given out, that the Princess of *Orange* is landed in *England*, and that great Preparations are making at *Whitehall* for her Reception.

Jan. 29.— 'Twas given out, that the King hath sent another Packet to both Houses.— Say others, have they broke this open?— It is to be believed they did, by reason 'tis said, that his Majesty bids the two Houses prove his Marriage to his first Dutchess if they could.— This is a factious Lye sent out by the Whigs.— Why so, say others?— Because they are making the two Princesses Bastards, as well as they have made all the rest of the Family of the *Stuarts*.— Others say, that he also told them, that they might settle the Crown upon this Person or t'other Person, but that it would never thrive till it was placed on the rightful Successor, meaning the Duke of *Monmouth*.

Jan. 31.— 'Twas reported, that Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, Chaplain to his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, preached a Sermon before the House of Commons this Day, being by them appointed a Thanksgiving Day for the Deliverance of this Kingdom from Popery and Arbitrary Power by his Highness the Prince of *Orange's* Means.— How! say some, a Thanksgiving Sermon on a Fasting Day, which is settled and appointed by Act of Parliament always to be so kept, and commanded that if the thirtieth of *January* falls out on a *Sunday*, it shall be for ever kept on the *Monday* following.— Say others, pray is not this a wrong Step taken by his Highness the Prince of *Orange*?— Nay, say others, he has been imposed on by some Whigs that don't mean well to the Church,

Church, and are resolved to make a Breach betwixt them. — Say others, it is the Advice of one Jackanapes *Arnold*, who is a very great Presbyter, and has assured his Highness that they, the Fanaticks, by the Help of the exclusional Members which are now in the House, will put down the keeping of the thirtieth of *January* for ever.

February 1. — 'Tis confidently reported, that the Lords and Commons do not agree, and that a Noble Lord drew his Sword in the House, upon which say others, the Commons rose up in a Huff, and would not set any longer that Day.

Feb. 2. — This Day 'twas strongly reported, that a great Number of People went to *Westminster* — to desire the Convention to crown the Prince and Princess of *Orange*.

Feb. 3. — 'Tis reported, that one of the Commoners making a Speech to the Lords, told them, he knew a Time when those Gentlemen, without Swords (meaning the Bishops) were voted out of the House as useless. — Others said, that the Duke of *Grafton* rose up and said, Gentlemen your Meaning is plain, they were so; but what followed? — 'Twas said, he told them by way of asking a Question, *viz.* — Were not the Lords Temporal kicked out likewise?

'Twas given out, that while the Convention were agreeing to invest the Prince of *Orange* with the Royal Authority, the Prince being already acquainted with it, sends a Squadron of twelve Men of War to fetch over his Princely Consort. — Then the Commons are resolved to have a Kingly Government, not a Common-wealth as was given out.

Feb.

Feb. 4.— 'Tis reported, that the Lord Mayor of *London* published an Order to prevent the tumultuous Meeting at *Westminster*. — That's more than they would do for King *Charles* the first, but suffered them to drive him away from his Courts, in order for the Faction to strengthen their Interest with the seditious Citizens, who at last brought him to the Block.

'Twas also said, that my Lord *Lovelace*, having spoke something that was disagreeable to the Lords, they caused him to beg Pardon at the Bar of their House, and afterwards turned him out. — Upon which, as the Report went, having six or seven thousand Mob at his Heels, he came to the House. — The Mob swore if he was not admitted to sit again, they would pull down the House. — That being admitted, some Words arose about deposing the King: To which the Lords Spiritual and some others did not agree — That my Lord *Lovelace* thereupon started up, and told them, if they did not agree within two or three Days, and crown the Prince of *Orange*, he would bring Fifty thousand Men to the House, who should make them do it. — That the Duke of *Grafton* honourably reply'd, he would meet him with the Army, and decide the Matter.

Feb. 5.— 'Tis reported, that the Bishops are very much blamed by the factious Party, and a certain Lord of that Clan said, he did not care if he was bound to eat a Rasher out of one of their Buttocks, so that they might be put out of the House of Peers.

'Tis farther reported, that the Lords and Commons are agreed, and that they have put it to the Vote, whether the King shall be deposed, and that there is One hundred and sixty-one Members against

gainst the Deposition, and all the rest are for it.

Feb. 6.— The News from *France* tells us, that the *French King* went to visit the *Prince of Wales*, and as he took him into his Arms, the Child clasped his Hands about his Neck — At which the King said, Poor Infant, I'll maintain thy Cause.

Feb. 7.— 'Twas reported this Day, that the Lord's in Convention did agree with the Commons, that the Throne was vacant, and that the Prince and Princess of *Orange* ought to be King and Queen.

Feb. 8.— 'Tis reported, that King *James's* Queen has allowed her from *England*, if she can be contented with it, and not give any Disturbance to the People of *England*, the Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds per Annum.

'Tis farther said, that King *James* is safely arrived in *France*.— Others say, that the Queen continues still to beat and abuse him.— That she calls him Coward, and says, if he durst to have fought, they had not been driven out of their Kingdom.

Feb. 9.— 'Twas reported this Day, that when the Convention was in dispute whether King *James* had abdicated or not.— Some, they say, was of Opinion, that he had not.— Others, that he had, but was forced away.— 'Twas confidently reported, that Mr. *Wharton* stood up and said, it was not then a time to dispute it.— Others said, he was pleased to say, he and some others drove him out, and by G— he would keep him out.— Upon which Sir *R— Na— per* rose up and said, That he could not say, he had drove him out, but

would with God's Assistance do his honest Endeavour to keep him out.

Feb. 10. — 'Tis reported, that while the Convention sat about settling the Crown, the Prince of Orange kept his set Days at Kensington for a Drinking Table for Company and Diversion, on purpose to try Tempers, how Men stood affected towards his Interest, of being made King. — One Day above all the rest, when he was drinking with several Lords and Commoners, and being very merrily, in came old *Hambden*. — The Prince asked him, what News he brought from the Convention? — If it please your Highness, reply'd *Hambden*, there are several for a Regency, several for a Monarchy, a great Number for King *James*, and a vast Number for a Common-wealth, and but very few for your Highness. — Others said, the Prince of Orange was pleased to express himself after this Manner. — Say you so, Mr. *Hambden*, and clapping his Hand on his Sword, go tell the Common-wealth's Men from me, as long as I can wield this little Sword, I will make them be for some King or another. — Which struck *Hambden* into such a Fit of Melancholy, that he rudely went away without taking his Leave of the Prince.

'Twas reported, that some Noblemen that adhered to King *James*, or were secretly intangled with him, proposed a Regency, with the regal Power, leaving the Title and Dignity of the King to himself. — But some said, this could not be legally done, unless the Act for it were past by the King, Lords and Commons, which in this Case could not be expected. — Others said, if the Oath of Allegiance was still continued, by which all his Power and Authority was to be maintained, as well as a titular Dignity, here was an open Mockery, not without an impious Profanation, to swear
to

to a Prince who was to be divested of his Authority. — Others said, if any Person should be brought to suffer for acting against the Regent, though done by the King's Warrant, and on Design to serve him, yet he was to be try'd for compassing the Death of the King, of which no conscientious Jury could find such Person guilty. — And others said, 'twas plain, whosoever should be Regent, must be in a perpetual Struggle with the King, with whom the legal Authority was still to remain. — Some say, the late Duke of *Leeds* was in the Chair when the Debate arose about the Vacancy of the Throne, and tickled for it mightily. — Others said, the Earl of *Nottingham* spoke as much for the Regency, and when the Question was put, whether it should be a King or a Regent, it was carry'd for the former by three Votes only. — That the Bishops of *London* and *Winchester* were the only Prelates that voted for a King.

Feb. 11. — 'Twas reported, that the Prince having, at the Supplication of the Lords and Commons, sent for his Royal Consort, she took her Leave of the States General, and going from the *Hague* she embarked at the *Brill*, where the People crowded, and by redoubled Acclamations expressed their great Joy at the Occasion of her Journey into *England*; she is attended by five of the Deputies of the Admiralty, and passed the Seas attended by divers *English* and *Dutch* Men of War.

Feb. 12. — The Princess of *Orange*, who at her landing had been waited on by the Princess of *Denmark* her Sister, and several *English* Noblemen, comes to *London* and as she passed by the Tower she was complimented with a Discharge of all the

Cannon there, as well as saluted by the Guns of all the Men of War and Merchant-men as she passed, and was received with great Demonstrations of Joy at *Whitehall*, where she arrived safe by Water, and was visited that Evening by most of the Nobility at Court.

Feb. 13.— The Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons this Morning waited on the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, tendered them the Instrument of Writing, declaring them King and Queen of *England, France and Ireland*, and all the Dominions and Territories thereto belonging, presented the same in the Banqueting House and besought them to accept the same, and having obtained their Consents, they were received with great Demonstration of Joy, and splendidly entertained.

Feb. 14.— 'Twas reported, that about eleven a Clock this Morning their Majesties were proclaimed at *Whitehall*, King and Queen of *England, France and Ireland*, and all the Dominions thereunto belonging, next at *Temple Bar*, then at *Woodstreet End*, then before the *Royal Exchange*, and lastly on *Tower-Hill*, with all the ceremonious Splendour that attends so great an Occasion, the People every where expressing their Satisfaction by loud Acclamations.— Some say, there were four Regiments of the City Militia that lined the Way through which the Heralds of Arms and several of the Nobility went, so that the Day concluded not only with ringing of Bells and Bonfires, but also all the Windows of every House, from Top to Bottom, were stuck full of lighted Candles.

'Twas farther reported, that when the Prince of *Orange* had accepted the Crown, and was proclaimed

claimed King. — Several People were much surprised at it, but especially one Mr. *Ferguson*, a Dissenting Minister. — He impudently told the Prince of *Orange* to his Face, that there was no Trust to be given to Kings and Princes. — He said, that when the Prince was in *Holland*, he promised he would be only Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, and not King.

Feb. 15. — 'Twas farther reported, that this Day the Convention was turned into a Parliament. — Others say, that his M — recommends to their Care the Union betwixt the *English* and *Dutch* Nations. — And that the Parliament promised him to repay the great Charges which the States General were at on the Account of the late Expedition.

Feb. 16. — 'Twas this Day reported, that the Parliament granted his M — Six hundred thousand Pounds to enable him to pay the States General the same, which they had laid out for fitting and setting out their Fleet that came with him from *Holland*. — Others say, and Six hundred thousand Pounds besides, to begin the War in *Ireland*.

'Tis reported, to colour the raising of the aforesaid Six hundred thousand Pounds to reduce *Ireland*, our new Government gives out, that the Papists in *Ireland* are arming in great Numbers in that Kingdom, committing many great Outrages on the Protestants, plundering, disarming, and imprisoning them, so that divers have made their Escape and fled for *England*; yet the North Parts hold out against them, being in Arms under the Lord *Kingston*, and others making a brave Defence to prevent the

going over of several other Papists and disaffected Persons.

Feb. 17.— 'Twas this Day reported, that the Prince wrote to the States of *Holland* to acquaint them what the two Houses had done, and also thanked them for the Forces they had lent him, and told them he was now in a Condition to express his Gratitude for all former Kindnesses done unto him.

Feb. 18.— This Day 'twas given out, that *K— W—* went by Water to the House of Peers, in all the usual Splendour and Majesty; and being seated on the Throne, and the Commons attending, he made a very gracious Speech to both Houses, relating to the Circumstances of Affairs; and then returned to *Whitehall*.— Others said, a Privy Council of Honourable and Worthy Persons were chosen.— Others said, that the Papists, such as were not Housekeepers are commanded to remove from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

Disso.— The Prince of *Orange* sends Admiral *Herbert* with thirty Men of War to cruise on the *Irish* Coast on purpose to hinder the *French* from landing.

Disso.— 'Twas farther reported, that the *Dutch* Forces (which the States General had lent his Highness to attend him in his Expedition into *England* are sent back to *Holland*).— Some say, he sent them many rich Presents in Consideration of the Charges they had been at on his Account.— Others said, they had been at none, for it cost Pope *Innocent* Four score thousand Pounds to equip the *Dutch* Fleet, to bring the Prince hither.—

And

And that he was at the Charge of abundance of *Arms Dei's*, and sanctified Banners, to advance the Protestant Church of *England*, against King *James's* establishing the Popish Church, *Qui credit, &c.*

Feb. 19.— 'Tis reported, that the Prince of *Orange* is no sooner declared a King, but he takes State upon him, and acts as such. Some say, he is complimented as such by the Nobility and the Officers of the Crown.— Others, that all the Foreign Ministers have congratulated his happy Accession to the same.

Feb. 20.— 'Tis reported by some, that the Accounts we have from the Country tell us, that the *Dutch* Soldiers are grown so damnable proud and insolent upon the Promotion of the Prince of *Orange* to the Crown of *England*, that they begin already to insult our Natives.— That a certain Man being set upon by some of those *Hogan Morgans*, his Wife ran in to his Assistance, whereupon some other *Dutchmen* who stood by, out of Revenge, drew their Swords and kill'd one of their Children as it lay in the Cradle.

'Twas farther given out, that private Letters from *France* say, that the *French* King hath given King *James* a Chappel at *Marli* for the Use of the Protestants, and that the Bishop of *Chester*, and two other Divines of the Church of *England*, daily perform Worship therein, with all the Ceremonies and Rites belonging to that Church.

Feb. 21.— 'Twas reported, that the Lord Bishop of *London*, with the Clergy of the said City, to the Number of One hundred, waited upon the King and Queen with an humble Tender of their Fidelity.— Some say, they were very graciously received, and had the Honour to kiss their Hands—

Others

Others said, that K — W — gave them a farther Assurance of his Affection to the Church, and of all Protection and Encouragement, concluding, *I do assure you, that you shall ever find it so, and may depend upon it.*

'Tis also farther reported, that a Person arriv'd this Week from *Ireland*, who belonged to the Ordnance under my Lord *Tyrconnel*, who saith, that *Tyrconnel's* Forces are not so considerable as it was generally reported; and that the People were tired out with waiting for Succours from *England*. — Others say, that Fifteen thousand Horse and Foot compleat, are in the *North* of that Kingdom, ready to joyn the *English* upon their Arrival.

Feb. 22. — King *William* sets out a Declaration, and orders the *Irish* to lay down their Arms by *April* following.

Feb. 23. — On this Day 'twas said, that K — W — gave the Royal Assent to an Act for removing and preventing all Questions and Disputes about the Assembling and Sitting of the present Parliament.

'Twas reported, that soon after this Act of Parliament was passed, the *Dutch* Catechism came out; it was wrote by one *Burridge*, said to be a *Roman* Catholick, it begins thus. — Q. What is your Name? — A. A Convention. — Q. Who gave you that Name? — A. The Prince of *Orange*. — Q. What did You do for him? — A. Made him a King. — Q. What did he do for you? — A. made us a Parliament, &c.

Feb. 27. — The whole Discourse of the Town at this Time is about the Earl of *Essen's* Ghost. — Some say, 'tis a Story raised by some who would prove something of it if they could. — Others say

say, this terrible Apparition appeared to the Lord Chancellor in the Tower with his Throat cut, and bleeding afresh.— That he uttered these Words to my Lord, *Wretch! Wretch! Remember Essex, Remember Essex.*— 'Tis said, this dismal Spectre put the Lord Chancellor into such an Agony, that he confessed more Hands than one were employed to sign that Lord's Pass into the other World.

Feb. 28.— 'Twas reported, a Proclamation was set forth for the Discovery of Mr. *Brent* and others, for bringing in the Arms that they had embezil'd.

March 1. 1688-9.— 'Tis reported, that Admiral *Herbert* was sent by King *William* with thirty Men of War to cruise on the *Irish* Coasts and to hinder the *French* from landing.— Some say, he only took one *French* Ship bound for *Ireland* and laden with new-fashion'd Knives, to massacre the Protestants there.

Mar. 2.— This Day 'twas reported, that Serjeant *Maynard*, Serjeant *Rawlinson* and Sir *Anthony Keck* are made Commissioners of the great Seal of *England*.— Now Preferments begin to move.

'Tis farther reported, that *Henry Pollexfen*, Esq; is made the King's Attorney General.— You may see, say some, how King *James's* Western Commissioners begin to be advanced.— What, *Pollexfen* one of them!— Yes, here the World may see that the Western Cruelty, so much complained of in King *James's* Time, was mightily approved by some Persons.

Mar.

Mar. 3.—Twas reported this Day, that Sir *George Treby* is made Solicitor General—Lord *Willoughby* Chancellor of the Duchy—Lord *Howell* Captain of the Band of Pensioners—And Lord *Luns* chief Governour of the Tower of *London*, and divers other worthy Persons were put in Places of Trust under King *William's* Government.

Mar. 4.—This Day 'twas reported, that the *Earl of Sandwich* was interr'd in *Westminster* with the usual Solemnity belonging to Persons of his noble Character and Quality.

Mar. 5.—This Day 'twas given out, that King *William* had given Orders for the fitting out of sixty Men of War—Others say, he has sent back part of the Dutch Forces to *Holland*.

Mar. 6.—Twas reported this Day, that a Captain lately came from *St. Germain* in *France*, and brings a particular Account of the Death of King *James*.—That King *James* sickn'd about ten Days since, and being upon his Death-bed, he sent for the King of *France*, and thanked him for his Kindness to him, but told him he had been mislead the greatest Part of his Life, and especially of late, by the damn'd *Presbyterians*, who buyed him up with Hopes of taking off the Penal Laws and Tests, but was basely tricked by them.—Say some, these were always such monstrous Villains to the Family of the *Stuarts* that it is no Wonder at all.—But the Captain farther goes on and declares, that the King by hearkening to the Sophistry and ill Counsel of the accursed *Jesuits*.—We suppose he meant Father *Peters*, and the equivocating Jesuit my Lord *Sunderland*.—
By

By their Advice he had caused the Earl of *Essex* and his own Brother King *Charles* the second to be murdered. — And that the King designed the Ruin of all his Protestant Subjects. — What! Presbyterians and all? — But that the Prince of *Orange* came timely to their Relief. — That by the Instigation of the Queen and Father *Peters*, he had imposed a pretended Prince of *Wales* on the Nation, for that Child, called by that Title, was neither the Queen's nor his Son by any other Woman. — Say some, he was the Son of the King's Workman, who was the Son of Count *Dada*, who was the Son of Father *Peters*, who was the Son of *Mary Gray*, who was the Son of my Lord *Hales*, who was the Son of Sir *Theophilus Oglesbore*, and at last, who was the true Son of King *James* and Queen *Mary* born at St. *James's*. — But farther, the Captain goes on and says, that for all these Things the King was so tormented in his Conscience that he could not die quietly before he had discovered them, with the Imposture he had put upon the Nation. — This the Captain affirms for a positive Truth, and swears he saw the King dead and laid in his Coffin. — And that another gave a Guinea to see him through the Key-Hole.

Mar. 7. — 'Tis very much talked, that King *William* has granted a *Congé d'Elire* to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Salisbury*, with his Letters *Missive* for the electing Dr. *Burnet* Bishop of that See, void by the Death of Doctor *Setb Ward*. — How will he come off with the Saints? — Since he faithfully promised them that he would never wear those Rags of *Rome*, the Lawn Sleeves.

Mar. 8.— 'Twas reported, that *William Hardbord*, Esq; was sworn one of the Privy Council of King *W*—— That the Lords and Commons presented an Address to stand by King *William* with their Lives and Fortunes.—— Others say, that King *William* desires their Care of the *Dutch*, *Ireland*, and the Fleet.—— Others say, that *Arthur Herbert* Esq; *John* Earl of *Carbury*, Sir *Michael Wharton*, Bart. Sir *Thomas Lee*, Bart. Sir *John Chichester*, Sir *John Lowther*, Bart. of *White-Haven*, and *William Sacheveril*, Esq; are made Commissioners for the Admiralty.

Mar. 9.— 'Twas reported, that Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, after he was elected Bishop of *Saram* in the Room of Dr. *Seth Ward*, was consecrated this Day at *Fulham* by the Bishops of *London*, *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, *Landaff*, *St. Asaph* and *Carlisle*.— And after being so consecrated, several of the Saints, to whom he made a Promise that he would never wear the Rags of the Whore of *Rome*, came to him to hear how he would excuse himself in this Matter.—— Whereupon he was pleased to say to them, he wore true Protestant Bishops Sleeves, and not the Sleeves of the Whore of *Rome*; and they, looking well upon them, pretending to hear farther what he would say, said, they perceived no Difference betwixt them.— No, says he, they are true Protestant *Holland* Sleeves, and since the Prince of *Orange* would be King, 'tis fit he should have some Protestant Bishops.—— But say others, you did not wear those Sleeves at the Consecration.—— Yes, I did.—— And did they consecrate you with them.—— Yes, foolish, I was too cunning for them.—— I wore them under my Lawn Sleeves, and now am resolved to wear them publickly

publickly, in hopes 'twill be a new Fashion among
us Protestant Bishops.

Mar. 10.— 'Tis now, past dispute, reported, that
Father *Peters*, the Jesuit, was apprehended and ta-
ken, as he was holding forth at a Quaker's Meet-
ing in *Bristol*.— Some say, he was taken after
this Manner: Our pious Father had learnt the
Cant of the Quakers so exactly, that it was almost
impossible for any to distinguish him from a real
Brother.— Others said, that with this Assu-
rance he ventures to teach among them.—
When lo! for you must know the Devil owed him
a Spight; one *R. C.* came into the Meeting acci-
dentally; who was an Inhabitant of *Bath*, whose
Daughter this very sanctify'd *Peters* had debauched
and gotten her with Child the Summer that
he was at the *Bath* with the Queen.— That
was the Child that Wizard *Partridge* makes men-
tion of, that Father *Peters* begot upon Mrs. *Betty*
at the *Bath*.— And the very Child the Queen
made use of to top the Cheat of a Prince of *Wales*
upon the Nation.— Therefore this very *R. C.*
seeing *Peters* herding among those Cattle— out
of Revenge had him seized in the very Meeting-
house.— However *Peters* had Impudence enough
to deny he was the Person.— But, say others,
that availed him not.— So he was sent to Pri-
son, and he is expected suddenly in Town.— If
he comes, 'tis very probable some body or other
will see him.

Mar. 11.— 'Tis given out with all the Assurance
imaginable, that the *French King* is grown now
very familiar with the Queen of *England*.—
Some say, that he kisses her very often in pri-
vate.— Others say, he has banished Father
Peters out of *France* for that Purpose.— Others

give out, that they pretend he is put out from thence for evil Counsel.— If this is true, and there is no Prince of *Wales* as yet, we may expect one now from the Blood Royal of *France*.

Mar. 12.— 'Twas reported, that this Day the City of *London* made an Address to King *William*, which was very graciously received.— Also, that *Charles Sidley, Esq;* of *Southerfleet* in *Kent* was Knighted.

Mar. 13.— 'Tis given out, that King *James* is run stark staring mad.— Some say, he is closely confined to his Chamber.— If he is not, he has gone through enough to make him so.

Mar. 14.— 'Twas reported, that King *James* the second safely landed in *Ireland* to the great Suprile of King *William* and his Parliament.— Some say, this will make the Devil to do betwixt the two Kingdoms.— Others say, it will be now a great Trial of Skill whether the King in *Ireland* shall be King of *England*, or not.— Others say, whether the elective King *William* shall be elective King of *Ireland*, or not; and great Wagers and Contests arise about it.

Mar. 15.— They say, that King *James* sent a Letter to the Convection of *Scotland*, which they read, and were so highly displeased therewith.— That, some say, they committed the Gentleman, who brought it, into the Custody of a Serjeant at Arms.— If this be Fact, say others, it makes the Proverb good, *When Fortune frowns upon any Prince or Potentate, every one is willing to lend a Hand to pull him down.*

Great Debates passed in the House of Commons about taking of the Hearth Money.—

Some

Some said, it was a very grievous Act to the Subject. — Others said, it was only to curry Favour with the People at this time a day that they might have a better Opinion of their new King. — However, it was carried in the House, that it should be taken away, and at the Request of the House of Commons, the Act was made null and void, and they returned him an Address of Thanks for the same.

Mar. 16. — 'Twas said, that the King passed two Acts, one for empowering King *William* to apprehend and detain such Persons as he should find just Cause to suspect are conspiring against his Government. — Now, say some, if he should have seized all the Whigs which voted for a Commonwealth, all the Tories that voted for King *James*, and all those who voted for a Regency, pray what would then become of the Bulk of all the People of *England*. — The other was an Act for annulling and making void the Attainder of *William Russel*, Esq; commonly called Lord *Russel*. — If that would have restored him to Life again, something might have been said for it. — But see, say others, these Acts of Attainders were first brought in by the Faction in 1640 to cut off the Loyalists, and, as a Judgment, it has fallen heavy upon their own Party, and they, it seems, are not able to bear it. — Others say, that King *William* made a very gracious Speech, requiring them to settle the Oaths, that the Papists might be excluded, and Protestants, that are willing and able to serve, might be admitted to Places of Trust. — But which of them met with most Encouragement is a Query.

Mar. 17. — 'Tis reported, that the Members of the House of Commons have presented King *William*

liam with Four hundred and twenty thousand Pounds to enable him immediately to send Forces into *Ireland*.

Also that the Convention of *Scotland* have approved of what the Nobility and Gentry of *England* have done.— They likewise do pray King *William* to accept of the Government of their Kingdom.— And farther, 'tis said, they have ordered Arms and Ammunition to be sent forthwith to *Ireland* for the Assistance of the Protestants of that Kingdom.

'Twas farther said, that a Proclamation was set forth for crowning King *William* and Queen *Mary* on the eleventh of *April* next.

That the Convention of *Scotland* met and chose Duke *Hamilton* Speaker, and afterwards they read King *William's* Letter to them, which was order'd to be considered of.

Sir *John Chapman* Lord Mayor of *London*, it was said, died this Day.

Mar. 18.— 'Tis reported from *Ireland*, that Colonel *Wolfeley* has wrote a Letter to Duke *Schomberg* from *Belturbat* in *Ireland*, giving an Account that he sent out a Party the Night before, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel *Echlin*, to beat up the Enemies Quarters at *Cavan*, and at the same time, gave orders for attacking of *Butler's* Bridge the next Morning, which was accordingly done by a Party of Horse and fifty Foot of Colonel *Earle's* Detachment; who behaved themselves extreamly well, and beat the Rebels from their Breast-work.— But they getting over the River, were pursued, twenty of them killed, and sixteen taken Prisoners, without the Loss of one Man.— That from thence they marched to *Cavan*, and joyned the other Party; that the Enemy having notice of their coming, had posted themselves

themselves behind the Walls of the Houses that were burnt before: but that his Men advancing, beat them from thence, and killed above sixty of them. Colonel *Waubop*, who commands in the Fort, not daring to stir out, and that he lost but eight Men and one Ensign in the Action.

Mar. 19.— 'Twas reported, that great Part of the Regiment of Foot once commanded by the Lord *Dumbarton*, had revolted, and seized on the Money designed for their Pay.— 'Tis a strange Account! what Occasion had they to seize that Money which was designed for them?— I rather believe, say others, they were carrying it away from them; otherwise 'tis impossible to believe the former Story. — And farther it was said, they were marching away with some Field-Pieces. — Others said, they had proclaimed King *James* committing several Disorders and Outrages in the County of *Suffolk* and other Places.— Say some, what Occasion had they for proclaiming King *James*, he was owned by the Kingdom in general, and had no reason to be proclaimed a second time.— 'Twas farther said, that upon this, the Parliament besought his Majesty to issue out a Proclamation for apprehending him, which was accordingly done.

Mar. 20.— 'Twas reported, that more Forces were sent to quell them; however, at first they prepared to make Resistance, but the King's Horse being ready to attack them, they threw down their Arms and surrendered upon Discretion, and were most of them (the Officers especially) brought up to *London*. — Some say, the greatest part of the Soldiers were sent to the *English* Army, assisting the States General against *France*. — Others said, that several of the principal Officers were tried

tried at the Assizes holden for the County of *Suffolk*, and being found guilty, cast themselves upon the King's Mercy, and were thereupon relieved.

'Twas farther said, that the Proclamation for appointing the Day of King *William* and Queen *Mary's* Coronation on the eleventh of *April* was published, to give notice to all such as had Claims to make by Tenure of Land, Service, Dignity, Places, Honour, Offices or Trust, that they might timely make their Claims, in order to have things done regular, upon so solemn an Occasion.

Mar. 21.— 'Twas reported, that Alderman *Pilkington* was chosen Lord Mayor of the City of *London* for the Remainder of the Year.

Ditto.— Letters this Day from *Edinburgh* give us an Account, that the Convention sent to the Duke of *Gordon*, Governour of that Castle, to deliver it up into their Hands. — Some say he desired an Indemnity for all that was past, and Security for the future. — Others say, the Convention agreed to it so far as he acted like a Papist. — 'Twas said, that he then craved twenty-four Hours time to consider of it, which was granted. — That the Earls of *Tweeddale* and *Lothian* were again sent to the Duke to require him to deliver up the Castle. — But 'twas said, that instead thereof he demanded twelve Days more. — Others say, that after several Messages he declared that he would not deliver up the Castle at all. — Upon this, the Convention sent up the Heralds at Arms, to charge him, in the Name, and by the Authority of the Convention, to deliver up the Castle immediately, upon Pain of Treason.

Mar.

Mar. 23.— 'Twas reported this Day, that *Thomas Pilkington* Esq; since Knighted, elected by the Citizens to be Lord Mayor of *London* for the remaining Part of the Year (in the Room of *Sir John Chapman*, who died in his Mayoralty) was presented to the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of *England*, and afterwards sworn at the *Hustings* in *Guildhall*, according to the ancient Custom. — Others say, in the Afternoon about five a Clock he was sworn without the *Tower-Gate*, by the Lord *Lucas* chief Governour of the *Tower*, in pursuance of their Majesties Writ directed to him, and of the ancient Usage at such time as the *Exchequer Court* is not held at *Westminster*.

Mar. 24.— 'Twas reported, that this Day King *James* made his publick Entry into *Dublin* on Horseback, to the great Joy of all true Loyalists.

The *Williamites* begin to be mightily disheartened at King *James's* publick Entry into *Dublin*. — They give out, that he brought over a great Number of *French Forces*.

Mar. 25. 1689.— 'Tis reported, that the Forces sent by King *William* into *Scotland* under the Command of Major General *Mackay*, are arrived at *Edinburgh*, and the States of *Scotland* have given him a Commission in their own Name to be Commander in chief of their Forces; and to let the World know what they would be at (if they could) they ordered the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* to take an Oath of Fidelity to the Convention. — Doubtless, because they thought they had as good a Right to dispose of the Crown of *Scotland* as the People have to dispose of the Crown of *England*.

Mar. 16.— 'Twas reported, that the Convention of *Scotland* had found out, that Viscount *Dun-dee* held a secret Conference with the Duke of *Gordon*, and upon his being summoned before the said Convention, he fled away with between thirty and forty Horse.

Mar. 27.— 'Twas reported, that King *William's* Letter to the Convention of *Scotland* was read with great Applause, and a Committee appointed to draw up an Answer in the most thankful and dutiful Manner.—— But there being a Letter likewise sent by King *James*, brought by Mr. *Crane* —— before they would read it—— they passed an Act, by the unanimous Consent of the House, asserting the Lawfulness of the Convention notwithstanding any thing that might be alledged in the said Letter to the contrary.—— And the Person that brought King *James's* Letter was committed to the Custody of a Serjeant at Arms.—— But upon his humble Petition he was in a few Days set at Liberty, and obtained a Passport to return to his Master.

Farther 'twas said, that the Convention approved of all that the Noblemen and Gentlemen of *Scotland* had done at *London*, in praying his Majesty to take upon him the Administration of their *Scotish* Government.

'Tis farther given out, that the Lord *Coot* was made Treasurer and Receiver-General to Queen *Mary*, King *William's* Queen.

Mar. 28.— 'Twas reported that the Lord *Ross* arrived at *London* with a Letter from the Convention of *Scotland* which he presented to King *William*.

Mar.

Mar. 29.— 'Twas reported, that *Hilary Term* being omitted, an Act was pass'd for renewing of Actions and Processess lately depending in the Courts of *Westminster*, and discontinued by the not holding the said Term, and for supplying the Defect, relating to Proceedings at Law.

Mar. 30.— 'Tis reported, that *Sir George Lockhart* was shot dead as he came on *Easter Sunday* from Church at *Edinburgh*.— He was Lord President of the Sessions of *Scotland*.

April 1. 1689.— 'Twas reported this Day, that the Convention of *Scotland* have passed an Act to this Effect— That King *James* the 7th being a profess'd Papist, did assume the Royal Power and acted as King without ever taking the Oath required by Law.

Apr. 2.— 'Twas reported, that the Convention of *Scotland* upon the forcing Matter, voted their Throne vacant, and agreed to settle the Crown on King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

Apr. 3.— 'Twas reported, that Duke *Schomberg* and the Earl of *Devonshire* are made Knights Companions of the Garter; and that Dr. *Burnet* Bishop of *Sarum* is sworn Chancellor of that Order.

Apr. 4.— 'Twas reported this Day, that King *William* published his Declaration to assure such *English* as were in the Service of the *Low Countries*, of full Pay upon the *English* Establishment, as full to all Intents and Purposes, as any of his Subjects, remaining within the Kingdom of *England*.

Apr. 5.— 'Tis reported, that the Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* being sick in the Tower of *London*, began to have some dreadful Apprehensions of a Future State, which brought him to Confession.— That he had lost his Credit and Reputation by the general Attack he gave the Charter of *London* by the *Quo-Warranto* Project.— That to his great Affliction he had shed a great deal of Innocent Blood in the *West*, and triumphed much in his Cruelty.— That my Lord had wheedled poor *Cornish* (who knew nothing of the true Dissenting Protestant Plot) to a Gibbet, and *Russel* to a Scaffold.— That by his Advice several Charters were dissolved.— That he ensnared some Bishops to read the King's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience.— The Bishop of *London* silenced and suspended by the Ecclesiastical High-Commission. The Fellows of *St. Mary Magdalen's* College turned out, &c.— And say others, had not a certain Lord (if Fame be not a Lyar) been the Adviser to do all these monstrous Villanies, *Loo* had never been changed for *Kensington*.

Apr. 6.— 'Twas reported, that Monsieur *d'Avaux*, the French King's Ambassador, made his publick Entrance into *Dublin*, and had his Audience of King *James* the second at his Royal Castle.

Apr. 7.— 'Twas reported, that one *Cheesly* for shooting Sir *George Lockhart* through the Back as he was going from Church, because he had compelled *Cheesly* to allow his Wife and Children a Maintenance, was taken, committed, and at last brought before his Betters, who ordered him to be tortured, to oblige him to confess his Accomplices; but he accused no Man; whereupon he
was

was sentenced to have his Hand cut off and nailed to the Gallows, and then to be hanged; and afterwards hanged in Chains, which was accordingly executed.

'Tis also reported, that great Preparations are making at *Westminster* Abby for the Coronation of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, which is to be performed on the eleventh Instant.

Apr. 8.— 'Twas reported, that the *Irish* were beat by a Sally made by the Protestants of *Colerain*.

Dicto.— That *Charles* Viscount *Mordaunt* (since Earl of *Monmouth*) *Henry* Lord *De la Mere*, *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, *Sir Henry* *Capel*, *Richard* *Hambden*, Sen. Esq; are made Commissioners of the Treasury.

Apr. 9.— 'Twas reported, that *Jonathan* Lord Bishop of *Bristol* was elected Bishop of *Exeter*.— That King *William* passed the Act for the Coronation Oath, and two Acts more. — Farther, that the Convention of the Estates of *Scotland*, for several Reasons mentioned in an Act for that Purpose, declared King *James* to have forfeited the Right of the Crown, and that the Throne was become vacant; and thereupon voted, and ordered, that the Committee for settling the Government should bring in an Act for settling the Crown upon their Majesties *William* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *England*, and to consider the Terms of Accession as Heirs of the Crown; and likewise to prepare and bring in an Instrument of Government to be offered with the Crown, &c.

Apr. 10.— 'Twas reported this Day, that Prince *George* of *Denmark* was made Baron of *Ockingham*

Ockingham, Earl of *Hendale*, and Duke of *Cumberland*.— The Marquess of *Winchester* made Duke of *Bolton*.— *William Bentick*, Esq, made Baron of *Cirencester*, Viscount *Woodstock*, and Earl of *Portland*.— Lord *Churchil* Earl of *Marlborough*, &c.— *Thomas Pilkington*, Esq, Lord Mayor of *London*, Knighted.— Abundance of Honours heaped upon very honourable Persons.

Apr. 11.— 'Twas reported this Day, that King *William* and Queen *Mary* were crowned at *Westminster* by the Bishop of *London*.— The most Reverend Archbishop *Sancroft* being absent as not approving the Business of the Day.— Others say, that *Dr. Busby*, for want of a better, supply'd his Place, and performed the Office of Archbishop.

The End of the Eighth and last Part.



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